By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for Buildings.

WE doe well perceiue in Our Princely wisdome and prouidence, now, that Our Citie of London is become the greatest, or next the greatest Citie of the Christian World, it is more then time that there bee an vtter cessation of further New-buildings, lest the surcharge and ouerflow of people doe bring vpon Our said Citie infinite inconueniences, which haue bene so often mentioned, both in Our former Proclamations, & in the Decrees of Our high Court of Star-Chamber, as it were in vaine to repeat them; Our purpose and Princely resolution being now and hereafter, to leaue Words, and to act, and execute Our Princely Ordinances on that behalfe, and not to make discourse or recitall of them: Therefore, as Wee doe exceedingly approue and commend all Edifices, Structures, and Workes which tend to publique vse and ornament, in and about Our said Citie, as the pauing of Smithfield, the planting of Moorefields, the bringing of the New-streame vnto the west parts of the City and Suburbs, the Pesthouse, Suttons Hospitall, Britanes Burse, the reedifying of Algate, Hicks Hall, and the like Workes, which haue bene erected and performed in greater number in these twelue yeeres of Our Reigne, then in whole ages heretofore; So on the other side, for further addition of priuate Buildings, We are fully resolued, that this Our Royall Proclamation, and finall and peremptorie commandement, shalbe the furthest and vtmost period and end of them; Onely, as to priuate houses, We could desire and wish, according to Our former Proclamation and Ordinances touching Brick-buildings, that as it was said by the first Emperour of Rome, that he had found the City of Rome of Bricke, and left it of Marble, So that Wee whom GOD hath honoured to be the first King of Great Britaine, mought bee able to say in some proportion, That Wee had found Our Citie and Suburbs of London of sticks, and left them of Bricke, being a Materiall farre more durable, safe from fire, beautifull and magnificent.

Hauing therefore lately begun this great reformation, by Our Royall Commission directed vnto Our Priuie Councell, and other principall persons, and published in the Guildhall by the mouth and declaration of Our Chancellour, as from Our owne Princely and immediate direction; Wee haue thought good further to confirme and corroborate alwell Our former Proclamations and Royall commandements, as the said late Declaration of Our Chancellour by this Our present Proclamation, wherein first We would haue Our louing Subiects vnderstand, that it shall well appeare by Our resolute and constant restrayning of all future priuate Buildings without all Dispensation, Tolleration or Conniuence, that it was not profit that was the scope and end of Our said Commission, but the reformation of the abuse which by the experience of so many former Proclamations contemned, we did plainly see before Our eyes was impossible to remedy, except punishment and example for the time past, did accompany the prohibition and restraint for the future; wherein neuertheless Wee haue caried so moderate a hand, and so mixed Our Clemencie with Our Justice, as the fruit of a Reformation may not haue too much of the sower grape, but rather a taste of Our Grace and Mercy. And for matter of profit, Wee would haue Our Subiects know, that although it be not a thing Wee doe chiefly regard, yet Wee take Our selues to be interessed in honour, that the procedure of a publique Reformation, be not turned to any priuate benefite, but haue the true current into Our Royall Treasure, which is the sinewes of Our Estate vpon all occasions.

Lastly, We doe hereby ratifie and confirme all Our precedent Proclamations touching Buildings in and about Our Citie; Giuing straight charge and commaundement, alwell to Our Commissioners, to proceed diligently and throughly in the execution of Our said Commission, without slacknesse or remissnesse (as they haue hitherto well begun) as to all other Our Magistrates, Officers and Ministers, and all Our louing Subiects in generall. That they doe euer hereafter, duely, firmely and straightly obserue, performe and execute the contents of Our said former Proclamation, and that no man hereafter doe expect either Licence, or Dispensation for further Buildings, nor so much as this former course of lenitie vsed by Our Commission, but the vtmost seueritie of the Law, and the sentence of Our high Court of Starre-Chamber, if they shall hereafter offend. And because Wee intend this Our proceeding for Reformation be inuiolable for the time to come, Wee are graciously pleased, that the Buildings now erected and not finished, bee not pulled downe, so that they bee finished by Michaelmas next, the Offendours neuertheless making composition with Our Commissioners in that behalfe.

Giuen at Theobalds, the sixteenth day of Iuly in the thirteenth yeere of Our Raigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and fourtieth.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.
Anno Dom. 1615.

By the King.

2. A Proclamation for ſuppreſsing of light Golde.

WHereas by Our Proclamation dated the one and thirtieth day of July laſt, wee did expreſſe our princely care and earneſt deſire to reduce our Golde Coine to one equall price and value, and to forbeare the ſtamping of any more of thoſe vnequall Coynes, which were found not to be ſo vſefull for our Subiects; with this proviſion neuertheleſſe, That ſuch as then were already coyned ſhould continue of the ſame value they then were, allowing certaine remedies and abatements vpon euery piece greater or leſſer reſpectiuely; which Remedies, if any piece of the ſaid Golde Coynes then already coyned, ſhould be found to exceed, wee gaue free libertie to all and euery our louing Subiects, to refuſe the ſame in paiment at their will and pleaſure, thereby to take away (as much as poſſible might be) all opportunitie and encouragement from offenders, to Clip, waſh, and diminiſh the ſaid Coynes, which then were, and now are generally much fallen by ſuch vnlawfull and wicked practiſes from their firſt true value and goodneſſe: All which our Royall care and prouiſion notwithſtanding, tending ſo much to the weale of our people, we finde the ſame to be ſo greatly neglected, as in ſtead of making vſe of that liberty, which was then giuen them of refuſing ſuch light Golde moneys aforementioned, as were without the Remedies allowed by our ſaid Proclamation, they doe now for the moſt part accept in payments indifferently and promiſcuouſly all ſuch Coynes whatſoeuer, tendred vnto them, without weighing or examining the true value and goodneſſe thereof, as were fit, and as they ought to doe: which ſtrange negligence wee in our princely wiſedome and prouidence conſidering, and obſeruing that neither the regard of their owne manifeſt loſſe and detriment, which they ſuſtaine by ſuch impaired and diminiſhed Coynes, nor our earneſt deſire to haue them more carefull, (not obſcurely intimated alſo in our ſaid Proclamation) can any thing preuaile to haue ſo foule an abuſe redreſſed, as with care and diligence it might eaſily be. We therfore not yet giuing ouer the care and welfare of our louing Subiects, euen in their particular intereſts, but withall, entring into a more ſerious conſideration how far this great abuſe may concerne the ſtate of our Realme in generall, by the continuall waſte and conſumption of all the Currant Money within our Realme, if ſome ſtricter courſe be not taken to preuent the miſchiefe, are now conſtrained in regard of our Subiects long negligence of their owne commoditie, in lieu of that which our former Proclamation left in a maner to liberty and choice, to lay vpon our Subiects a Charge and Commandement, to accept and refuſe payment of the ſaid light Coynes in certeine caſes, and vpon certeine conditions, but with that moderation & reſpect, as ſhall by a very ſmall preſent damnage preuent all miſchiefes that can hereafter fall vpon them in this caſe: And therfore doe hereby ſtraitly charge and forbid vpon paine of contempt and incurring of our high diſpleaſure, That no manner of perſon or perſons within this Our Realme of England, from and after Midſomer next comming in any County of Our Realme doe' preſume to take or receiue, or deliuer in payment any piece of our gold Coyne currant within this Realme, and formerly by Vs aduanced at the rates aforeſayd, being clipped, waſhed or by any other means vnlawfully diminiſhed, or lacking of the iuſt weight thereof, otherwiſe then according to the Rates hereafter ſeuerally expreſſed, and with the allowance of the remedies ſet downe in our former Proclamation, That is to ſay,

In euery piece of golde currant for	33. ſhillings,	The remedie ſhall not exceede	4. graines and a halfe.
	22. ſhillings,		3. graines.
	16. ſhillings 6. pence,		2. graines and a halfe.
	11. ſhillings,		2. graines.
	5. ſhillings 6. pence,		1. graine.
	2. ſhillings 9 pence,		Halfe a graine.

All which remedies ſhall be allowed in euery piece accordingly, and no deduction or abatement to bee made for the ſame, but to paſſe as if it were of full weight and iuſt valew. But if any ſuch piece of Coyne, lacking of his true weight aboue the ſayd remedies before expreſſed, ſhall from & after Midſomer next comming be offered in payment by any perſon or perſons within this Our Realme, Our will and pleaſure then is, that for ſo many graynes more or leſſe, as the piece ſhall be lighter then the remedie, ſo as aforeſayd allowed, euerie perſon or perſons, that ſo offereth the ſame in payment, ſhall alſo at the ſame time pay and allow, after the rate of two pence the graine to him that receiueth it, for euery graine wanting aboue the remedies reſpectiuely; And euerie perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame is offered to bee payd with thoſe allowances, ſhall accept the ſame in payment as if the ſame were full and iuſt weight, any thing conteined in Our former Proclamation to the contrary notwithſtanding. Prouided alwayes, that if any ſuch piece of Gold, ſo offered in payment after the time aforeſayd, ſhall want aboue the number of ſo many more graines then are allowed for the remedies reſpectiuely, as if the piece of twenty and two ſhillings ſhall want more then three graines aboue the remedie allowed, or the piece of eleuen ſhillings more then two graines aboue the remedie, & ſo of all the reſt reſpectiuely; Then Our Royall will and pleaſure is, that in all payments betweene partie and partie, the ſame ſhall not onely be refuſed without all redemption, but that euery perſon and perſons to whom ſuch tender of payments ſhall be made, ſhal brand the ſame, by ſtriking a hole, at his & their pleaſure, in euerie of the ſayd pieces ſo offered in payment, as likewiſe of any other piece that ſhall be found ſowdered or vnlawfully imbaſed: rendring thoſe pieces ſo ſtricken thorow, then preſently afterwards to the Owners therof againe according as was ordered by a Proclamation made by Our Deare Siſter the late Queene Elizabeth in the nine & twentieth yeere of her reigne vpon the like occaſion. Prouided alſo and We doe hereby declare Our intention and expreſſe pleaſure to bee, that if any of Our louing Subiects ſhall hereafter bring any Gold to be coyned at Our Mint, hee and they ſhall haue a iuſt & full returne thereof, without diminution, by Waight, or by number, at the election of him, that ſhall receiue the ſame according to our former Proclamation, dated the one & thirtieth day of July laſt, deducting for the Coynage; Aſſuring Our Selfe, that ſince We haue hereby giuen ſo large and ſufficient a time for Our good Subiects to diſabuſe themſelues by ridding their hands of thoſe light pieces of Gold which deceiue and endammage the Whole Kingdome, they will betwixt the Date of this Proclamation and Midſomer ſo prouide, by timely ſending in of that Coyne into Our Mint, as may beſt ſtand with their indemnitie, leſt that the glut of making all that light Coyne to bee Bullion after the ſayd time, may not onely proue hurtfull, but in a manner vnpoſſible vnto them, ſince wee are reſolued (for the tender care We haue of Our Subiects good) that this Our Proclamation ſhalbe put to a reall and full execution.

And whereas by Our ſaid former Proclamation, We were pleaſed to notifie vnto all Our lo-

uing Subiects how careful we were (after the example likewise of Our said deare Sister, the late Queene in the said nine and twentyeth yeare of her Raigne) to giue order to the Master of Our Mint, for preparing a sufficient number of iust Waights and ballances, with true and vpright graines and halfe graines, for the remedies and abatements aforesaid, to haue them in a readinesse before the first of September last past, to be deliuered at reasonable prices, to be rated by Our Commissioners for Our Treasury, or Treasurer of England, for the time being, to all such Our Subiects as should require the same, with expresse commandement, that the chiefe Officers in all Our Cities, Boroughes, and Townes Corporate of this Our Realme of England, and Principalitie of Wales, should before the last day of September last past, prouide to haue one paire of the said Waights sufficient, at the hands of the said Master of our Mint, within euery such City, Borough, and Towne corporate, well and safely to be kept, for tryall of the Waight of the saide Coynes, as occasion shalbe: which neuertheless, we vnderstand is neglected, and though the said Master of Our Mint, hath performed that which belonged to his dutie and office, in making preparation according as we inioyned him, and that the said Waights and ballances are reasonably rated by our Commissioners for the Treasury; Yet hath not any or very few, repaired vnto him for such ballances and Waights; By meanes whereof, all Our endeuour and Princely care for the good and weale of our Subiects in this particular, is likely to bee frustrated and of little effect. We doe therefore hereby once againe, lay our expresse charge and commandement vpon all the said chiefe Officers of Our Cities, Boroughes, and Townes corporate of this Our Realme of England, and Principalitie of Wales, that before the foure and twentieth day of June next, they doe without faile prouide themselues of such Waights and ballances with vpright graines and halfe graines, which we haue caused to bee marked and stricken with an I. Crowned, at the hands of the Master of Our Mint, to be safely kept within euery such Citie, Borough, and Towne corporate, according as in Our former Proclamation it is ordered: And we straightly forbid all Our Subiects and others whatsoeuer, to haue, or vse any other Waights then as aforesaid for the said Coynes of Gold, remedies, or abatements, or any of them, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perill.

Giuen at Newmarket, the seuenth day of February, in the seuenteenth yeare of Our Raigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.
ANNO MDC. XIX.

DIEV ET MON DROIT.

By the King.

3. ¶ A Proclamation for reforming ſundry inconueniences touching the Coynes of this Realme.

ALbeit by ſundry Proclamations heretofore publiſhed with the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, we haue ſufficiently manifeſted Our care and conſtant deſire to meete with ſuch inconueniences, as either diminiſh the plenty, or impaire the iuſt value of the Coynes of this Our Realme; yet experience hath made it euident, that neither the ſeuerity of Our Lawes, nor ſtrictneſſe of Our Proclamations haue effected that good, which in Our Princely care and prouidence of the publique weale, wee haue ſo much aymed at, but againſt all Our endeuour and prouiſion, farre greater quantities of light Gold, then in any former age hath been knowen, are dayly and continually vttered, to the great deceit of Our Subiects; and not onely ſo, but the waightieſt of our Coyne, being culled out and ſorted, is tranſported into forraine parts, to the impouerihing of this Our Realme. And therfore finding theſe euils, (grounded vpon hope of gaine) to breake through all other politique Conſtitutions, wee haue reſolued, in purſuit of our Lawes and Proclamations againſt thoſe abuſes, to make triall, if by propoſall of benefit to ſuch as ſhall further our intention, though with Our owne apparant loſſe, wee may aduance the plentie and abundance of Coyne within Our Realmes: And therfore finding that the profit of Our coinage (though already abated beneath the Rates of former times) doth at this preſent amount to the ſumme of twenty ſixe ſhillings foure pence for euery pound waight of Gold coyned at our Mint, beſides ſome gaine by ſharing at the ſame Mint; wee haue giuen order, that for and during the ſpace of one yeere now next enſuing, the ſame bee reduced to the ſumme of fifteene ſhillings onely, including therein alſo the gaine by ſharing. And to the intent all our louing Subiects, that ſhall bee occaſioned to bring any Gold to bee coyned at Our Mint, may haue a iuſt and full returne thereof, without diminution; wee doe hereby publiſh and declare, and it is our expreſſe will and pleaſure, that our Officers of our Mint ſhall from henceforth, according to the ancient Law and Cuſtome of this our Realme (ratified by authoritie of Parliament in the fiue and twentieth yeere of the Reigne of our moſt Noble Progenitor King Edward the third, and in the ninth yeere of the Reigne of King Henry the fift) receiue Gold and Siluer into our Mint by weight, and ſhall deliuer out the Moneys thereof, when it ſhall be made, by weight or by number, at the election of him which ſhal receiue the ſame without delay or difficultie.

And whereas, for the reducing of Our Gold coyne to the ſame price & value which it bare in forreine parts, whereby the tranſportation thereof might more eaſily be preuented, we did heretofore aduance the ſame gold Coine in euery twentie Shillings, two Shillings, and according to that proportion in greater or leſſer pieces of Gold, by which meanes the ſame Coines are not found ſo vſefull for Our Subiects, both by the vnaptneſſe for tale, occaſioning fractions and perplexities in reckonings, and by the inequality of the ſumme, cauſing our Subietts in ſome diſburſements of Gold, to deliuer more then otherwiſe they would, if the Coine were of an euen proportion; WE haue thought meete hereafter to forbeare the ſtamping of any more of thoſe vnequall Coines, and to reduce Our Moneys hereafter to bee made vnto the ancient values of

Coine in vſe before the ſaid aduancement, intending neuertheleſſe, and Our expreſſe will and pleaſure is, That ſuch as are already coyned, ſhall continue of the ſame value as they be at this preſent: And therefore for the time to come, to remoue ſuch inequalitie in Coynes, We haue reſolued of certaine Coynes of Gold, Which together with thoſe already coyned, We will and ordaine to be from henceforth currant within theſe Our Kingdomes of Great Brittaine, Ireland, and the reſt of Our Dominions, (that is to ſay) One piece of fine Angel gold, of the value of thirtie Shillings ſterling, ſtamped on the one ſide with Our picture crowned, and in Parliament robes, ſitting in a Chaire, and at the feete a Portcullis, with Our ſtile, IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX: And on the other ſide, Our Armes, with a croſſe flory, and the number of XXX. A circle about the Eſcutchion of Armes, charged with Flower-deluces, Lyons, and Roſes, With this inſcription in an outer circle, A DN̄O FACTVM ISTVD, ET EST MIRAB. IN OCVLIS NR̄IS. Another piece of fine Angel Gold, of the value of Fifteene Shillings, ſtamped on the one ſide with a Lyon crowned, holding a ſcepter in the one paw, and Our Eſcutchion of Armes in the other, marked with the number XV. With Our ſtile afore-mentioned, and on the other ſide with a ſpur-rowell, and in the midſt thereof a Roſe, and without the points of the rowell Flower-deluces, Lyons, and Crownes, with the fore-mentioned inſcription about, A Dño factum iſtud, & eſt mirab. in oculis noſtris. One other piece of fine Angel Golde of the value of ten Shillings, ſtamped on the one ſide with the picture of an Angel ſtriking a Serpent, with the number of X. and Our ſtile aforeſaid round about, and on the other ſide with a Shippe with one ſaile diſplayed, with Our Armes thereon, and with the like inſcription, A Dño factum iſtud, & eſt mirab. in oculis noſtris. One other piece of Crowne Gold of the value of twentie Shillings, ſtamped on the one ſide, with our picture Crowned with a Laurell, with the number of XX. and Our ſtile afore-mentioned round about, and on the other ſide our Armes crowned, with this inſcription about, Faciam eos in gentem vnam. One other piece of Crowne Gold of the value of ten Shillings, ſtamped with our picture and ſtile laſt mentioned, and the number of X. on the one ſide, and on the other ſide our Armes Crowned, with this inſcription about, Henricus Roſas, Regna Iacobus. And one other piece of crowne Gold of the value of fiue Shillings, ſtamped on the one ſide with our picture and ſtile laſt mentioned, and the number of V. and on the other ſide with the like ſtampe as the ten Shillings piece.

And becauſe the abuſe of impairing Our Gold Coyne is growne more frequent then heretofore, by reaſon the deliuering and receiuing the ſame by Waight (a matter agreeable both to ancient and moderne Lawes and Proclamations) hath bene of late greatly neglected, Whereby Offenders haue had more opportunitie and encouragement to clip, waſh, and diminiſh the ſame Coynes: Wee haue therefore thought good to quicken the ſaid Lawes, and former Proclamations; And therefore according to the preſident of a Proclamation made in the Nine and twentieth yeere of the raigne of Our late deare ſiſter Queene Elizabeth, Which continued in force till her deceaſe, And of the like Proclamation ſince publiſhed by Us, in the ninth yeere of our raigne of England, we doe hereby declare, That after the firſt day of September next, it ſhall be free and lawfull for all and euery Our louing Subiects, to refuſe in any payments, all pieces of Gold heretofore Coyned, Which ſhalbe lighter then according to the Remedies or Abatements preſcribed by the aforeſaid Proclamation, made in the ninth yeere of Our raigne, That is to ſay,

In euery piece of golde current for	33. ſhillings,	The remedie and abatement ſhall not exceede	4. graines and a halfe.
	22. ſhillings,		3. graines.
	15. ſhillings 6. pence,		2. graines and a halfe.
	11. ſhillings,		2. graines.
	5. ſhillings 6. pence,		1. graine.
	2. ſhillings 9. pence.		Halfe a graine.

And all other pieces of Golde hereafter to be coyned, which ſhall be lighter then according to the remedies or abatements hereafter enſuing, (that is to ſay)

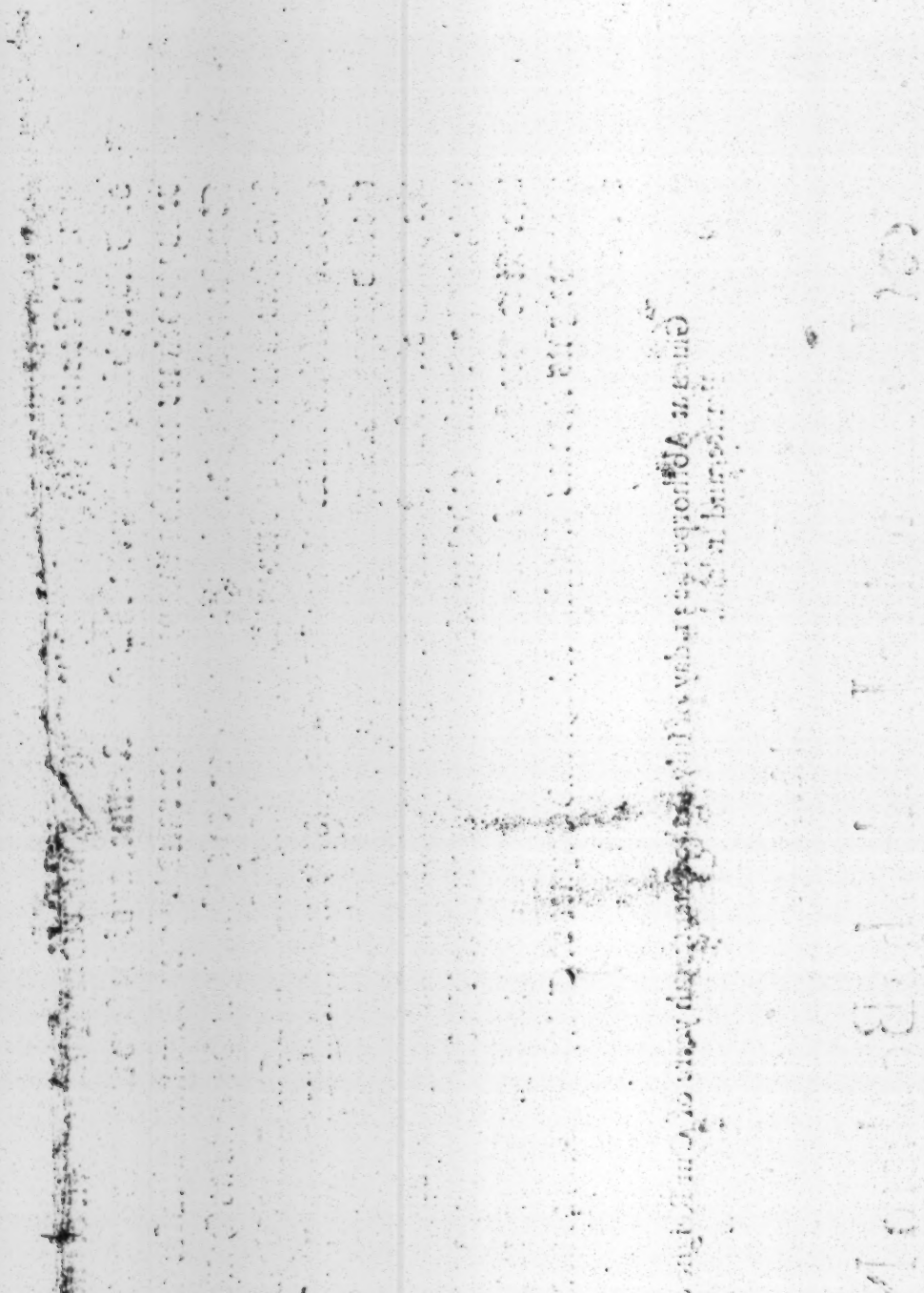
In euery newe piece of golde current for	30. ſhillings,	The remedie and abatement ſhall not exceede	3. graines.
	20. ſhillings,		2 graines.
	15. ſhillings,		1. graine and a halfe.
	10. ſhillings,		1. graine.
	5. ſhillings,		Halfe a graine.

And to the intent all our louing Subiects in all parts of this our Realme may haue good and iuſt Weights for the true weighing of all the ſaid Coynes of Gold, and true and vpright graines & halfe graines for the remedies & abatements aforeſaid, we haue commanded the Maſter of our Mint within our Tower of London now being, (the appointment thereof, being proper & peculiar to Vs onely) to prepare and make ready before the ſaid firſt day of September next a ſufficient number of vpright Balances and true weights, alwell of euery ſeuerall peece of Gold lawfully current in this our Realme, as of the ſayd remedies and abatements, to bee ready to deliuer at reaſonable prices, to bee rated by our Commiſſioners for our Treaſurie, or Treaſurer of England for the time being, to all ſuch our Subiects as ſhall require the ſame; And our will and pleaſure is, That the chiefe Officers in all our Cities, Boroughs & Townes corporate of this our Realme of England, and Principalitie of Wales, ſhall before the laſt day of the ſaid moneth of September next, prouide to haue one payre of the ſaid weights ſufficient, at the hands of the ſaid Maſter of our Mint, within euery ſuch City, Borough, and Towne corporate, well and ſafely to be kept, for tryall of the weight of the ſaid Coynes, as any occaſion ſhall bee. And wee ſtraitly forbid all our Subiects and others whatſoeuer, to haue or vſe any other weights then as aforeſaid for the ſaid Coynes of Gold, remedies, or abatements, or any of them.

Giuen at Abthorpe the 31. day of Iuly, in the ſeuenteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton,
and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
Anno 1619.



By the King.

4. A Proclamation for reſtraint of killing, dreſsing, and eating of Fleſh in Lent, or on Fiſh dayes, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter ſtrictly obſerued by all ſorts of people.

Whereas, for the benefit and commoditie of this Our Realme of England, as well in the maintenance of Our Nauie and Shipping (a principall ſtrength of this Iland) as for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh victuall, diuers good Lawes and Statutes haue beene prouided, for the due obſeruation of Lent, and other dayes appointed for Fiſh daies, which from time to time haue beene ſeconded and quickned by ſundry Our Proclamations, and other Actes and Ordinances of State; And whereas, notwithſtanding the many good prouiſions heretofore had and made in that kind, wee yet find the inordinate libertie now vſually taken by all ſorts of people to kill, dreſſe, and eate Fleſh in the Lent ſeaſon, and on other dayes and times prohibited by Law, is become an euill of ſuch inueterate growth, as it requireth more then ordinary care to ſuppreſſe the ſame:

Wee therefore much affecting the Reformation of this ſo great an euill (and enemy to the plentie of Our Kingdomes) haue thought fit eftſoones (and that thus timely, the better to take away the excuſe, and to preuent the prouiſions of Fleſh that vſually men make againſt the Lent ſeaſon) To expreſſe Our ſelfe and Our Royall Commandement in this behalfe: Wherein without any future declaration of Our pleaſure in this kind, we ſhall expect and require from all Our Subiects, that due Notice be taken, and that a ſtrict and continued obedience and conformitie be yeelded thereunto in all ſucceeding times.

And therefore wee doe ſtraitly Charge and Command all and euery perſon and perſons whatſoeuer to whom it may appertaine; Carefully to prouide and ſee that theſe Orders following may be duely obſerued and put in execution, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch penalties as by the Lawes of this Our Realme may be inflicted vpon the Offenders for their contempt or neglect of Vs and Our Lawes, whereof wee ſhall ſhew Our ſelues moſt ſenſible.

And firſt, whereas we finde that the chiefeſt cauſe of theſe diſorders hath growen from the Licences that haue bin granted to Butchers to kill and vtter Fleſh contrary to Law, And that by Our Lawes no Mayor, Juſtice of Peace, or other perſon of what degree or qualitie ſoeuer, can grant any Licence in this kinde, And that the Lords and others of Our Priuie Councell, doe by Our direction forbeare to grant the ſame, or to giue way thereunto; Our will and pleaſure is vpon the penalties prouided by Law, and ſuch further puniſhment to be inflicted vpon the offenders, as ſhall be thought meete, that no ſuch Licence ſhall be granted for the killing or vttering of Fleſh. And that no Butcher or other perſon whatſoeuer, doe by colour thereof, kill, vtter, or put to ſale any Fleſh contrary to the Lawes eſtabliſhed and prouided in that behalfe.

And for the auoiding of ſuch inconueniences hereafter, Our will and pleaſure is, That the Lord Maior of Our City of London, and euery other Officer & Juſtice of Peace, ſhall call before them, and ſend for any of the ſeruants of any Inholders, Victuallers, Cookes, Alehouſekeepers, Tauerners, and keepers of Ordinarie tables, and ſuch others that vtter victuals, and to examine them vpon their corporall Oathes, what Fleſh is, or hath beene during the Lent ſeaſon, or other dayes prohibited by the Law, dreſſed, killed, vttered, or eaten in their houſes, Which if they ſhall refuſe to doe, then to commit to priſon the ſaid ſeruants ſo refuſing vpon their Oathes to declare the trueth.

That the Lord Maior shall also yeerely before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cause all Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary Tables, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, and Tauerners within the City and Liberties thereof, to appeare before him, or such person as hee shall appoint meete for that purpose; And shall take Recognizances with sufficient Sureties of euery of them in good summes of money, (viz.) One hundred pounds of the Principall, and their Sureties thirtie pounds apiece, to Our vse, not to dresse any Flesh in their Houses in the Lent time, or at other times prohibited for any respect, nor suffer it to be eaten contrary to the Law. The like Recognizance with Sureties, shalbe taken of the like parties vpon like penalties, by the Justices of Peace of Our Citie of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof. And euery of the said Recognizances to be certified into Our Exchequer.

And for the Butchers and others that come with victuall of Flesh out of the Countrey to the City, Our pleasure is, That the Lord Maior shall cause certaine persons to watch at the Gates and other like places in the Suburbs, where Flesh may be brought, to view and search, and to intercept the same: And if any of those Watchmen shall be found negligent and corrupt in his Charge, then hee to be committed to prison during the whole Lent.

And to the end that Fishermen may imploy themselues to Sea with better encouragement then heretofore, and that the Fishmongers may furnish themselues with such store from time to time hereafter, as shall be expedient, aswell for the prouision of the Citie, as for selling the same at reasonable Rates; Wee will that they take notice of this Our Commandement and constant resolution for the obseruance of Lent, and Fish-dayes, both now and hereafter, as by Law is required.

And furthermore, as we thinke it fit that euery man should be a rule of order and abstinence in his owne House, as well in respect of the publique as of his priuate ease and benefit, So we straightly charge and command all Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary Tables, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, and Tauerners, not to make any Supper for any person or persons whatsoeuer vpon Friday nights, either in Lent or out of Lent; nor to suffer any meate to be then dressed, vttered, solde or eaten in their houses, vpon such punishment as is due to those that shal contemne Our Royall pleasure and Commandement.

And forasmuch as vpon further aduice and consideration had, that the restraint of killing and dressing of Flesh is no sufficient remedie for the mischiefe, vnlesse there be better care taken also to suppresse the vnlawfull and inordinate eating of flesh in the time of Lent, and on other dayes and times prohibited, wherewith our Subiects haue accustomed themselues rather for delicacie then for necessitie; It is therefore Our Royall Will and pleasure, and accordingly Wee doe hereby straightly prohibite and forbid all our Subiects of what degree or qualitie soeuer within this Our Realme, to eate any manner of Flesh in the time of Lent, or on other dayes now vsually obserued as Fish-dayes, without a speciall Licence first obtained from the Bishop of the Diocesse, or such other as by the Law haue power to giue Licence in that behalfe, (which We will and Command shall be sparingly granted, and in cases of necessitie onely) vpon paine of Our high displeasure, and to be proceeded against by Our Attourney Generall in Our Court of Starre chamber, as contemners of Our Royall Commandement, and vpon such further penaltie as by the Lawes and Statutes of Our Realme may be inflicted on those as shall wilfully offend in this kinde.

And as these Orders are to be executed in the City of London, and places neere to the same, So is Our expresse Pleasure and Commandement, That our Justices of Peace in all Shires within their Rule, and all other Mayors, Bayliffes, and chiefe Officers in Townes corporate, or in any Liberties within their Precincts, shall cause the same to be obserued and performed in like manner; and that no maner of Toleration, Fauour, or Conniuencie be vsed by any Justice of Peace, or other Officer, contrary to the true meaning of this Our Proclamation, as both they that shall presume wittingly so to tolerate the offence, as also the party himselfe offending, will answere the same at their vttermost perils: Our Commandement being, That Our Lawes in this case shall be hereafter seuerely executed vpon all offenders whatsoeuer.

Further charging and commanding the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, the Justices of Assize in their seuerall Circuits, the Mayors and chiefe Officers of all other Cities and Townes corporate, Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers within the seuerall Counties of this Our Realme, That they and euery of them fully obey this Our Pleasure, and cause and compell the same to be obeyed and executed by others, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils.

And for the due execution of the premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realme, as well as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, We doe hereby straightly Charge and Command all Our Justices of Peace within the same Counties, as well within Liberties as without, That yeerely and euery yeere hereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appeare before them all Inholders,

Cookes, Tauerners, Alehouſe-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers whatſoeuer, and to require and take of them to Our vſe, ſeuerall Recognizances, with Sureties, for obſeruation of the premiſſes, (viz.) The principals in ten pounds, and their two Sureties in fiue pounds apiece: And if they ſhall refuſe or neglect to enter into ſuch Recognizances, That then the ſayd Juſtices ſhall ſuppreſſe ſuch perſons ſo refuſing, from victualling any more, and ſhall alſo cauſe them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our vſe, (viz.) The principals in twentie pounds, and their two Sureties in ten pounds apiece, not to Victuall or ſell Beere or Ale from thenceforth; which if they ſhall refuſe to doe, then the ſaid Juſtices to commit to priſon all ſuch perſons ſo refuſing to enter into ſuch Recognizance, vntill they ſhall ſubmit themſelues, and become bound, as aforeſaid. And further for all ſuch Inholders, Cookes, Tauerners, Alehouſe-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers as ſhall not appeare before the ſaid Juſtices, as aforeſaid, That they immediatly ſend forth their warrants, or grant Proceſſe againſt them and euery of them ſo making default, to appeare and anſwere their contempt at the next generall Seſſions of the Peace.

And further for the more due puniſhment of Inholders, Keepers of ordinary Tables, Cookes, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers, Tauerners, and ſuch like, who ſhall forfeit their Recognizances by killing or dreſſing of Fleſh, or ſuffering it to be eaten in their houſes in the Lent time, and other Fiſh-dayes, And to the end that the ſame may be as well taken in due forme of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer, We doe Will and require all Juſtices of Peace as well within Liberties as without, That at ſuch times as they ſhall meet within their ſeuerall Diuiſions, for the taking of ſuch Recognizances, that they giue notice to the Clerkes of the Peace, or their Deputies, to attend them for that purpoſe: Of whom Wee Will require a ſtrict Accompt for the Legall taking and returning of the ſame Recognizances into Our ſaid Exchequer; The ſaid Clerkes of the Peace and their Deputies, taking for the making and certifying of the ſame Recognizances of all Inne-keepers, Tauerners, Cookes and Butchers, the Fee of two ſhillings ſixe pence; And of all Alehouſe-keepers the Fee of twelue pence, as limited to be taken by the Clerke of the Peace for Our County of Middleſex for euery ſuch Recognizance, and no more.

And laſtly, for that the Fiſhmongers (vpon the obſeruation of the aforeſaid Orders) may perhaps take occaſion thereby to enhaunce the prices as well of Freſh as of Sea Fiſh, We doe therefore heereby further charge and command all Fiſhmongers whatſoeuer, That they ſell and vtter their Fiſh at moderate and vſuall rates and prices: And that all Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Bayliffes, and other Our Officers as well within Liberties as without, to whom it ſhall appertaine, ſhall take from time to time ſuch order with the ſaid Fiſhmongers, that Our Subiects be not grieued by any ſuch enhancement or encreaſe of prices vpon Fiſh, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch further puniſhment as may be inflicted vpon them by Our Lawes.

Giuen at Royſton the foureteenth day of Nouember, in the ſeuenteenth yeere of Our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the three and fiftieth.

God ſaue the King.

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Anno MDC. XIX.

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[illegible] 1618 [illegible]

By the King.

A Proclamation for explaining and enlarging his Maieſties former orders for Buildings, in and about London.

WHereas by ſundry Proclamations grounded vpon important and weightie reaſons, wee haue heretofore made knowen Our Pleaſure, as well for reſtraint of new Buildings in and neere our City of London, As for reedifying olde Houſes with Bricke and Stone, The good effect that hath enſued thereby, and by the diligence and care of Our Commiſſioners authorized for the execution of Our Commandements in that behalfe, And the dueti-full obedience and conformitie of many Our beſt diſpoſed Subiects, hath not onely giuen Vs great content, but confirmed Our Reſolution againſt all oppoſition of refractory perſons, to proceede in a worke not onely honourable and gracefull, but ſafe and healthfull for Our ſayd City; It being not without preſident of ancient times, euen in this Our Citie of London; In the Records whereof it is remembred, that in the time of King Richard the firſt, Henry Fitz-Allwyn then Mayor, for preuention of caſualties by fire, cauſed prouiſion to be made, that Buildings in the ſaid City ſhould be of Stone, which for many yeeres after was obſerued: But the neglect thereof in ſucceeding times, eſpecially in the preſent, the great confluence to Our ſayd City, peſtering of the Streets with Jutties, Stalles, and other annoyances, ſcarcitie of Timber, and many other occurrents, haue turned the policie of thoſe ancient times from conuenencie to neceſſitie: In which reſpect, we are now fully determined, not onely to ratifie Our former Commandements, but to vſe all poſſible endeauour by Our further care and direction to accompliſh Our intention in a matter of ſuch high conſequence. And therefore being informed, that albeit the diſcreeteſt of Our Subiects doe now accept Our Commands, not with conformitie and obedience alone, but with alacritie and cheerefulneſſe, as tending to no priuate end, but to the generall good; yet there want not many that doe daily put in vre ſundry ſleights and inuentions, to the diſturbance and impediment of that generall reformation which we ſo much affect, vnder pretence of euading the Letter, though not the ſence of Our former Proclamations. And albeit ſome of them, notwithſtanding their ſleights and ſubterfuges, haue been cenſured in Our high Court of Starre-Chamber, yet others hauing not taſted of that ſeueritie, doe hazard themſelues to incurre the like: Howſoeuer, to make offenders in this kind vnexcuſable, Wee doe hereby publiſh and declare, That as wee are reſolued to cheriſh and comfort the dutifulneſſe of ſuch as apply themſelues to the conformitie deſired; So We will extend the



ſeueritie of Our Juſtice to all them, that by ſubtill euaſions ſhall endeauour to fruſtrate Our command. And therefore being giuen to vnderſtand, That the progreſſe of this ſo glorious a Worke is now chiefly hindred through the ſupportation and ſtrengthening of ruinous and olde Buildings, vnfit to be continued, by digging of Cellars, and bringing vp new Bricke Walles, by erecting new Chimneys and Staire-caſes, by placing pieces of Timber, by ſetting on new Rookes and Rafters, and thruſting out of Dormers, knitting and faſtening together the ſayd new Additions vnto the olde Timber by barres and crampes of Iron, and other like deuices, whereby the olde deformitie is not onely continued, but encreaſed.

We doe hereby ſtraitly charge and command, That no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer within Our ſaid City of London, or within two miles from any the Gates of the ſaid City, doe preſume or attempt to doe any of the things before recited, or any other thing whatſoeuer of like nature, tending to the hinderance of Our ſaid intended Worke, vnleſſe hee ſhall be thereunto licenced and allowed by Our Commiſſioners for Buildings.

And further We do hereby ſtraitly charge and command, That no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer within the limits aforeſaid, doe at any time hereafter preſume or attempt to erect, couer, ouerlay or incloſe any Houels or other Sheds of Timber, with Reeds, Faggots, Hay, Straw, Boards, or other materials, or doe raiſe vp any Wall, pale or banke of earth, to which Sheds may be added: Or doe repaire or new make into the ſtreets, any maner of Bulkes, Stalles, Windowes, doores, or other offenſiue iſſues: Or doe alter or change the vſe of any dwelling houſe or other building to any more noyſome or offenſiue vſe, end or purpoſe, then the ſame was imployed before the time of the demoliſhing or altering the ſame. By all which, and eſpecially by the ſaid pretences of repaire and alterations, Our Royall intention of Reformation is much hindred and preuented. Our Will and pleaſure therefore is, That all ſuch as ſhall hereafter preſume to offend in any the premiſſes, vnder pretence of repairing decayed houſes, or addition or alteration of dwelling houſes or other Buildings, or otherwiſe, hauing not firſt had the approbation of Our ſaid Commiſſioners, ſhall be deemed as perſons oppoſing Our Royall commandements, and be proceeded againſt in Our high Court of Starre-chamber, according to the qualitie of their ſeuerall offences.

And Whereas by Our former Proclamation, all Houſes and Buildings, to be reedified or new made within the limits aforeſaid, were to be built of bricke, or bricke and ſtone, We being deſirous that the like good order and decency ſhould be obſerued hereafter within fiue miles of any the gates of Our ſaid Citie, Doe hereby ſtraitly charge and commaund, That no perſon or perſons doe hereafter preſume, to erect, reedifie, or ſet vp any houſe or Building within the ſaid diſtance of fiue miles from any the gates of Our ſaid Citie, vnleſſe he doe make all the vtter walls of the ſame of Bricke, or Bricke and Stone; And that all houſes and Buildings to be erected within the ſaid Citie of London, or in, or adioyning to any open ſtreete of any Towne or Village out of the ſaid Citie within the limits of fiue miles aforeſaid, ſhall be built according to the forme and proportion hereafter in theſe preſents expreſſed, viz. Euery whole ſtory of and in ſuch Houſes and Buildings, and all and euery the roomes of ſuch whole Story, ſhall bee of the height of ten foote of Aſſize at the leaſt, and euery halfe Story, of and in ſuch Houſes and Buildings, ſhall be of the height of ſeauen foote and a halfe at the leaſt: And that the forefront and all outward and diuiſion walls betwixt houſe and houſe, & the Jambes, heads and ſoyles of the windowes, ſhall be of Brick, or of Brick & Stone, and the windowes (being of Timber)

not to be put in vntill the Iambes and heads aforesaid, be finished and beare of themselues.

And if the said Buildings doe not exceed two Stories in height, then the walls thereof shall be of the thicknesse of one Brick and halfe a Brickes length from the ground vnto the vppermost part of the said walls. And where the Building shall be of the height of three Stories, the walls of the first Story shall be of the thicknesse of two Bricks length, and from thence vnto the vppermost part of the wall, of the thicknesse of one Brick and halfe a Bricks length, and so proportionably if there shall be more Stories.

And that in building of the said Houses, there shall bee no Jutties or Jutting, or Cant windowes, either vpon Timber Joystes, or otherwise, but the walls to goe direct and streight vpwards, and at the setting off a water-table to be made. Also the forme of the windowes of euery whole Story to be of more height then bredth, to the end the roomes may receiue ayre for health, and that there bee sufficient Peeres of Brick, not lesse then halfe the bredth of the windowes betweene them for strength. And likewise the windowes of euery halfe Story to be made square or neere thereabouts.

And that all Shops and Streete doores be made with Pillasters of Stone, or Bricke, and the heads of the Shop windowes cut in wedges, with Arches ouer them to susteine the wall aboue, and that the Pillasters of Stone be in bredth fifteene inches at the least, and as thick as the wall of the Story.

And lastly, that none doe raise the first floore to gaine height in their cellars, so as they are forced to make steps into the Streete.

And to the end this Our pleasure hereby signified and published, may be the better executed, Wee doe hereby require and authorise Our said Commissioners for Buildings, and euery or any of them; and all and euery Justice, or Justices of Peace, respectiuely to commit to Ward or Prison, all such persons as shal be found to offend in any of the premisses, contrary to the intent of this Our Proclamation. And we doe further require and command, and giue authoritie vnto all Mayors, Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, Constables, Headboroughes, and other Our Officers and Ministers, without any further or other warrant, to make stay of, and restraine all irregular Buildings and proceedings contrary to Our command heereby, or by any former Proclamation concerning Buildings published. Wherein if any shall be so bold to proceed notwithstanding this Our gentle admonition, Our pleasure then is, that Our Attourney Generall for the time being, doe from time to time informe against such persons in Our High Court of Starre-chamber, as wilfull contemners of Our Royall Command.

Giuen at Theobalds the seuenteenth day of Iuly, in the eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the three and fiftieth.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
Anno Dom. M.DC.XX.

By the King.

A Proclamation againſt exceſſe of Lauiſh and Licentious *Speech of matters of State.*

ALthough the commixture of Nations, confluence of Ambaſſadors, and the relation, which the affaires of Our Kingdomes haue had towards the buſineſſe and intereſts of forraine States, haue cauſed, during Our Regiment, a greater openneſſe, and libertie of diſcourſe, euen concerning matters of State, (which are no Theames, or ſubiects fit for vulgar perſons, or common meetings) then hath been in former times, vſed or permitted; And although in Our owne Nature, and Iudgement, Wee doe well allow of conuenient freedome of ſpeech, eſteeming any ouer curious or reſtrained hand carried in that kind, rather as a weaknеſſe, or elſe ouer much ſeueritie of Gouernment, then otherwiſe: Yet neuertheleſſe, foraſmuch as it is come to Our eares, by common report, That there is at this time a more licentious paſſage of lauiſh diſcourſe, and bold Cenſure in matters of State, then hath been heretofore, or is fit to be ſuffered; Wee haue thought it neceſſary, by the aduice of Our Priuie Counſell, to giue forewarning vnto Our louing Subiects, of this exceſſe and preſumption; And ſtraitly to command them and euery of them, from the higheſt to the loweſt, to take heede, how they intermeddle by Penne, or Speech, with cauſes of State, and ſecrets of Empire, either at home, or abroad, but containe themſelues within that modeſt and reuerent regard, of matters, aboue their reach and calling, that to good and dutifull Subiects appertaineth; As alſo not to giue attenti , or any manner of applauſe or entertainement to ſuch diſcourſe, without acquainting ſome of Our Priuie Councell, or other principall Officers therewithall, reſpectiue to the place where ſuch ſpeeches ſhall be vſed, within the ſpace of foure and twentie houres, vnder paine of impriſonment, and Our high diſpleaſure.

And let no man thinke, after this Our forewarning, to paſſe away with impunitie, in reſpect of the multitude and generalitie of Offenders in this kinde; but knowe, that it will light vpon ſome of the firſt, or forwardeſt of them, to be ſeuerely puniſhed, for example to others.

And, if We ſhalbe ſenſible of this kind of contempt, euen towards ſuch of Our louing Subiects, as are obedient to Our Lawes, and conformable to Our proceedings in Church, and Common wealth, vnto whom, Wee cannot impute it, to proceede otherwiſe, then out of raſhneſſe, euill cuſtome, or too much paſſion: much more, let them looke to it, Who in reſpect, that they are otherwiſe liable to Our Lawes, or of ſuſpected affection towards Our Gouernment, may giue vs iuſt cauſe to thinke, that it proceedeth from the ouerflowe of a worſe, or more corrupt fountaine.

Neither let any man miſtake Vs ſo much, as to thinke, that by giuing faire, and ſpecious attributes to Our Perſon, they can couer the ſcandalls, which they otherwiſe lay vpon Our Gouernment, but conceiue, that wee make no other conſtruction of them, but as fine, and artificiall gloſſes, the better to giue paſſage to the reſt of their imputations, and ſcandalls.

Giuen at White-hall, the 24. of December, in the eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by IOHN BILL,
Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent
Maieſtie. M. D C. X X.



By the King.

A Proclamation declaring his Maieſties pleaſure

concerning the diſſoluing of the preſent Conuention of Parliament.

ALbeit the Aſſembling, Continuing, and Diſſoluing of Parliaments be a Prerogatiue ſo peculiarlie belonging to Our Imperiall Crowne, and the times and ſeaſons thereof ſo abſolutelie in Our owne power, that we need not giue account therof vnto any: yet, according to Our continuall cuſtome, to make Our good Subiects acquainted with the reaſons of all Our publike reſolutions & actions; We haue thought it expedient at this time to declare, not only Our pleaſure and reſolution therein, grounded vpon mature deliberation, with the aduice and vniforme conſent of Our whole Priuie Councell; but therewith alſo to note ſome eſpeciall proceedings mooning Us to this reſolution: And that chiefliе to this end, that as God, ſo the World may Witneſſe with Us, that it was Our intent to haue made this the happieſt Parliament, that euer was in Our time: And that the lettes, and impediments thereof being diſcerned, all miſunderſtandings and iealouſies might bee remooued, and all Our people may know and beleeue, that We are as farre from imputing any of thoſe ill accidents, that haue happened in Parliament, to any want or neglect of duty, or good affection towards Us, by them in generall, or by the greater and better number of Parliament men, as We are confident (the true cauſes diſcouered) they Wilbe far from imputing it to any default in Us; there hauing in the beginning of this late Aſſemblie paſſed greater and more infallible tokens of loue and duty from Our Subiects to Us their Soueraigne, and more remarkeable teſtimonies from Us of Our Princely care and zeale of their Welfare, then haue beene in any Parliament met in any former Age.

This Parliament was by Us called, as for making good and profitable Lawes, ſo more eſpecially, in this time of miſerable diſtraction throughout Chriſtendome, for the better ſetling of peace and Religion, and reſtoring Our Children to their ancient and lawfull patrimony, which We attempted to procure by peaceable treaty, at Our owne exceſſiue charge, thereby to ſaue and preuent the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, the miſerable effect of warre, and diſſenſion; yet with full purpoſe, if that ſucceeded not, to recouer it by the ſword; and therefore, as a neceſſary meanes conducing to thoſe ends, the ſupply of Our Treaſures was to bee prouided for.

This Parliament beginning in January last, proceeded some moneths with such harmonie betweene Us and Our people, as cannot bee paralleld by any former time: For as the House of Commons at the first, both in the manner of their supplie, and otherwise, shewed greater loue, and more respect then euer any House of Commons did to Us, or (as wee thinke) to any King before Us: So we, vpon all their complaints, haue affoorded them such memorable, and rare examples of Justice, as many ages past cannot shew the like; wherein, that wee preferred the Weale of Our people before all particular respects, the things themselues doe sufficiently proone, Our Justice being extended, not onely to persons of ordinary ranke and qualitie, but euen to the prime Officer of Our Kingdome. And although, after their first Recesse at Easter, wee found that they misspent a great deale of time, rather vpon the inlarging of the limites of their liberties, and diuers other curious, and vnprofitable things, then vpon the framing and proponing of good & profitable Lawes: Yet we gaue them time and scope for their Parliamentary proceedings, and prolonged the Session to an vnusuall length, continuing it vntill the eight and twentieth day of May, before wee signified Our purpose for their Recesse; and then wee declared, that we would make a Recesse on the fourth day of June next following, but onely for a time, and in such maner, as might bee without disturbance to any their businesses in hand, expressing out of Our Grace (though wee needed not) the causes of that Our purpose, which were the season of the yeere, vsually hot, and vnfit for great assemblies, Our Progresse approaching, the necessitie wee had to make vse of Our Councell attending in both houses, both to settle Our waightie affaires of State before wee went, and to attend Us when wee went our Progresse, the disfurnishing of Our ordinary Courts of Justice so many Termes together, the long absence of Justices of Peace, and Deputy Lieuetenants, whose presence was needfull for making and returning of musters, and for subordinate gouernement of the Countrey; and therefore wee appointed to adiourne the Parliament on the fourth day of June, giuing that warning longer then vsuall, that they might set in order their businesses, and prepare their greeuances, which wee promised both to heare and answere before that Recesse, for presenting whereof we appointed them a time. This message graciously intended by Us, was not so well entertained by some, who in a short time dispersed and spred their iealousies vnto others, and thereby occasioned discontentment in the House, for being adiourned without passing of billes; Yet made not their addresse to Us, as had beene meet, but desired a conference with the Lords; and at that conference, the nine and twentieth day of May, vnder colour of desiring to petition Us for some further time, to perfect and passe some speciall Bils, were imboldened, not onely to dispute, but to refell all the reasons that we had giuen for the adiournement, which being made knowen vnto Us, wee againe signified Our pleasure to both Houses, that on the fourth day of June the Parliament should rise, but wee would then giue our Royall assent to such billes, as were or should bee ready and fit to bee then passed, continuing all other businesses in state they were by a speciall Act to be framed for that purpose.

The Lords with all duetie and respect, submitted to Our resolution, passed the Act, & sent it with speciall recommendation to the house of Commons; but they neither read it, nor proceeded with businesses, but forgetting that the time was Ours & not theirs, continued their discontentment, as they pretended, for being so soone dismissed. We (though it were strange to obserue such auersnes for Our resoluing vpon such waighty reasons, that wherin we needed not to be measured by any other rule, but Our owne Princely Will) yet were contented to descend from our owne Right, to alter Our resolution, and to continue the Session for a fortnight more, wherein they might perfite such publique Billes, as were esteemed of most importance: for which purpose, We Our selfe came in person vnto the Higher house of Parliament, and made offer thereof vnto them, which being, in effect, as much as the Commons had formerly desired, was no sooner offered, but yeelding thankes to Us, the said Commons resolued the same day directly, contrary to their former desire, to refuse it, and to accept Our first Resolution of an adiournement; but attending Us at Greenwich, presented no grieuances: This inconstancie, as we passed by with a gentle admonition; so for the matter of grieuances, aswell of England, as Ireland, We promised to take them into Our owne care, though not presented to Us, and really performed the same so far forth, as time, and the aduice of Our Councell of each Kingdome could enable Us, as is witnessed by Our seuerall Proclamations, published in both Realmes, as likewise in granting at the same time those three suites which were proponed vnto Us by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, at the request, and in the name of both the Houses: But in conclusion the house of Commons making it their choise, wee made a Recesse by adiournement of the Parliament, the fourth day of June: Though indeed We must doe them this right, that at the said Recesse, taking into their serious consideration the present estate of Our children abroad, and the generall afflicted estate of the true Professors of Religion in forraine parts, they did with one vnanimous consent, in the name of themselues, and the whole body of the Kingdome, make a most dutifull and solemne protestation, that if Our pious Endeauours, by treatie to procure their peace and safetie, should not take that good effect which was desired, (in the treatie whereof, they humbly besought Us, not to suffer any long delay) then, vpon signification of Our pleasure in Parliament, they would be ready, to the vttermost of their powers, both with liues and fortunes to assist Us, so as that by the diuine helpe of Almightie God, We might be able to doe that by Our sword, which by peaceable courses should not be effected.

But during the time of this long Receſſe, hauing to Our great charges mediated with the Emperour, by the meanes of Our Embaſſadour, the Lord Digbie, and hauing found thoſe hopes to fayle, which We had to preuaile by treaty, We in confidence of the Aſſiſtance of Our people, thus freely promiſed and proteſted in Parliament, did inſtantly ſhorten the time of the Receſſe, (which We had before appointed to continue vntill the eighth day of February,) and did reaſſemble Our Parliament, the twentieth day of Nouember laſt, and made knowen vnto them the true ſtate and neceſſity of Our Childrens affayres, declaring Our reſolution vnto them, of taking vpon vs the defence of Our Childrens patrimony, by way of Armes, ſince We could not compaſſe it by an amicable treaty; and therefore expected the fruit of that their declaration, Whereby We were inuited vnto this courſe: Wherein, howbeit We are well ſatisfied of the good inclination of the moſt part of Our Houſe of Commons, teſtified by their ready aſſent to the ſpeedy payment of a Subſidie, newly to be granted; yet vpon this occaſion ſome particular members of that Houſe tooke ſuch inordinate liberty, not only to treat of Our high Prerogatiues, and of ſundry things, that without Our ſpeciall direction Were no fit ſubiects to be treated of in Parliament; but alſo to ſpeake with leſſe reſpect of forraigne Princes, Our Allies, then Were fit for any Subiect to doe of anoynted Kings, though in enmity and hoſtility with Us. And when, vpon this occaſion, Wee bled ſome reprehenſion towards thoſe miſcarriages, requiring them not to proceed but in ſuch things as were within the capacity of that Houſe, according to the continuall cuſtome of Our Predeceſſors, then by the meanes of ſome euill affected and diſcontented perſons, ſuch heat and diſtemper was rayſed in the Houſe, that albeit themſelues had ſued vnto Us for a Seſſion, and for a generall pardon, vnto both which at their earneſt ſuit We aſſented, yet after this fire kindled, they reiected both, and ſetting apart all buſineſſes of conſequence and waight (notwithſtanding Our admonition and earneſt preſſing them to goe on) they either ſate as ſilent, or ſpent the time in diſputing of Priuiledges, deſcanting vpon the Words and ſyllables of Our Letters and meſſages, which for better cleering of trueth, and ſatisfaction of all men, We are about to publiſh in Print, ſo ſoone as poſſibly We can. And although in Our Anſwer to their petition, Wee gaue them full aſſurance that Wee Would bee as carefull of the preſeruation of their Priuiledges, as of Our owne Royall Prerogatiue, and in Our explanation after ſent vnto them by Our Letters, Written to Our Secretary, We told them that Wee neuer meant to denie them any lawfull priuiledges that euer that Houſe enioyed in Our predeceſſours times; and that Whatſoeuer priuiledges or liberties they enioyed by any Law or Statute, ſhould euer bee inuiolablie preſerued by Us; and We hoped Our poſterity Would imitate Our footſteps therein; and Whatſoeuer priuiledges they enioyed by long cuſtome, and vncontrolled and lawfull Preſidents, We Would likewiſe be as carefull to preſerue them, and tranſmit the care thereof to Our poſterity, confeſſing Our ſelues in iuſtice to bee bound to maintaine them in their Rights, and in grace, that We Were rather minded to increaſe, then infringe any of them, if they ſhould ſo deſerue at Our hands, Which might ſatisfie any reaſonable man, that We were far from violating their priuiledges. And although by Our Letters Written to their Speaker, We aduiſed them to proceed, & make this a Seſſion, to the end, that Our good & louing ſubiects might haue ſome taſte, aſwell of Our grace & goodnes towards them, by Our free pardon & good Lawes to be paſſed, as they had both by the great & vnuſuall examples of Juſtice ſince this meeting, & the ſo many eaſes & comforts giuen vnto them by Proclamation. And although Wee had giuen order for the Pardon to goe on, and that in a more gracious and liberall manner then hath paſſed in many yeeres before, and ſignified Our willingneſſ

that rather then time ſhould bee miſſpent, they might lay aſide the thought of the Subſidie, and goe on with an Act for continuance of Statutes, and the generall Pardon; yet all this preuailed not to ſatisfie them, either for their pretended Priuiledges, or to perſwade them to proceed with Bils for the good of themſelues, and thoſe that ſent them. But as the Seſſion and Pardon were by them well deſired at firſt; ſo were they as ill reiected at the laſt; and not withſtanding the ſincerities of Our proteſtations, not to inuade their Priuiledges; yet by the perſwaſion of ſuch as had beene the cauſe of all theſe diſtempers, they fall to carue for themſelues, and pretending cauſeleſly to be occaſioned thereunto, in an vnſeaſonable houre of the day, and a very thinne Houſe, contrary to their owne Cuſtome in all matters of waight, conclude, and enter a proteſtation for their liberties, in ſuch ambiguous and generall words, as might ſerue for future times to inuade moſt of our inſeparable Rights and Prerogatiues, annexed to our Imperiall Crowne: Whereof not onely in the times of other Our Progenitors, but in the bleſſed Raigne of Our late Predeceſſor, that renowned Queene ELIZABETH, we found our Crowne actually poſſeſſed; an vſurpation that the Maieſtie of a King can by no meanes endure. By all which may appeare, that howſoeuer in the generall proceedings of that Houſe, there are many footſteppes of louing and well affected duetie to Vs: yet ſome ill tempered ſpirits, haue ſowed tares among the corne, and thereby fruſtrated the hope of that plentifull and good haruеſt, which might haue multiplyed the wealth and welfare of this whole land; & by their cunning diuerſions haue impoſed vpon Vs a neceſſitie of diſcontinuing this preſent Parliament, without putting vnto it the name or period of a Seſſion.

And therefore, whereas the ſaid aſſembly of Parliament was by Our Cõmiſſion adiourned vntill the eight day of February now next enſuing, we, minding not to continue the ſame any longer, and therefore not holding it fit to cauſe the Prelates, Noblemen, and States of this our Realme, or the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the ſame Parliament to trauaile thereabout, haue thought fit to ſignifie this our reſolution, with the reaſons thereof vnto all our Subiects, inhabiting in all parts of this Realme, willing and requiring the ſaid Prelates, Noblemen and States, and alſo the ſaid Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and all others, to whom in this caſe it ſhall appertaine, that they forbeare to attend at the day and place prefixed by the ſaid adiournement, and in ſo doing, they are and ſhall be hereby diſcharged thereof againſt vs. And we doe hereby further declare, that the ſaid Conuention of Parliament, neither is, nor after the ceaſing and breaking thereof ſhall be, nor ought to be eſteemed, adiudged, or taken to be, or make any Seſſion of Parliament.

And albeit we are at this time enforced to breake off this Conuention of Parliament: yet Our will and deſire is, that all Our ſubiects ſhould take notice, for auoyding of all ſiniſter ſuſpitions and iealouſies, that our intent and full reſolution is, to gouerne our people in the ſame manner, as our Progenitours and Predeceſſours, Kings and Queenes of this Realme of beſt gouernment, haue heretofore done; and that wee ſhall be carefull, both in Our owne perſon, and by charging our priuie Counſell, our Iudges, and other our Miniſters in their ſeuerall places reſpectiuely, to diſtribute true Iuſtice and right vnto all our people; and that we ſhall bee as glad to lay hold of the firſt occaſion in due and conuenient time, which wee hope ſhall not be long, to call and aſſemble our Parliament, with confidence of the true and hearty loue and affection of Our ſubiects, as either we, or any of our Progenitors haue beene at any time heretofore.

Giuen at Our Pallace at Weſtminſter, the ſixth day of Ianuary, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON, and IOHN BILL,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M. DC. XXI.

¶ By the King.

A Proclamation for the Baniſhing of *Giles Mompeſſon.*

WHereas *Giles Mompeſſon*, late Knight, for great and inſufferable crimes by him committed, to the abuſe of his Maieſtie, and grieuous oppreſſion of his Subiects, hath by the high Court of Parliament beene declared to bee Degraded of the Order of Knighthood, and ſentenced and adiudged to ſuſteine and beare other puniſhments, as by the Record of the foreſaid Iudgement appeareth: The Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie approouing in all things the iuſt proceedings and ſentence of the ſame his high Court of Parliament; which to preuent, the ſaid Mompeſſon (while the matters were in examination) eſcaped from his Keeper, and fled, and is not now to be found. Neuertheleſſe, his Maieſtie (deſiring to aſſure all his louing Subiects, how hatefull and offenſiue it is to his Maieſtie, that his people ſhould be ſo iniured, moleſted, vexed or oppreſſed, and willing by the ſeueritie of his Iuſtice to deterre all others from any like attempt or enterpriſe hereafter) hath reſolued (ouer and beſides all the puniſhments inflicted vpon the ſaid Mompeſſon, by the Iudgement of Parliament) to adde this further puniſhment, in deteſtation of his offences, vtterly to Baniſh and expell the ſaid Giles Mompeſſon out of his Realmes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all other his Maieſties Dominions, as a perſon infamous and vnworthy to partake of any the comforts of his Maieſties happy Gouernment. And therefore his Maieſtie doth hereby expreſſly charge and command, that the ſaid Giles Mompeſſon, if now he be abiding within any of his Maieſties Dominions, doe forthwith, after the publication hereof, depart and withdraw himſelfe out of the ſame: And that after ſuch his departure, or if he be now in any parts out of his Maieſties Dominions, that he doe not at any time hereafter returne into the ſame or any of them, vpon paine to incurre, not onely the ſeureſt & vttermoſt execution of the ſaid Sentence and Iudgement of Parliament, but the forfeiture of whatſoeuer he may forfeit to his Maieſtie, and of all ſuch further puniſhment as his Maieſty in his Kingly power and prerogatiue may inflict vpon him.

Giuen at Our Palace of Weſtminſter the thirtieth of March, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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M. DC. XXI.

By the King.

9. A Proclamation for repeale of certaine Letters Patents, Commissions, and Proclamations, concerning Innes, Ale-houses, and the Manufacture of *Gold and Siluer Threed.*

WHereas the Kings most Excellent Maiestie, by sundry Letters Pattents, Commissions, and Proclamations heeretofore made and published, gaue seuerall directions, aswell touching the Licensing of Innes and Hosteries, as touching the ordering of Alehouse-keepers, and leuying the forfeitures of their Recognizances, and likewise touching the setling of a Manufacture of Gold and Siluer Threed within this Kingdome; In all which, his Maiesties intentions were no other but the increase of profitable Arts and Inuentions, the repressing of vice and disorder, and reformation of sundry enormities and abuses: yet by the fraud and abuse of some persons, who with much confidence and assurance vndertooke to his Maiesty, to manage and execute the said Patents, Proclamations, and Commissions, for his Maiesties honour, and the good of the publike; the same haue beene peruerted, to the disturbance of the Iustice of the Realme, affront to Iustices of Assise, and Iustices of the Peace, and to the great damage, hurt, and oppression of many of his Maiesties Subiects; which abuses were altogether vnknowne to his most Excellent Maiestie, vntill they were discouered by the complaint of the Commons in this present Parliament, which (had they sooner come to his Maiesties knowledge) he would haue punished with all seueritie. His Maiestie out of his tender zeale and affection which he beareth to all his louing Subiects, being well pleased with that exemplarie course of Iustice, which to his singuler contentment, hath beene already begun in his high Court of Parliament, against some of the principall offenders; and to the end that all his louing Subiects, might see how much his care and zeale is to giue remedy to any thing that is found hurtfull to the Common-Weale of his people; hath been pleased of his aboundant goodnesse, to put his owne Royall hand and Princely care, to the speedy and vtter abolishing of all that euill, which might hereafter spring from those rootes.

And therefore doth hereby declare and publish, that it is his expresse will and pleasure, That all the sayd Letters Patents, Commissions, and Proclamations beforementioned, be forthwith reuoked. And doth further hereby streightly charge and command, That no person or persons, doe hereafter presume to put in execution the foresayd Letters Patents, Proclamations or Commissions, or any of them, or any Article or thing in them or any of them conteyned. And his further pleasure is, That all Innes, Hosteries and Alehouses, and the seuerall Inne-keepers and Alehouse-keepers thereof shalbe gouerned, ordered and vsed in all points as they should haue beene, if the sayd Letters Patents, Commissions and Proclamations had not beene made. And that all Recognizances of Alehouse-keepers shalbe proceeded with, in the same plight, manner and forme, and none other, then as they should haue beene if the sayd Letters Patents and Proclamations concerning the same, had not beene made. And whereas sundrie Alehouse-keepers, being by order of the Iustices of Assise, and Iustices of Peace, put downe and suppressed from keeping Victualling houses, did after by collour of the sayd Letters Patents, and Commissions for Licensing of Innes and Hosteries, obteyne Licences from or by meanes of the sayd Patentees, to keepe Innes or Hosteries, his Maiesties further pleasure and commandement is, that all such Innes so abusiuely erected, and all other Innes lycensed and set vp by force or collour of the foresayd Letters Patents in vnfit places, or by persons of euill fame, bee forthwith suppressed. And his Maiestie doth hereby require, command, and authorize his Iustices of Assise, and Iustices of Peace within the seuerall Counties and places of this Kingdome, to take order for the suppressing thereof accordingly, and to take further order, that the seuerall Lycences so vnduely granted, be deliuered to the Clerke of Assise, or Clerke of the Peace in open Assises or Sessions, there to remaine vntill further order may bee taken for the absolute cancellation and anoyding of the same. And His Highnesse further pleasure is, in regard of the sayd abuses, That no rent, or summe of money due or pretended to bee due for, or in respect of any such Lycence, for setting vp of any Inne or Hostery, bee at any time hereafter leuied, receiued or demaunded; But that all assurances for payment thereof bee discharged.

Giuen at Our Palace of Westminster the thirtieth day of March, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON, and JOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie. M.DC.XXI.

¶By the King.

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10. ¶ A Proclamation for ſuppreſſing inſolent abuſes committed by baſe people againſt perſons of qualitie, aſwell Strangers as others, in the Streetes of the Citie and Suburbes of London, with the parts adiacent.

AS We haue euer eſteemed it a happineſſe to meete with any occaſion, that might iuſtly mooue Us to take notice of the carefull and diſcreete Gouernment of ſuch as were truſted in high places of Authoritie and Magiſtracie vnder Us, In which cales (as the World can well beare Us witneſſe) wee haue euer been ready to expreſſe the gladneſſe of Our heart, by Our gracious thankfulnes vnto them in one kinde or other: So on the other ſide, doe wee hold it as neceſſary a duety belonging vnto Us, to whom God hath committed the chiefe and ſouereigne care of all, not onely sharpely to reproue where we find ſupine and vnexcuſable negligence, but when through improuidence, and weakneſſe of Gouernment, the miſchiefe growes ſtrong and pernicious, to take the Reformation into our owne ſupreame power, vnleſſe otherwiſe wee find a ſpeedy amendment. Our Citie of London, the Prime and chiefe Citie of all others within our Realmes and Dominions, the place that wee, and Our Predeceſſors in this Kingdome, haue alwayes thought worthieſt to be honoured with the Reſidence of our Perſons, and of Our ſupreame Courts of Juſtice, and which Our ſelfe in particular haue euer ſince Our comming vnto the Crowne, fauoured and cherished by all the meanes wee might, to teſtifie Our Princely and extraordinary affection towards them, whereof wee ſhall neuer repent Us, hauing found in them a like retribution of Loue and duety towards Us; Yet muſt wee needes ſay, to Our griefe, that in ſo famous a City as that is, and wherein of all others, if any where, ciuility and humanity is to be expected, there is as iuſt cauſe at this time to charge their chiefe Magiſtrates for negligent ſuffering, as to condemne the inferiour and baſer ſort of people for acting many Inſolencies of rude & ſauage barbariſme, which dayly are committed in the Streets, not only towards Ambaſſadours and publike Miniſters of forreigne Princes and States, whoſe perſons ought to bee ſacred and priuiledged, by the Lawes of God and Nations, from all violence or Wrong, but euen towards other Strangers alſo, to whom all courteous reſpect and hoſpitality is due, and generally to the whole Nobility and Gentry of our owne Realmes, both men and women, hauing occaſion at any time to abide, or repaire vnto this City, inſomuch as the Complaints hereof doe continually come vnto Our eares, and make Us aſhamed, that notwithſtanding the often and ſtraight Commandements that We haue layd heretofore vpon the Lord Maior & Aldermen, for ſuppreſſing this wicked and deuiliſh humor of thoſe baſe people by ſeuerity of Juſtice & puniſhment, the ſame doth neuertheleſſe continue more and more in a higher degree, to the great ſcandall of Our Gouernment, both at home and abroad, and to the diſhonour of our Nation. Being therefore reſolued to endure theſe Inſolencies no longer, wee haue now thought fit to declare vnto the World the true ſence and feeling wee haue of Our owne Honour, Which cannot but ſuffer much, if by Our longer ſufferance the ſubordinate Magiſtrates & Gouernours, to whom the

ordinary Reformation of these Abuses doth appertaine, neglect their dueties; And doe for that cause hereby straightly charge and command the Maior and Aldermen of Our sayd Citie of London, as they will answere the same hereafter vnto Vs, vpon paine of Our highest displeasure, and such further perill as may ensue thereupon, that they doe presently enter into some serious consultation and conference amongst themselues, how these Affronts to Strangers, and others Our owne Subiects may be carefully preuented hereafter, that no such lewd person shall dare, either by word or deede, to offer any iniury or violence, directly or indirectly, or so much as, by his gesture or countenance, to scoffe at, or abuse any Stranger, especially Ambassadours and publike Ministers, their Seruants and Followers, or other Noble-men and Gentlemen, Ladies or Gentlewomen, Our owne Subiects or others, but to behaue themselues towards them with all respect and courtesie, meeting them in the Streetes or elsewhere soeuer.

And although wee hold it not so proper for vs to prescribe a particular way vnto the sayde Maior and Aldermen, how this may be effected with that good successe, which wee may well expect, if they be vigilant & diligent, as becomes them, who should best vnderstand the meanes how to deale with those inferiour members of their owne Bodie; yet hereof let them be assured, that if it fall out any such abuses be committed againe, & come to Our knowledge, we will not only exact a strict account of the same from the whole Citie, but euen from that particular Alderman in whose ward it shal happen to be done, & he not punish it according to the fault; who if hee performe his duty in time, by admonishing all housholders and other within his ward, to be watchful ouer such offences when they happen, needes not to pleade ignorance of the fact, nor in this case will we take it for a sufficient excuse: As, on the other side, we doe hereby also expresly & straightly charge and commaund all Housholders, Citizens, and Inhabitants within Our said City, not onely themselues to abstaine from all such violences and iniuries, as before are mentioned, but in case any rude and audacious person shal, notwithstanding so many warnings giuen heretofore, and examples of Iustice lately executed vpon some, presume neuertheless to commit the like offence againe; That then they doe with their vttermost power and endeauour apprehend such Offendor or Offendors, if the Constable or immediate Officer be not at that instant present, or at hand, and if hee bee, then to assist him the best they may, for putting the sayde Offendors into the hands of Iustice: And this vpon perill of Our high indignation, and of such seuere punishment, as may be inflicted vpon any person that shal looke on, and bee knowne through his wilfull negligence to sucker the Malefactor to escape, now that we haue declared Our Royall pleasure so expresly on that behalfe. And as we haue hitherto applied this charge particularly vnto the City of London and the Liberties thereof, because there these insolencies haue beene for the most part committed, for any thing wee haue heard: Yet least the same boldnesse and impudencie may spread to the other parts and skirts bordering vpon the City, or the Countries adioyning thereunto, where the worser sort of people may be alike corrupted by example of those others within the City: wee doe hereby impose the like strict charge and commandment vpon all Iustices of Peace, Sheriffes, Constables, and other Our Officers; As also vpon all Lords of Leetes and Liberties, and other Inhabitants whatsoeuer, within the neighbouring parts of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, neere vnto the City of London, that they take the like care presently within their seuerall Iurisdictions and places of authority, or habitation respectiuely, to containe the people within the bounds of their duty towards Vs, and of respect and ciuility vnto all such persons and Strangers especially, as are before mentioned, and haue heeretofore had iust cause to bee grieued at such barbarous vsage, as they will answere for their neglect and want of due care on that behalfe, if any complaint come vnto Vs of that nature heereafter.

Giuen at Our Palace of Westminster the eighth day of April, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
Anno Dom. M.DC.XXI.

DIEV ET MON DROIT.

By the King.

A Proclamation commanding Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen of quality, to repayre to their Manſion houſes in the Country, to attend their ſeruices, and keepe hoſpitality, according to the ancient and laudable cuſtome of ENGLAND.

HIS moſt Excellent Maieſtie, taking into His Royall conſideration. that the celebration of the feaſt of Chriſtmaſſe approacheth, and how needfull it is (eſpecially in this time of ſcarcity and dearth) to reuiue the ancient and laudable cuſtome of this Realme, by houſe-keeping and hoſpitality, which in all parts of this Realme is exceedingly decayed, by the too frequent reſort and ordinary reſidence of Lords Spirituall and Temporall, Knights, and Gentlemen of quality, vnto Cities and Townes, and chiefly into, or neere about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter; and willing to prouide remedy, aſwell for that, as ſundry other inconueniences, which of neceſſity muſt enſue, by the abſence of thoſe out of their Countries, vpon whoſe care, a great and principall part of the ſubordinate gouernment of this Realme doth depend: Doth heereby ſtrictly charge and command, aſwell all His Lords Spirituall and Temporall (except ſuch as are of His Priuie Counſell, or beare office about the Perſon or Court of Himſelfe, or of His moſt dearely beloued Sonne the Prince) and likewiſe all deputy Lieutenants, and Juſtices of Peace, and other Gentlemen of quality, which haue Manſion houſes in the Country, wherein they and their families haue vſually dwelt and abode; That they, and euery of them, immediately vpon the end of this preſent month of Nouember, depart from the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and other Cities and places with their families and ſeruants, vnto their ſeuerall Countries, to attend their ſeruice there, and keepe hoſpitality, as appertayneth to their degree and calling, vpon paine, not only of His Maieſties heauy indignation and diſpleaſure, and diſablement to hold any ſuch places of ſeruice or truſt, vnder His Maieſtie; but alſo of ſuch further cenſure and puniſhment, as may be inflicted vpon them, for ſuch their diſobedience and contempt, or neglect of this His Royall commandement; whereof, as His Maieſtie intendeth to take a ſtrict and ſeuere accompt, ſo he doth heereby require and command, aſwell the Lords and others of His Priuie Counſell, as all other His Officers and Miniſters, whom it ſhall any way concerne, to take order that all ſuch as ſhall offend, may receiue condigne puniſhment, without toleration or conniuence.

Giuen at the Court at Newmarket, the twentieth day of Nouember, in the twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſix and fiftieth.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M. DC. XXII.

By the King.

A Proclamation for reliefe of the poore, and remedying the high prices of Corne.

THE Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, hauing taken knowledge of the preſent ſcarcity and dearth, and of the high prices of Corne and graine throughout all parts of this Kingdome, hath beene pleaſed by his Proclamation lately publiſhed, to reſtraine the reſidence of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and of the Knights, and Gentlemen of quality, in, and neere the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and other Cities and Townes, and to returne them vnto their owne houſes & habitations in their ſeuerall Countries, that all partes of the Kingdome might finde the fruites, and feele the comfort of their hoſpitality and good gouernment: Wherein, as his Maieſtie is well pleaſed with the dutifull obedience of great numbers, that according to his Royall command, haue left the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the parts adiacent; So his Highneſſe hath great cauſe to condemne the obſtinacy of all ſuch, as in a time of ſuch generall conformity, and againſt ſo many good examples, ſhall ſhew themſelues refractorie to that his Royall pleaſure, grounded vpon important reaſons of Iuſtice and State. And therefore his Maieſtie doeth eftſoones admoniſh them ſpeedily to ſubmit themſelues to that his Royall Proclamation, or elſe to expect the ſeuerity of his iuſtice for their wilfull contempt. And this his Maieſtie declares to be extended, aſwell vnto ſuch as haue repayred, or ſhall repayre from their ordinary dwellings in the Countrey, vnto other Cities and Townes, as vnto the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and aſwell vnto widdowes, as men of quality and eſtate, and to be continued, not only during the time of Chriſtmaſſe now inſtant, but in that, and in all other times and ſeaſons of this and other yeeres, vntill his Maieſtie declare his pleaſure otherwiſe, his Maieſtie intending to continue this courſe hereafter, for the generall good of his people: Yet allowing that Liberty which alwayes hath beene in Termes, and otherwiſe, to repayre to London about their neceſſary occaſions, but not to remoue their wiues and families from their ordinary habitations in the Countrey: An innouation and abuſe lately crept in, and growne frequent.

And although his Maieſtie is perſwaded that by this way of reuiuing the laudable and ancient houſekeeping of this Realme, the poore, and ſuch as are moſt pinched in times of ſcarcity and want, will be much releeued and comforted; yet that nothing may be omitted that may tend to their ſuccour and helpe, his Highneſſe in his gracious and Princely care and prouidence, hath cauſed certaine politique & good orders, heeretofore made vpon like occaſion, to be reuiued & publiſhed, intituled, Orders appointed by His Maieſtie, &c. By which the Iuſtices of Peace in all partes of the Realme are directed to ſtay all Ingroſſers, Foreſtallers and regrators of Corne, and to direct all owners and Farmers, hauing Corne to ſpare, to furniſh the markets rateably and weekely, with ſuch quantities as reaſonably they may and ought to doe: and ſome one or more of them to be preſent in the Market, according to the Orders, and to ſee diuers other Articles obſerued and performed, tending to the preuention and remedy of this inconuenience. Neuertheleſſe, becauſe his Maieſtie doth well know, that the life of theſe his gracious, godly, and politique conſtitutions dependeth vpon the carefull and diligent execution of the ſame; his Highneſſe doth therefore by this his Proclamation ſtraitely charge and command, all Sheriffes, Iuſtices of Peace, Maiors, Bayliffes, and other his Officers and Subiects whatſoeuer, That they take knowledge of the ſayd Orders, and obſerue, and cauſe the ſame to bee obſerued, as ſhall appertaine vnto them; And that they vſe all poſſible endeauours, by execution of the aforeſaid Orders, and of the good and wholſome Lawes in that behalfe, and by all other good meanes, that the Markets may be ſupplied with plenty of corne, and at reaſonable prizes, and the poore ſet on worke and releeued, his Maieſtie declaring, that (amongſt other ſeruices which hee expecteth from thoſe perſons of quality, who either before were, or vpon this, and his late Proclamation ſhall reſide in the Country) this before remembred is one of eſpeciall importance: And withall, his Maieſtie hauing thus carefully prouided for releefe of his poore ſort of Subiectes, doeth declare and ſtrictly charge and command, that if any vnder pretence of pouerty and want, ſhall leaue their ordinary labour, or aſſemble together in vnfit maner, or otherwiſe inſolently behaue themſelues, that they be corrected and puniſhed according to their demerits.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the two and twentieth day of December, in the twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſixe and fiftieth.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M. DC. XXII.

Proclamation.

WHereas there is and hath been yeerely, and euery yeere, on Feſtiual dayes, and others, great ſtore of the Siluer and guilt Plate belonging to the Kings MAIESTIE, the PRINCE, and Nobles of this Realme loſt, the Armes defaced by euill diſpoſed perſons, broken in pieces, moulten into Lumpes, and caſt into Ingots, and ſold to diuers Goldſmiths, and others, to the great Damage and Detriment of His MAIESTIE, and the perſons aforeſaid: And whereas alſo there is now very lately taken off, and loſt from the Communion Table, in His MAIESTIES Chappell at *Whitehall*, two Siluer Baſons double Guilt, Chaſed, hauing the Armes of Queene MARY, and M. R. engrauen and enameled on the Boſſe in the Bottomes of them:

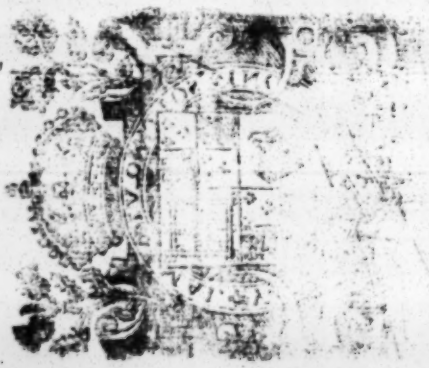
THeſe are therefore in His MAIESTIES Name ſtraitly to charge and command all Maiors, Sheriffes, Iuſtices of Peace, Wardens of the *Cinque-Ports*, Goldſmiths, and Finers, of what nature or kinde ſoeuer, Conſtables, Bayliffes, Headboroughs, and other His MAIESTIES Officers and Subiects, to whoſe hands any ſuch Siluer Plate, with the Armes defaced, either broken in pieces, moulten into Lumpes, caſt into Ingots, or any other wayes disfigured, and ſuſpected, or found to be in any wiſe belonging to His MAIESTIE, or the Perſons aforeſaid, either by Examination, Circumſtance, or Confeſsion ſhall happen to come; That you, and euery of you, doe make returne of all and euery ſuch Siluer and Plate, as aforeſaid, into His MAIESTIES Office of His Iewel-Houſe, and the Examinations and Confeſsions of the Parties apprehended therfore, into the Office of His MAIESTIES Green-cloth: And hereof faile not, as you will anſwere the contrary at your perils.

From Whitehall *this fourteenth of* February, 1623.

Richmond, Lenox. *Pembroke.* *T. Edmonds.*

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M. DC. XXIII.



By the King.

A Proclamation for the well ſtoring, and furnishing the Realme with Corne.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, obſeruing that in the times of dearth, his louing Subiects, (eſpecially the poorer ſort,) are pinched with the great want and deere prices of Corne, and that the Treaſure of the Kingdome, in thoſe times is much exhauſted, in prouiding of Corne from forraine parts; and againe, that in the times of plenty, the Farmour and Huſbandman, by the low prices, and want of vent of their Corne, are hardly able to ſupport their neceſſary charge, nor the Landlord to vphold his rent: And foreſeeing, as well by reaſon, as by the example of forraine Nations, that theſe things may not onely in ſome good meaſure bee remedied, but alſo diuers benefits procured vnto the Common wealth, (as the increaſe of Tillage, better venting of Our native commodities, ſtrength to Our Shipping, and breeding of many Mariners) by erecting Magazins of Corne, which in times of ſcarcitie, may ſerue to keepe downe the price of forraine Corne, and in times of plentie, may keepe vp the price of Our home Corne, at ſuch reaſonable rates, as will well mainetaine the Huſbandmans labour, and hold vp the Gentlemans rents: Hath commanded the Lords of his Maieſties priuie Counſaile, not onely to take the ſame into their owne ſerious conſideration, but to vnderſtand the opinion of diuers Gentlemen of qualitie and knowledge, and of the ableſt, & beſt experienced Merchants: All which hauing beene carefully, and effectually performed, His Maieſtie, vpon deliberate aduice with his priuie Counſaile, hath reſolued, and doeth hereby ſignifie his Royall pleaſure, that Magazins of Corne ſhall, and may bee erected, by ſuch Merchants and others, as ſhall be willing to aduenture therein, in the Ports, and places hereafter mentioned: That is to ſay, London, Douer, Portſmouth, South-hampton, Briſtoll, Exceſter, Plymouth, Ipſwich, Linne, Yarmouth, Hull, Yorke, Newcaſtle, Cheſter, Lerpoole, and Hauerford weſt, and in all the Shire Townes of the Realme. And to the intent the ſaid Magazins, may be ſtored with conuenient prouiſion of Corne; His Maieſtie is pleaſed, that it ſhall, and may bee lawfull, to and for any the Merchants, or other the Subiects of this his Realme, to import from forraine parts ſuch quantities of Corne, as to them ſhall ſeeme good, to be ſtored, and laid vp in the ſaid Magazins, paying to his Maieſtie onely the Cuſtomes and Subſidies due for the ſame, according to the preſent Booke of rates, as hath beene heretofore accuſtomed to be paid, and no otherwiſe.

And further, that all and euery perſon, and perſons ſhall, and may, buy and prouide within this Realme, for the ſtoring, and furniſhing of the ſaid Magazins, ſuch quantities of Engliſh Corne, as to them ſhall ſeeme good, at ſuch times onely, as the moſt vſuall prices of Engliſh wheate ſhall bee, vnder thirtie two ſhillings the quarter, Engliſh Rie vnder eighteene ſhillings the quarter, and Engliſh Barley vnder ſixteene ſhillings the quarter, reſpectiuely, in the Counties where the ſame ſhall bee bought and prouided. And for the better incouragement of ſuch, as ſhall aduenture in the ſaid Magazins, His Maieſtie is well pleaſed, that all ſuch forraine Corne, as ſhall be thither brought, may be freely ſold and tranſported into any the parts beyond the Seas, being in League, or Amitie with his Maieſtie, ſo as, at the time of ſuch tranſportation, the rate and moſt vſuall price of Engliſh Corne in the three next adiacent Counties vnto the ſaid Magazins, whence ſuch tranſportation ſhalbe, doe not exceed fortie ſhillings the quarter of wheate; twentie ſixe ſhillings eight pence the quarter of Rie, and twentie ſhillings the quarter of Barley, reſpectiuely. But whenſoeuer the ſaid ſeuerall prices of Corne ſhall exceed the rates laſt aboue mentioned, then all forraine Corne ſhall bee ſtored and kept within the ſaid Magazins, and ſhall bee ſold and vented onely within this Realme, for the prouiſion of the ſame, and not elſe where.

And when as the moſt vſuall rate of Engliſh Corne ſhall be vnder thirty two ſhillings the quarter of wheate, eighteene ſhillings the quarter of Rye, and ſixteene ſhillings the quarter of Barley, Then no forraine Corne ſhall bee ſolde within this Realme, for any other purpoſe and intent, but onely to bee ſtored, and laid vp in the ſaid Magazins, or to bee tranſported into the parts beyond the ſeas, as aforeſaid, (paying the due cuſtomes and ſubſidies for the Engliſh Corne) to the intent, the price of Engliſh Corne may bee held vp, at ſome fitting proportion, for the benefit of the Farmor, and Huſbandman, and that ſuch Corne, ſo to bee tranſported, may produce, and returne a proportion of Coyne, for the repleniſhing of the Treaſure of this Kingdome. And his Maieſties pleaſure is, that no perſon, or perſons, doing any thing according to the tenour of this his Royall Proclamation, ſhall bee therefore troubled, moleſted, or diſquieted, by any action, ſuite, or information, vpon any Law, or Statute touching the ingroſſing, or tranſporting of Corne, or other penall Law to that purpoſe made; His Maieſtie in his grace and fauour to his Subiects, and for the publique good, being contented to diſpence with the penalties, and forfeitures thereof, in all the particulars aboue mentioned; but againſt all other offenders, not hereby diſpenced with, the ſaid Lawes, and Statutes ſhall be put in exact execution. And his further pleaſure is, that all ſuch forraine Corne, for which the dueties firſt aboue mentioned, ſhall be paid vpon importation thereof, ſhall bee freed from the payment of any Cuſtome, Subſidie, or Impoſt, whenſoeuer the ſame ſhall bee againe exported by the firſt importer thereof, or by any other perſon, whether the property thereof bee altered, or not altered before the exportation thereof. And for auoiding all deceit, and abuſe, contrary to the true meaning hereof, His Maieſties will and pleaſure is, That no Corne hereafter be tranſported as forreine Corne, but vpon oath made in the Cuſtome-houſe of the port, out of which the ſame ſhall bee tranſported, that the ſame Corne did not grow within this Realme: And that exact Regiſters, and bookes bee kept in euery ſeuerall Port, of all Corne, as well imported, as exported, and of the ſeuerall quantities thereof, and how much thereof is forraine, and how much Engliſh Corne, and by whom the ſame ſhall be either imported, or exported, and this to bee done freely without any fee or charge for doing thereof. And that it ſhall clearely appeare, that His Maieſties intention herein, is onely the good of His Subiects, His Maieſties expreſſe pleaſure, and command is, that all Iuſtices of Peace, in euery of the ſeuerall Shires of the Kingdome, ſhall haue ſpeciall care, that in caſe any abuſe, or inconuenience ſhall grow by any of theſe Magazins, then preſently to aduertiſe the Lords of His Maieſties Priuie Councell thereof, that preſent redreſſe may be of any inconuenience that ſhall happen.

Giuen at the Court at Whitehall, the ſeuen and twentieth day of December, in the one and twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M. DC. XXIII.

Durchforschung;



By the King.

A Proclamation charging all Iesuites,

Seminaries, &c. to depart the Land.

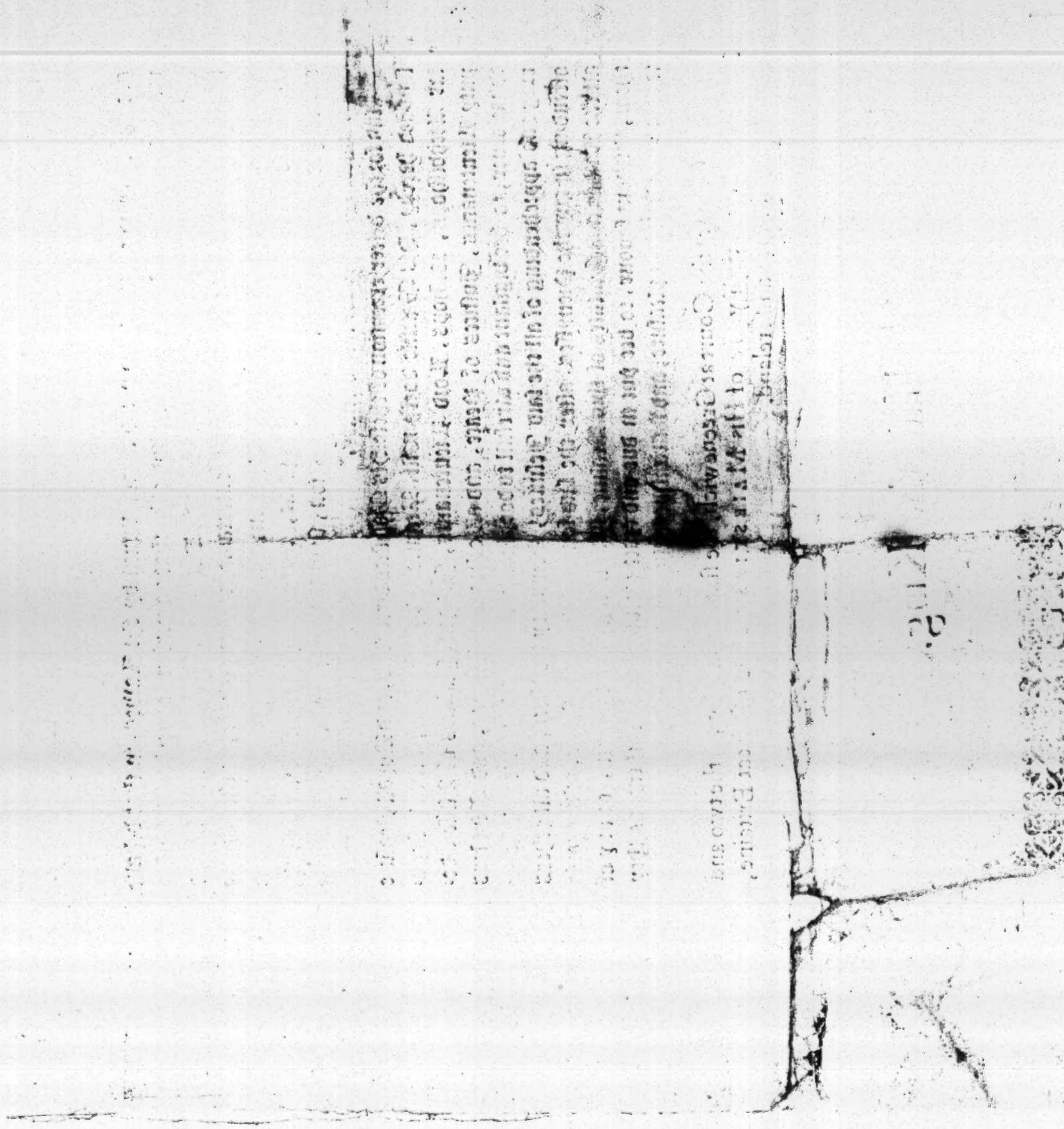
THe Kings most Excellent Maiestie, taking knowledge, aswell by the humble Petition and Aduice of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and Commons now assembled in Parliament, as otherwise, of the manifold Inconueniences and dangers, occasioned by the multitude of Iesuites, Seminary Priestes, and others, that haue taken Orders by authority deriued from the Sea of Rome, now harboured within this Realme, and by their Boldnesse and Insolencie, in Seducing and Withdrawing his Maiesties Subiects, not onely from the Religion here established, but also from their Obedience and Allegiance to his Maiestie, hath thought good (for abolishing of this growing euill, and preuention of the like in time to come) hereby to publish his Royall pleasure; And doth by this his Proclamation strictly charge and command all Iesuites, Seminary Priests, and all others that haue taken Orders by any authority deriued from the Sea of Rome, now resident, or being within this his Maiesties Realme of England, or the Dominion of Wales, That they, and euery of them, doe before the fourteenth day of June next ensuing the date hereof, make their repaire to some of his Maiesties Ports within the said Realme or Dominion, and from thence to Transport themselues out of the same, with the first opportunitie of winde and weather, into some forreine parts beyond the Sea, and neuer after to returne into this Realme; And that all other Iesuites, Seminary Priestes, and others, hauing taken Orders by authority deriued from the Sea of Rome, doe wholly forbeare, at any time hereafter to come within this his Maiesties Realme of England, or Dominion of Wales, vpon paine, that all such as shall bee found within this Realme, or Dominion of Wales, after the said fourteenth day of June, shall vndergoe the vttermost seuerity and punishment, which by the Lawes, in that behalfe made, can bee inflicted vpon them: And also, that no person, or persons whatsoeuer, within this his Maiesties Realme, or the Dominion of Wales, doe, after the said foureteenth day of June next, harbour, entertaine, receiue, relieue, or cherish any such Iesuite, Seminary Priest, or other person, hauing taken Orders by authoritie deriued from the said Sea of Rome, vpon paine, that euery person offending therein, contrary to this his Maiesties Proclamation, shall vndergoe the vttermost seuerity of the Lawes prouided for such offences.

And for the better execution of these his Maiesties directions, and Royall pleasure signified hereby, his Maiestie doeth will, Require and Command, all and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Lord Lieutenants, Iudges, Iustices of Assise, deputy Lieutenants, Iustices of Peace, and all other his Officers, and Ministers whatsoeuer, to bee vigilant and carefull to doe their dueties and diligente in discouering and apprehending of all the said Iesuites, Seminary Priestes, and all others offending in any the Premisses, after the said foureteenth day of June, and to cause all the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, now in force against them, or any of them, without fauour, to bee put in due and exact execution against them, as they tender his Maiesties pleasure, and will answere the contrary.

Giuen at the Court at Greenewich, the sixt day of May, in the two and twentieth yeere of His MAIESTIES Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON and IOHN BILL,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
ANNO DOM. M.DC.XXIIII.





Proclamation.

16. ¶ By the King.

THE King, our Soueraigne Lord CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Defendour of the Faith, &c. doth giue to vnderſtand to all his moſt louing, faithfull and obedient Subiects, and to euery of them, That, whereas it hath pleaſed Almightie God, on Sunday, the ſeauen and twentieth day of this moneth of March, to call vnto his infinite mercy, the moſt excellent High and mighty Prince, King Iames, of moſt noble and bleſſed memorie, his Maieſties moſt deare, and moſt entirely beloued father, whereby the Kings Maieſtie, now being his onely ſonne and vndoubted heire, is inueſted and eſtabliſhed in the Crowne Imperiall of this Realme, and all other his Maieſties Realmes, Dominions, and Countreys, with all Regalities, preheminences, ſtiles, names, titles, and dignities to the ſame belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining: The ſame our Soueraigne Lord doth ſignifie vnto all his moſt louing, faithfull, and obedient Subiects, that, like as his Maieſtie for his part, ſhall by Gods grace ſhew himſelfe a moſt gracious and benigne Soueraigne Lord to all his good Subiects, in all their iuſt and lawfull ſuites and cauſes: So his Maieſtie miſtruſteth not but they, and euery of them, will againe on their parts, at all times, and in all caſes ſhew themſelues vnto his Maieſtie, their naturall liege Lord, moſt louing, faithfull, and obedient Subiects, according to their moſt bounden dueties and allegiances, whereby they ſhall pleaſe Almighty God, and doe that which ſhall tend to their owne preſeruations and ſafeties; Willing and commanding all perſons of all eſtates, degrees and conditions, to ſee his peace duely kept, and to be obedient to his Lawes, as they tender his Maieſties gracious fauour, and will anſwere for the contrary at their vttermoſt perils.

Giuen at the Court at Saint Iames, the eight and twentieth day of March, in the firſt yeere of his Maieſties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Printed at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. 1625.



By the King.

A Proclamation for the eſtabliſhing of the Peace and Quiet of the Church of England.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſty, in His moſt religious care, and Princely conſideration, of the Peace of this Church & Common wealth of England, and other his Dominions, whereof God of his goodnes hath, vnder his Sonne Chriſt Ieſus, made him the ſupreame Gouernour, obſeruing, that in all ages great diſturbances, both to Church and State, haue enſued out of ſmall beginnings, when the ſeedes of Contention were not timely preuented; and finding, that of late ſome Queſtions and Opinions ſeeme to haue been broched or raiſed in matters of Doctrine, and the Tenents of our Religion, which at firſt onely being meant againſt the Papiſts, but afterwards by the ſharpe and indiſcreete handling and maintaining of ſome of either parts, haue giuen much offence to the ſober and well grounded Readers, and Hearers of theſe late Written Bookes on both ſides, which may iuſtly be feared, will raiſe ſome hopes in the profeſſed enemies of our Religion, the Romiſh Catholikes, that by degrees, the profeſſours of our Religion may bee drawen firſt to Schiſme and after to plaine Popery.

His Maieſtie therefore, in the integrity of his owne heart, and ſingular prouidence of the peaceable gouernment of that people, which God hath committed to his charge, hath thought fit, by the aduice of his reuerend Biſhops, to declare and publiſh, not onely to his owne people, but alſo to the whole World, His vtter diſlike to all thoſe, who to ſhew the ſubtilty of their wits, or to pleaſe their owne humours, or vent their owne paſſions, doe, or ſhall aduenture to ſtirre or moue any new Opinions, not only contrary, but differing from the ſound and Orthodoxall grounds of the true Religion, ſincerely profeſſed, and happily eſtabliſhed in the Church of England; And alſo to declare His full and conſtant reſolution, that neither in matter of Doctrine, or Diſcipline of the Church, nor in the gouernment of the State, he will admit of the leaſt innouation, but by Gods aſſiſtance will ſo guide the Scepter of theſe his Kingdomes and Dominions, by the Diuine prouidence put into his hand, as ſhall be for the comfort and aſſurance of His ſober, religious and well affected Subiects, and for the repreſſing and ſeuere puniſhing of the inſolencies of ſuch, as out of any ſiniſter reſpects, or diſaffection to his Perſon or Gouernment, ſhall dare either in Church or State, to diſturbe or diſquiet the peace thereof.

And therefore his moſt excellent Maieſtie, doth heereby admoniſh, and alſo ſtraitly charge and command all his ſubiects of this Realme, and of his Realme of Ireland, of whatſoeuer degree, qualitie, or condition they be of, eſpecially thoſe who are Church-men, and by their Profeſſion and places, ought to be Lights and Guides to others, that from henceforth they cary themſelues ſo wiſely, warily, and conſcionably, that neither by Writing, Preaching, Printing, Conferences, or otherwiſe, they raiſe any doubts, or publiſh, or maintaine any new inuentions, or opinions concerning Religion, then ſuch as are clearly grounded, and warranted by the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of England, heretofore publiſhed, and happily eſtabliſhed by authoritie. And if any perſon, of what degree ſoeuer, ſhall at any time hereafter, aduenture to breake this Rule of ſobrietie, and due obedience to his Maieſtie, and his Lawes, and to this religious duetie to the Church of God; His Maieſtie doth hereby ſtraitly charge, and command all his reuerend Archbiſhops and Biſhops in their ſeuerall Dioceſſes, ſpeedily to reclaime and repreſſe all ſuch ſpirits, as ſhall in the leaſt degree attempt to violate this bond of peace. And his Maieſtie doth alſo charge and command all his Counſellors of State, Judges, Juſtices and miniſters of Juſtice whatſoeuer, that they in their ſeuerall places take eſpeciall care, to obſerue and execute his Maieſties pious and Royall pleaſure herein expreſſed.

And laſtly, his Maieſtie doth hereby giue aſſurance to all whom it may concerne, that ſuch as ſhall take the boldneſſe wilfully to neglect this his Maieſties gracious admonition, and for the ſatisfying of their vnquiet and reſtleſſe ſpirits, or to expreſſe their raſh or vndutifull inſolencies, ſhall wilfully breake that circle of Order, which without apparant danger to Church and State, may not bee broken; That his Maieſtie ſhall and will proceed againſt all ſuch offendors, and wilfull contemners of his gracious and Religious gouernment, with that ſeueritie, as vpon due conſideration had of the qualitie of their offences and contempts they ſhall deſerue, that ſo by the exemplary puniſhment of ſome few, who by lenitie and mercy cannot be wonne, all others may be warned, and take heed, how they fall into the iuſt indignation of their Soueraigne; and that all his Maieſties good and louing ſubiects, who are ſtudious of the peace and proſperitie of this Church and Common wealth, may bleſſe God, for his Maieſties pious, religious, wiſe, iuſt, and gracious gouernment.

Giuen at Our Palace of White-Hall, the 14. of Iune, in the ſecond yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M.DC.XXVI.

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation prohibiting the publiſhing, diſperſing and reading of a Declaration or Remonſtrance, drawen by ſome Committees of the *Commons-Houſe of the late diſſolued Parliament, and intended to haue beene preferred by them to his* MAIESTIE.

HIs moſt Excellent Maieſtie, taking knowledge of a Declaration or Remonſtrance, drawne and penned by ſome Committees of the Commons Houſe of the late diſſolued Parliament, and intended to haue beene preferred by them to His Maieſtie, wherein are contained many things, which tend much to the diſhonour of His now Maieſtie, and of His late Maieſtie, His Royall Father of euer bleſſed memorie, deceaſed; and whereby, through the ſides of a Peere of this Realme, they wound the honour of their Soueraignes, whereof His Maieſtie being ſenſible, hath refuſed to admit the preſenting thereof vnto Him: And whereas He vnderſtandeth, that ſome of the members of that Houſe, ill affected to His ſeruice, to vent their owne paſſions againſt that Peere, at whom they ſpecially aymed, & to prepoſſeſſe the World with an ill opinion of him, before his Cauſe were heard in a Judicial Way, whereunto it was referred, haue beforehand willingly & purpoſely publiſhed and ſcattered Copies of that intended Declaration or Remonſtrance, & therby haue endeauoured to detract much from the reputation of their Soueraigne, which in their allegiance to His Highneſſe ought to haue beene deere and tender vnto them. His Maieſtie therefore, for the repreſſing of ſuch an inſufferable Wrong vnto Himſelfe, which might otherwiſe be of ill conſequence, Doth ſtraitly charge and command, vpon paine of His indignation and high Diſpleaſure, all perſons, of What degree, quality, or condition ſoeuer, Who haue, or at any time heereafter ſhall haue any Copie or Notes of the ſaid Declaration or Remonſtrance, intended to bee preferred vnto His Maieſtie, as aforeſaid, or ſhall come to the view thereof, forthWith, vpon publication of this Our Pleaſure, to burne the ſame, that the memorie thereof may be vtterly aboliſhed, and neuer giue occaſion to His Maieſtie, to renew the remembrance of that, which out of His Grace and Goodneſſe He would gladly forget: And if at any time heereafter any Copie or Notes of the ſaid Declaration or Remonſtrance ſhall be found, or knowne to be in the hands or cuſtodie of any of His ſubiects, and not burnt, or cauſed to be burnt by them, as aforeſaid; His Maieſtie doth hereby declare, and publiſh His Royall Pleaſure and Reſolution to be, That He will proceed againſt all ſuch offenders and wilfull contemners of this His Royall Commandement, with that ſeueritie, which by the Law, or by His Prerogatiue Royall, He any Wayes may iuſtly doe; and further, that His Maieſtie will eſteeme of all ſuch, as perſons ill affected both to His Perſon and gouernement.

Giuen at His Maieſties Palace of Weſtminſter the ſixteenth day of Iune, in the ſecond yeere of His Maieſties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON and IOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent MAIESTIE. M.DC.XXVI.

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for the better execution of the Office of His Maieſties Exchanger, and Reformation of ſundry Abuſes and Fraudes practiſed vpon his Maieſties Coynes.

WHereas the Exchange of all manner of Gold and Siluer currant in moneys, or otherwiſe, as the buying, ſelling, and exchanging of all manner of Bullion in Speties of Forreigne Coynes, Billets, Ingots, or other pieces of Gold or Siluer fine, refined or allayed howſoeuer, being fit for Our Mint, hath euer been, and ought to be Our ſole, and appropriate right, as part of Our Prerogatiue Royall, and ancient Reuenew, wherein none of Our Subiects, of what Trade, Myſtery, or quality ſoeuer, ought at all, without Our ſpeciall Licence, to intermeddle, the ſame being prohibited by diuers Acts of Parliament, & Proclamatiõs both ancient & moderne, heretofore made & publiſhed in that behalfe: And where as Our Selfe, and diuers Our Royal Predeceſſours, haue, for ſome time now paſt, tolerated an indifferent, and promiſcuous kinde of liberty to all, but eſpecially to ſome of the Myſtery & Trade of Goldſmiths within Our Citie of London, & elſewhere within Our Dominions, not onely to make the ſaid Exchanges, but to buy and ſell all maner of Bullion of Gold & Siluer; and from thence ſome of them haue growen vnto that licentiouſneſſe, that they haue for diuers yeeres preſumed for their priuate lucre and gaine; and dayly doe preſume to ſort and weigh all ſorts of Moneys currant within Our Realme, to the end to cull out the old and new Moneys, which either by not Wearing, or by any other accident, are weightier then the reſt; Which weightieſt and beſt Moneys, haue not onely been molten downe for the making of Plate, Veſſell, and other Manufacturies, but euen traded and ſold to Merchants, Strangers, and others, who haue tranſported the ſame, whereby the conſumption of Our Coynes hath been greatly occaſioned, not onely to the ſcarcitie of currant Moneys, eſpecially of ſiluer Coyne, but alſo to the great deprauation, and enfeebling of the remainder of Our Siluer moneys, not exported or conſumed by the abuſes and practiſes aforeſaid, and to the raiſing of the Siluer euen of Our owne Moneys to a Rate and Price aboue Our Mint, and aboue what they are truely currant for: By reaſon whereof no Siluer can bee brought thither, but to the loſſe of ſuch as bring the ſame, contrary to the Lawes and policie of Our Realme, and of diuers Actes of Parliament, and late Proclamations in that caſe prouided and publiſhed; The longer permiſſion of all which, would not onely redound to the impeachment of Our Prerogatiue Royall, but doth directly tend to the impoueriſhment and deſtruction of Our Realmes.

Wherefore, Wee vpon theſe, & diuers other weightie conſiderations, with the Aduice and conſent of Our Priuy Counſel, reſoluing, not onely to proceede to an entire and perfect reformation of the aboue mentioned, and other ſuch like abuſes, by the diligence and induſtry of ſuch, to whoſe care and vigilancie wee ſhall commit the ſame; but alſo to reſume Our ſaid right, and to commit the truſt and exerciſe thereof to ſuch as ſhall duely adminiſter the ſame to Our profit, and the good of Our Realme, haue to that purpoſe, by Our Letters Patents, conſtituted and appointed Our right truſty and right Welbeloued Couſin and Counſellour, Henry Earle of Holland, to haue the Office of Our Changes, Exchanges, and Outchanges whereſoeuer, within Our Realmes of England and Ireland, and Dominion of Wales, To exerciſe the ſame by himſelfe, or ſuch ſufficient deputies as he will anſwere for. And therefore, to the end that hee and they may the better per-

forme that truſt which Wee haue committed vnto him, without the intermedling or diſturbance of any other perſon whatſoeuer, Our expreſſe Will and pleaſure is, And Wee doe hereby ſtraitly charge and command, That no Goldſmith, or other perſon or perſons, of what Trade, Myſtery, or quality ſoeuer, other then the ſaid Henry, Earle of Holland, his Deputies, or Aſſignes, their Factors and ſeruants, within three miles of Our Citie of London, from and after the foure and twentieth day of Iune next comming, or in any other place of this Our Realme of England, and Dominion of Wales, or any of them, from and after the nine and twentieth day of September then next enſuing, preſume, or doe change, exchange, or buy, or broke, ſollicite, or driue the changing, exchanging, ſelling or buying of any manner of Bullion in any Species of Forreigne Coyne, or in Billets, Ingots, or other pieces, or Maſſe of Gold or Siluer whatſoeuer, fine, refined or allayed, or of what other nature or qualitie ſoeuer: And that no perſon, or perſons whatſoeuer, other then as aforeſaid, and reſpectiuely after the times aforeſaid preſume, or doe giue, take, or receiue, for, by reaſon, or vpon the changing or exchanging of any the now currant Coynes, or which hereafter ſhalbe made & declared the currant Moneys of this Our Realme of England, & Dominion of Wales, for other the currant Moneys of the ſame, by Way of payment, computation, reward, or thing for telling, or otherwiſe howſoeuer, any ſumme or ſummes of Money whatſoeuer, aboue, or more then the ſaid currant Coynes ſo exchanged, be, or ſhalbe currant for. And for the better reformation of the abuſes aboue mentioned, and others of ſuch like nature, concerning, befalling, or practiſed vpon Our Coynes, or Bullion, or other Manufacturies of Gold or Siluer, Wee do hereby declare and publiſh Our Royall Will and pleaſure, which Wee command to bee ſtrictly obſerued in all things, that all perſons whatſoeuer, doe effectually and reſpectiuely obſerue, fulfill, and keepe the Articles and Ordinances hereunto annexed, as they will anſwere the contrary thereof at their vttermoſt perils.

And further, Wee doe by theſe preſents Will and require all and ſinguler Maiors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Bayliffes, Conſtables, Headboroughs, Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Wayters, and all other Our Officers, and miniſters whatſoeuer, That they, and euery of them, in their ſeuerall places and Offices be diligent, and attendant in the execution of this Our Proclamation, and the ſaid Articles, and Ordinances, aſwell in any Search for diſcouery of any act, or acts to be committed contrary to the intent of theſe preſents, as otherwiſe in the doing and executing of any matter or thing needefull, or expedient for the accompliſhment of this Our Royall Commaund.

Articles, which, by vertue of Our Proclamation hereunto annexed, Wee will and commaund ſhall bee duely obſerued.

INprimis, Wee doe expreſſely Will and command, according to a Proclamation, dated the eleuenth day of Iune, in the twentieth yeere of the reigne of Our Royal Father King Iames of bleſſed memorie, That no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, doe at any time hereafter, without Our ſpeciall Licence in that behalfe, tranſport, carry, or conuay, nor attempt or endeuour to tranſport, carry or conuay out of this Realme any Gold or Siluer, either in coyne, plate, veſſels, Jewels, Goldſmiths worke, Bullion, or other Maſſe, or otherwiſe howſoeuer: And further, That no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, doe ayde, aſſiſt, counſell, or any wiſe partake or conſent with any other perſon or perſons, purpoſing or attempting to tranſport, carry, or conuey out of this Realme any Golde or Siluer in any Species or kinde, as aforeſaid, either by gathering or getting together ſuch Golde or Siluer, or by packing vp the ſame fit for tranſportation, or conueying the ſame to, or towards any Port, Hauen, or other place of exportation, or by any other way, meanes, or colour whatſoeuer; And that all and ſinguler Goldſmiths, Merchants, and their Factors, Maſters of Ships, Mariners, Paſſengers, and all other perſons whatſoeuer, that ſhall haue any notice of Golde or Siluer in Coyne, Jewels, Bullion, Plate or Veſſell, or otherwiſe howſoeuer, which hath bene already exported within the ſpace of two yeeres laſt paſt, or ſhall bee hereafter exported or ſhipped for exportation, or ſhall bee gathered and gotten together by Change, Culling, or otherwiſe, with intention to export, or put into the hands of them which would export it, that they forthwith reueale the ſame to Our Treaſurer of England, the Lord Preſident of Our Priuy Counſel, the Under-Treaſurer of Our Exchequer, or the Warden of the Cinque-ports, or his Deputie, or to Our Attorney generall, or ſome other of Our learned Counſell, for which diſcouery, they ſhall haue and receiue in reward the one halfe of the ſayd Gold or Siluer, or of the value thereof, being ſeized or recouered to Our vſe; and on the other part, if they ſhall not diſcouer the ſame, as aforeſayd, they ſhall incurre and receiue ſuch condigne puniſhment, as by the Lawes of this Our Realme, or by Our prerogatiue Royall may bee inflicted vpon them.

Item, We will and command, that the Statutes and branches of Statutes hereafter particularly expreſſed, be duely put in execution (that is to ſay) the Statutes made at Yorke, in the ninth yeere of the reigne of King Edward the third, the ſixth, ninth, and tenth Chapters, whereby it is prouided That from thenceforth, the Mayors and Bailiffes in euery Port where Merchants, and ſhips ſhould be, ſhould take an oath of the Maſters, and Merchants of ſhips, going, and comming againe, that they ſhould doe no fraud againſt the prouiſion of that Law, in any point, and that good and ſtrait ſearch ſhould be made in all places, vpon the Sea coaſts, in Hauens, and eliſwhere, where any arriual ſhould be, by good, and lawfull men thereto ſworne, that in the Kings name, they ſhould make diligent ſearch, that no man of What eſtate or degree ſoeuer, ſhould carry out of this Realme, ſterling money, ſiluer or plate, nor veſſell of gold or ſiluer, without the Kings licence, and that the Searchers ſhould haue the fourth part for their labour, of as much as they ſhould finde ſo forfeited, and to looſe all his goods, if he diſpence with any man, and be thereof attaint, as by the ſame Statute (amongſt other things) more fully doeth appeare: And one other Statute, made in the ſecond yeere, of the raigne of king Henry the fourth the fifth chapter, whereby the King did ordaine, & eſtabliſh, That from thenceforth, if any ſearcher of the King might finde golde, or ſiluer in Coyne, or in Maſſe, in the keeping of any that ſhould bee paſſing, or vpon his paſſage, in any ſhip, or veſſel, for to goe out of any port, hauen, or creeke of the Realme, without the Kings ſpeciall licence, that gold, or ſiluer, ſhould be forfeited to the King (ſauing his reaſonable expences) as by the ſame Statute, it doth and may more at large appeare.

And We doe eſpecially charge and command, that the Maiors, and Bayliffes in euery Port, where Merchants, and ſhips ſhalbe, and all ſuch to whom the ſame ſhall, or may in any wiſe appertaine, do from henceforth with ſpeciall care and vigilancy, not only take the oath of all Maſters of ſhips, and Merchants, according to the true meaning of the ſaid ſtatute, made in the ninth yeere of king Edward the third, but alſo take an oath of all ſuch Maſters, and Merchants of ſhips, going and comming, as aforeſaid, that they haue not tranſported or conueyed out of this Realme, any gold, or ſiluer, (contrary to the true intent of the ſaid Proclamation (giuen the eleuenth day of Iune, in the twentieth yeere of the reigne of our ſayd Royall father before recited) at any time or times ſince they, or any of them, reſpectiuely tooke, or had notice or knowledge, of Our prohibition thereof, by the firſt Article before contained.

Item, Wee will and command, That no Goldſmith, Finer, or Parter, or other perſon whatſoeuer, of what Myſtery, Trade, or quality ſoeuer hee be, preſume, enterpriſe, or doe melt, or cauſe to be molten, any gold or ſiluer Coynes, which now are, or hereafter ſhalbe the currant moneys of any Our Realmes or Dominions, either to make Plate, Veſſell, or for any other Manufacture, or vſe whatſoeuer, nor preſume, or doe cull, or ſort from the reſt, any the weightier Moneys, to the intent to conney the ſame out of this Realme, or to melt, or otherwiſe to alter it from Coyne, contrary to diuers Lawes and Proclamations publiſhed in that behalfe.

Item, that no perſon or perſons, other then Our Changer, or Exchanger, for the time being, his Deputies, or Aſſignes, their Factors or Seruants, do receiue, or take by way of payment, exchange or computation, or other way whatſoeuer, directly or indirectly, for any Species of Forreigne Coine, or other Gold or Siluer, in Pieces, or Maſſe, fined, refined or allayed, aboue, or more then the Rates or Prices which now are, or hereafter ſhall, or may be giuen, payed, or allowed for the ſame, at Our Mint or Exchange.

Item, We will and declare, the Statute made in the eighteenth yeere of the reigne of the late Queene Elizabeth, Intituled, An Act for reformation of abuſes in Goldſmiths, be put in due execution. And whereas by that Act, no Goldſmith ought to take for any Plate, Veſſell, or Worke of Gouldſmitherie of gould, aboue twelue pence the ounce, nor for plate, Veſſell, or Worke of gouldſmitherie of ſiluer, aboue twelue pence the pound weight, or rateably beſides the faſhion, more then the buyer ſhall, or may be allowed for the ſame at the Kings exchange, or Mynt, which good and profitable Law hath not beene yet of any effect, by reaſon, that vpon euery ſuch ſale of gould, or ſiluer-plate, or other Gouldſmiths Worke, there is no diſtinction made, or rate ſet of gould, or ſiluer apart, and of the faſhion apart, whereby might appeare what the one, or the other was rated and prized at: To the ende to auoid this confuſion, Wee doe Will and Command, according to the rule and order of other States, That euery gouldſmith vpon euery ſale of any gold, or ſiluer, or other Worke of Gouldſmitherie, doe demand for, value, or rate apart, the gould, or ſiluer, and the faſhion or Workemanſhip apart. And vpon euery ſuch ſale, ſhall deliuer and giue vnto the buyer of any ſuch plate, or other Worke of Gouldſmitherie demanding the ſame, a note, or ticket ſubſcribed with his name, or marke, wherein ſhall be expreſſed, the day of the ſale, and the weight of ſuch plate, or veſſell or other Worke of Gouldſmitherie, of Gould or ſiluer ſold, and the value or rate of gold and ſiluer apart, and the value and rate of faſhion and Workemanſhip apart, by which may appeare at what rate, the one or the other is valued or rated, whereby no fraude or deceit can be made to the ſayd Statute: And that the buyer, ſelling the ſame againe, may know, what to demaund for the ſame at the Kings Exchange or Mynt.

Item, To the end to auoyde and put to Our Coyne all Gold-money currant within this Our Realme being Clipped, Washed, or by any other meanes vnlawfully diminished, or lacking of the iust weight thereof, otherwise then according to the rates hereafter seuerally expressed, and with the allowance of the remedies set downe in diuers former Proclamations of Queene Elizabeth, and of Our late Father of blessed memory, (that is to say) In euery peece of Gold currant for xxx.s. xx.s. xv.s. x.s. v.s. ii.s. vi.d. the remedie and abatement shall not exceede 4. Graines and a halfe, 3. Graines, 2. Graines and a halfe, 2. Graines, 1. Graine, halfe a Graine: All which remedies shal be allowed in euery peece accordingly, the same wanting no more being to passe, as if it were of full weight and iust value. But if any such peece of Coyne shall lacke of the true weight thereof aboue the remedies afore expressed, then We doe straitly charge and command, That no person or persons whatsoeuer shall accept or offer them in payment, vpon any allowance or defaulcation, for want of weight whatsoeuer, but that the same be, and stand by these presents decryed downe, and vncurrant. And that it shall be lawfull for euery person or persons, to whom offer of payment of any the sayd peeces lightned, as afore sayd, shall bee made, to brand the same, by striking a hole in euery of the sayd pieces so offered in payment, rendring those pieces so branded then presently afterwards to the owners thereof againe: Which sayd lightned or branded pieces, Our pleasure is, shall be brought and carryed to Our Exchanges or Mint, there againe to bee molten and conuerted into Coyne.

Item, Forasmuch as it is impossible, but that the rates and prices of Gold and Siluer in Our Mint, or Exchanges will bee exceeded, and the same not to bee preuented, so long as way shall or may be giuen for the bringing in, selling or venting of any false, deceitfull or counterfeit Golde or Siluer, Plate, Vessel, Wier, Spangles, Oaes Gold or Siluer threed, Lace, Rings, Spoones, Bodkins, or other Manufacturies, being not made, wrought, or sold according to the Standard of Our Mynt, or the Gold-smiths Hall, contrary to diuers Lawes and Proclamations heretofore enacted and published for redresse of the same; Wee doe therefore Will and command, That no such false, deceitfull or counterfet Stuffe, or Manufacturie whatsoeuer, of Gold or Siluer, lesse in finenesse, or standard then Our Moneys of Gold or Siluer be made, wrought, vented, sold, or imported within, or into Our said Realme of England, or any other our Dominions.

Declaring neuertheles, that we doe not intend by Our said Proclamation, or any of these present Articles, to restraine any of Our Merchants importing Bullion from the parts beyong the Seas, or any other of our subiects for any Gold or Siluer growing, or found within any of Our Realms or Dominions whatsoeuer, but that they, and euery of them shall stil be, and remaine at liberty to carry their said Bullion vnto Our sayd Exchange, or to Our Mynt, there to be molten into Our Coynes at their election; Any thing in these presents notwithstanding. And yet Our pleasure is, & We doe hereby straitly charge and command, That no Gold-smiths whatsoeuer, or other trading as a Gold-smith, shall, or doe by colour or pretence of being seruant or Factor to any such Merchant, or otherwise in the name of any such Merchant, buy, sell, or bring to Our Mynt, or otherwise intermeddle at all with any such Bullion, but after the sayd seuerall dayes before limted, shall bring, and carry the same vnto Our sayd Exchanger, his Deputies. Factors, or Seruants, there to be sold, and exchanged, according to the true intent of Our sayd Letters Patents, and Articles aboue sayd; not intending neuertheless, but that the sayd Goldsmiths may vse their Trade of Goldsmithery as fully and amply, as heretofore they lawfully might, or could doe: And that they & euery of them may vse & enioy the Franchises and liberties which they now lawfully haue & hold, by or from the Grants, or Charters of Us, or any Our Predecessors, Kings of England, and may likewise exchange, or buy any Gold or Siluer, Plate, in Vessell, or other Manufactury of Gold or Siluer, as heretofore they lawfully might, or could, so that the same be bought or exchanged onely to make Plate, or other worke of Goldsmithery, proper and belonging to their Trade, and be made and conuerted into the same, and so as they doe not giue a rate, or price for the same, aboue the rate or price of Our Mynt; And likewise, that by colour or pretence hereof they doe not buy, exchange, or intermeddle at all with any Forreigne Species of Money, or other Bullion whatsoeuer, Imported, or comming from the parts beyond the Seas, or of the proper growth, or being found within any Our Realmes and Dominions: All which Our pleasure is, shall immediatly bee carryed, and brought vnto Our sayd Mynt, or Exchanges, to bee conuerted into Our Coyne, in augmentation and encrease thereof, for Our profit, and the good of Our Realme: Any pretence of practise, vsage, or custome herein made or had to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

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Item, Our expreſſe will and pleaſure is, that the Premiſes, and euery Article thereof, be obſerued and kept, not onely vpon paine and penaltie of ſuch forfeitures and other puniſhments, as by any the Lawes or Statutes of this Our Realme, in ſuch caſes made and prouided, may bee inflicted vpon the offendors in the Premiſes, but likewiſe vpon penaltie of ſuch fines and cenſures as by Our Court of Starre-chamber, may be inflicted vpon wilfull contemners of Our Royall will and Command, grounded vpon the good and well-fare of Our Realme: to which purpoſe, Our Will & pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtraitly charge and command Our Attourny General for the time being, to informe againſt ſuch perſons in Our Court of Star chamber from time to time, whoſe contempt and diſobedience againſt this Our Royall Command, ſhall merit the cenſure of Our ſayd Court, and to proſecute euery ſuch Information, ſpeedily, and effectually, vntill the ſame ſhal be brought to ſentence:

Declaring neuertheleſſe, that Wee doe not intend, or comprehend vnder any the Forfeitures, Penalties, or Cenſures aboue expreſſed, any ſuch perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, who committing or offending againſt any the premiſes with any other perſon, ſhall within fourty dayes next after his ſayd offence, and delict perpetrated (ſo the ſame bee before any other perſon hath related and diſcouered his offence, or proceeded againſt him) diſcouer ſuch other perſon or perſons with whom he committed, or did the ſayd offence, but for ſuch his Information, relation, and diſcouery, ſhall be both freed of his owne Forfeitures, Penalties, and Cenſure aforeſayd, as alſo enioy all ſuch part of the Forfeiture of the ſaid other party to the ſame offence, as amply as any other Informer or Relator, not hauing offended, might haue done, to whom, and to all other Diſcouerers, and ſuch as will informe, concerning the premiſes, ouer and beſides ſuch part of the Forfeitures and Penalties allowed them by any the Statutes, or Actes of Parliament, made concerning the premiſes, ſuch part of the Forfeitures accruing to Us, as by Our ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be thought fit, ſhall be giuen and payd vnto them and euery of them, for their further reward for their diſcouery of any offence committed againſt all, or any of the premiſes.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall the fiue and twentieth day of May, in the third yeere of Our Reigne of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M.DC.XXVII.

The Office of His Maieſties Exchange for the Citie of London, *is kept at the Houſe of the late Shiriffe* Weſtthrows, *ouer againſt the Inne, called,* The George, *in Lumbard-ſtreete.*

By the King.

A Proclamation for the execution of the Statutes made againſt Rogues and Vagabonds.

THe vnſufferable ſwarmes of Rogues and Vagabonds in euery ſtreet, highway, and place, within all the Counties, Cities, and Townes of this Realme, eſpecially in, and about Our Cities of London, and Weſtminſter, and Suburbs thereof, and Counties adiacent thereunto, and the many inſolencies and miſchiefes daily committed by them, drawes vs backe to the remembrance of the many good Lawes, made and eſtabliſhed with great care and prouidence, both for the ſuppreſſing and puniſhing of this ſort of lewd and incorrigible people, and for the reliefe of the indigent, aged, and impotent poore, to which good Lawes, nothing can bee added, but the due and carefull execution thereof; Wee therefore by the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, haue thought fit and doe hereby publiſh Our Royall pleaſure and command accordingly, that all Maiors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and all other Our Officers, and louing Subiects, whom it may any way concerne, do from henceforth take ſpeciall care, That all thoſe Lawes at any time made heretofore againſt Rogues and Vagabonds, and for the reliefe and maintenance of the trae indigent, and impotent poore, be put in due execution; and We Will and command all perſons whoſoeuer, in their ſeuerall places, to vſe their beſt diligence, to ſee the ſame performed accordingly. And to the end wee may haue a good account of this Our command, which ſo much concerneth the peaceable & happy gouernment of this Kingdome; we doe further ſtraitly charge and command, That all Our Juſtices of Peace, of the ſeuerall Counties of this Realme reſpectiuely, doe once in euery moneth, giue a Certificate in writing, vnto the Lord Lieutenant of the ſaid Countie, of their proceedings herein: And that the Lord Lieutenant of euery County, doe demand ſuch monethly Certificate, as aforeſaid, and hauing receiued an account thereof, do from time to time, once in euery two moneths, returne his Certificate vnto Our Councell-board, that ſo we may truely vnderſtand, what reformation doth follow vpon this Our Admonition: And we doe hereby giue aſſurance to all, whom it may any wayes concerne, That whereſoeuer, and in whomſoeuer Wee ſhall finde any negligence in this behalfe, we ſhall not onely hold them vnworthy to beare any Office or Authoritie vnder Vs, but ſhall alſo proceed againſt the offenders with ſeueritie, as contemners of Our Lawes, and of our royall Commandement.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the ſixteenth day of February, in the third yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. M.D C.XXVII.

¶ By the King.

21. ¶ A Proclamation declaring the Kings Royall pleasure for the Assembling of the Parliament.

WHereas, for many most important Causes, Wee haue resolued to assemble Our high Court of Parliament, and to that purpose haue already sent foorth Our Writs to summon the same, and haue appointed the day of that great Assembly, to be vpon the seuenteenth day of March now next comming; And whereas for the timely preparing and setting to Sea of a powerfull Naule, Wee had directed Our Letters to bee sent vnto all the Counties, Cities, and Corporate townes of this Our Realme, and Our Priuy Seales to diuers particuler persons, thereby acquainting them with the necessities of those preparations for Our iust defence against Our Potent enemies, who haue strongly combined themselues against Us and Our friends and Allyes, and therefore requiring their chearefull and speedy aide in a case of such infinite importance: Wee, hauing seriously weighed these things with all the due circumstances thereof, knowing that delay in matters of this quality and consequence might destroy the worke, and that the opportunitie of time once lost is irrecouerable, haue therefore determined to stay the execution and sending forth of those Letters, and also of the priuy Seales, except to Strangers only, and wholly to rely vpon the loue of Our people in Parliament, and not to deferre their assembling for this, or any other occasion, beyond the said first day for that purpose appointed. And because there may be no mistaking or misunderstanding of Us, or of Our resolutions herein, Wee haue thought fit, by the aduice of Our Priuie Councell by this Our Royall Proclamation to publish the same, hereby requiring the members of both the Houses of Parliament, Who are to be the great Councell of Us and Our Kingdome, not to faile of their attendance vpon the said seuenteenth day of March now next ensuing, lest being misled by rumors of Proroguing of the Parliament vnto a further day, or for any other respect, the publike seruice of the Kingdome, wherein Wee and Our people haue so great an interest, might suffer by their neglect.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, the sixteenth day of February, in the third yeere of Our Raigne, of Great Brittaine, France, and Ireland.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M.DC.XXVII.

¶ By the King.

22. ¶ A Proclamation for the repreſsing of diſorders of Marriners.

WHereas the Marriners lately imployed in our ſeruice, might not be diſmiſſed, vntill due ſatisfaction made of their wages, and we haue, and ſtill doe take care with all the ſpeed wee may, to diſcharge, and make payment of their entertainements, and in the meane time ſee to prouide for them, that they may not want that which is neceſſary for their lodging and diet, fitting for their quality: And as it is fit, that whileſt they remaine in Our pay, they ſhould be reſtrained from thoſe outrages, and tumultuous aſſemblies, which they dayly runne into, vnder pretence of their wants. And whereas, by the aduice of Our Priuie Counſell, we haue already giuen order to the deputy Lieutenants, and Juſtices of Peace of Our County of Middleſex, for the billetting of the ſaid Marriners, in, and about the Townes, of Wapping, Ratcliffe, Limehouſe, Blackwall, and Stepney, in Our ſaid County, to the end the ſame may be orderly performed: Theſe are to will and command, that the Purſer of euery Ship, with two, or three onely of the Officers of that Ship, bringing with them a true liſt of the number, & names of the Marriners of the ſeuerall Ships reſpectiuely, ſhall repaire to the Commiſſioners of Our Nauy, and ſhall from them receiue Tickets, directing each Marriner contained in the ſaid Liſt, to the place & houſe where he is to be Billeted; vpon receipt of which Ticket, by each Marriner from the Purſer, he is to repaire to the place directed by ſuch Ticket, where he ſhall bee prouided of meate, drinke, and lodging, according to the rate of three ſhillings and ſixe pence the weeke, which we will iuſtly and duely ſatiſfie.

And we doe further will and command, that no Marriner doe preſume to make their addreſſe to Our ſaid Commiſſioners, or any others, vnder pretence of want of their wages, or prouiſion for them, in greater numbers, or otherwiſe, then as aforeſaid; And if they, or any of them, or any others vnder that pretext, ſhall from henceforth preſume to aſſemble together in multitudes, or commit any outrages, or diſorders, as formerly they haue done, Wee doe further will and command, That the Lord Maior, and Aldermen of Our Citie of London, within the ſaid Citie and Liberties thereof, and the Lords Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants of Our ſaid Countie of Middleſex, and Counties adiacent, doe rayſe and arme their Trained Bands reſpectiuely, and doe therewith repell their inſolencies, and aſſaile them in hoſtile manner, as rebels to the State, and enemies to the common Peace, and Gouernment of the ſame; Of which Our Royall command, in, and concerning the premiſſes, we doe hereby will and require all and euery perſon and perſons, to take knowledge, and thereunto to yeeld due obedience, at their vttermoſt perils.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, the ſeuenteenth day of February in the third yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. M.DC.XXVII.

By the King.

A Proclamation declaring His Maieſties gracious intention, concerning His Commiſsion lately granted, to enquire of new Offices erected, and new Fees exacted in Courts of Iuſtice, ſince *xj° Elizabethæ.*

WHereas Our late deare and Royall Father, King IAMES of euer bleſſed and happy memory, out of his Princely care for the good of His people, & out of His Juſtice to keepe them from exactions & oppreſſions, was graciouſly pleaſed to award a Commiſſion vnder the Great Seale of England, to diuers perſons of qualitie & worth, to enquire of, & giue true information to his late Maieſty, what new Offices had been erected in any of his Courts of Juſtice, either Eccleſiaſticall or Temporall, and when, and by what meanes, and what new Fees had beene exacted or receiued by any Officers, Miniſters, or others, of, or in any of thoſe Courts; but departed this life, before any returne made vnto him of that Seruice, by whoſe death alſo, that Commiſſion, amongſt others, was determined.

Now Wee, obſeruing the Acts of ſo Wiſe, and ſo iuſt a Father, haue thought it fit, for the furtherance of Juſtice, and auoyding of oppreſſion to Our louing Subiects, to make the like Commiſſion, which Wee haue lately done vnder the Great Seale of England, and directed the ſame to diuers Lords, and others, authorizing and commanding Our ſayd Commiſſioners, diligently to attend that Our Seruice, and to giue vs a true and perfect Account, and Information of *take notice of the ſaid Commiſſion*, and of Our gracious intention in the granting thereof, and to whome, and whither to reſort to make their complaints, or to ſeeke for redreſſe, Wee haue thought fit to publiſh and declare, and Wee doe hereby publiſh and declare the ſame, and that Our ſaid Commiſſioners haue receiued Our expreſſe Commandement and Charge diligently to attend the execution of the ſayd Commiſſion, at ſuch fit place or places, in, or about the Citie of Weſtminſter, as in their diſcretions ſhall bee moſt conuenient, for the acceſſe and diſpatch of all ſuch as ſhall reſort vnto them to giue them any Information or light, for their better proceeding therein.

And Wee doe hereby further declare Our gracious and Royall pleaſure, that as on the one ſide Wee would haue no man preſume, without iuſt grounds, to ſtirre vp cauſeleſſe complaints againſt any Court or Office, or againſt any Iudge, Officer or Miniſter, of, in, or belonging vnto any Court or Office, ſo on the other ſide, that no man ſhould be diſheartned or diſcouraged to make knowen, and proſecute their iuſt complaints againſt any, Wee being reſolued to cary Our ſelfe equally and indifferently towards all men, Our purpoſe herein beeing chiefly to redreſſe ſuch abuſes, as ſhall bee diſcouered for the eaſe and reliefe of Our Subiects, and not to make an Inquiſition into the errours paſt, vpon ſlight or weake grounds, or vncertaine Informations.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, the Twelfth day of October, in the third yeere of Our Reigne, of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland.*

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M.DC.XXVII.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers
to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M.DC.XXVII.

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation, for the ſuppreſsing of a Booke, intituled, *Appello Cæſarem*, or, *An Appeale to Cæſar.*

WHereas Wee, out of Our care to conſerue and maintaine the Church, committed to Our Charge, in the vnity of true Religion, and the bond of peace, and not to ſuffer vnneceſſary diſputes, which may trouble the quiet both of Church and State, haue lately cauſed the Articles of Religion to bee reprinted, as a rule for auoyding of diuerſities of opinion, and for the eſtabliſhing of conſent in true Religion; We, continuing Our deſire to compaſſe this wiſhed effect, and conſidering that the Booke Written by Richard Montague, now Biſhop of Chicheſter, then but Batchelor of Diuinitie, intituled, (Appello Cæſarem, or, An Appeale to Cæſar,) and publiſhed in the yeere (1625.) was the firſt cauſe of thoſe diſputes and differences, which haue ſithence much troubled the quiet of the Church; haue thought it fitting to take away the occaſion by calling in the ſaid Booke: And therefore, We doe hereby Will and ſtraightly command all and ſingular perſons whatſoeuer, who haue, or ſhall haue any of them in their hands or cuſtodie, that vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and the conſequence thereof, they doe deliuer the ſame preſently vpon this publication, to the Lord Biſhop of the Dioceſſe, or his Chancellor, if it bee out of the Vniuerſities, or if it be in either of the two Vniuerſities, to the Chancellor or Vice-chancellor there, whom Wee ſtraightly command to ſuppreſſe the ſame; hoping thereby, that men will no more trouble themſelues with theſe vnneceſſary queſtions, the firſt occaſion being taken away: But if Wee ſhall bee deceiued in this Our expectation, and that by reading, preaching, or making Bookes, either pro or contra, concerning theſe differences, men begin anew to diſpute, Wee ſhall take ſuch order with them, and thoſe Bookes, that they ſhall wiſh they had neuer thought vpon theſe needleſſe Controuerſies.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, The ſeuenteenth day of Ianuary, in the fourth yeere of Our Reigne, of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. M. DC. XXVIII.

By the King.

A Proclamation for a generall Fast to bee held throughout this Realme of England.

THe Kings moſt Excellent MAIESTIE, taking into His moſt pious and Princely conſideration, the preſent eſtate of the affaires of Chriſtendome, and the deplorable condition of thoſe who profeſſe the true Reformed Religion, together with Us, and the great and vnſpeakable mercie and bleſſing of Almighty God vnto, and vpon His Maieſtie and this Kingdome, that amidſt the many miſeries, which the true profeſſors of the Religion haue of late yeeres ſuffered in forreine parts, Wee of this Kingdome haue enioyed a happy peace at home, & that peace, which aboue all other is of moſt eſteeme, the peace of conſcience. And His Maieſtie, hauing at this time aſſembled His High Court of Parliament, in that great Counſell (which is the repreſentatiue body of the Whole Kingdome) to conſult, debate, and conclude of thoſe weighty and important matters which concerne the glory of God, the honour of the King, the ſafety of His Kingdomes, and the comfort and ſupport of his Friends and Allies, Hee being thereto mooued at this time, by the ioynt Petition of His Lords and Commons in Parliament, Whereto, out of His owne Religious diſpoſition, Hee was eaſily inclined, hath reſolued according to the examples of all good Kings in former ages, to command a generall and publique Faſt to bee ſolemnized throughout this Whole Kingdome; That ſo, although Hee is reſolued to neglect no ordinary meanes, which may conduce to the iuſt defence of Himſelfe, His people, and His Friends and Allies, yet not making His Reliance thereon, His Maieſtie, both in His priuate deuotions, doth dayly lift vp His heart and hands to God Almighty, the King of Kings, and doth direct, that now in publique, both Hee and His Whole people, as one man, may humble themſelues by faſting and prayer before His Footeſtoole, who is able and ready to deliuer thoſe (in his owne good time) who faithfully call vpon him; And therefore His Maieſtie, to prayſe God for his mercies vpon this Land, and other His Maieſties Dominions, and to implore his gracious fauour vnto, and vpon the diſtreſſed eſtate of thoſe of the Religion in forreine parts, and his bleſſings vpon the counſels of this preſent Parliament, doth hereby commaund a generall and publique Faſt to bee held, and ſolemnized throughout this Whole Land, in ſuch manner as hereafter is preſcribed.

To this purpoſe his moſt Excellent Maieſtie hath conſulted with His Reuerend Biſhops, and to the end ſo religious an exerciſe may bee performed with all decency and vniformitie, His Maieſtie hath reſolued vpon a graue and religious forme of ſolemnizing thereof: which His Royall pleaſure Hee doth hereby publiſh and declare to all His louing Subiects, and doth ſtraitly charge and command, That on Wedneſday next, being the eighteenth day of February, this Faſt bee religiouſly and ſolemnly obſerued and celebrated in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, Borough of South-warke, and other places adiacent; wherein His Maieſtie, in His Royall Perſon, and with His owne Family, and Royall Houſhold, will giue an example to the reſt of His people. And that on the twentieth day of the moneth of March, the like bee kept and duely obſerued throughout the reſt of this Whole Realme of England, and Dominion of Wales. And for the better ſolemnizing thereof, without confuſion, His Maieſtie, by the aduice of His Reuerend Biſhops, hath directed to bee compoſed, printed, and publiſhed the forme of ſuch Prayers and publike Exhortations, as Hee thinketh fit to be vſed in all Churches and places at theſe publike meetings: And Hee hath giuen charge to His Biſhops, to procure ſo many Bookes, and diſperſe the ſame throughout His Whole Kingdome, in ſuch manner, that the Miniſter and Clerke of euery Pariſh may in conuenient time be furniſhed with thoſe Bookes. And His Maieſtie, for the more deuout performance of ſo religious an exercise, doth command, that on that day the publike Markets be forborne in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Suburbes thereof, and the Borough of South-warke. All which His Maieſtie doth expreſly charge and command, ſhall bee reuerently and deuoutly performed by all His louing Subiects, as they tender the fauour of Almightie God, and would auoid his iuſt indignation againſt this Land, and vpon paine of ſuch puniſhments, as his Maieſty can iuſtly inflict vpon all ſuch as ſhall contemne or neglect ſo religious a worke.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, The fourteenth day of February, in the fourth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M.DC.XXVIII.

By the King.

A ſecond Proclamation for the apprehenſion of Richard Smith, a Popiſh Prieſt, ſtiled, and calling himſelfe, The Biſhop of *Calcedon*.

WHereas by Our Proclamation, bearing date the eleuenth day of December laſt paſt, (for the reaſons in that Our Proclamation expreſſed) Wee did ſtraitly commaund, that none of Our Subiects ſhould harbour or conceale the ſayd Smith, but that foorthwith they ſhould arreſt and apprehend his bodie, and bring him before the next Juſtice of Peace, to the place where hee ſhould bee apprehended, whom Wee thereby commanded to commit him to priſon without Bayle or Mainepriſe, and preſently to enforme Us, or Our Priuie Counſell, of his apprehenſion: And Wee did thereby declare, That if any perſon ſhould then after, directly or indirectly, harbour or conceale the ſayd Smith, or vſe, or connive at any meanes, Whereby the ſayd Smith might eſcape from beeing apprehended or arreſted, that Wee ſhould extend the vttermoſt ſeueritie of Our Lawes againſt euery ſuch offender, as by Our Proclamation more at large appeareth; which Our Proclamation hath not yet Wrought that good effect which Wee expected, the ſayd Smith beeing ſtill hidden and harboured by thoſe, Who, beeing infected and blinded With Popiſh ſuperſtition, preferre their reſpects to him, before their duetie to Vs, and the feare of Our high diſpleaſure, and the conſequence thereof; Wee therefore, by the aduice of Our Priuie Counſell, haue thought fit by this Our ſecond Proclamation to renew Our former command in that behalfe.

And to the end that none of Our Subiects may hereafter excuſe themſelues by a pretended ignorance of the danger they ſhall fall into, if they ſhall harbour or conceale him; Wee doe hereby publiſh and declare, That the ſayd Smith is not onely a Popiſh Prieſt, and With a high preſumption taketh vpon him to exerciſe Eccleſiaſticall Juriſdiction, pretended to bee deriued from the Sea of Rome, Within this Our Realme, and endeauoureth to ſeduce Our Subiects from the true Religion eſtabliſhed in the Church of England, (Which, by Gods aſſiſtance Wee ſhall euer conſtantly maintaine) but doeth alſo ſeditiouſly and traiterouſly hold correſpondence With Our enemies, tending to the deſtruction of Our State.

And therefore Wee doe now againe renew Our former command for his apprehenſion, and doe hereby further ſignifie, That whoſoeuer ſhall Lodge, Harbour, or Relieue the ſayd Smith, or any other Prieſt, Jeſuite, or other, hauing taken Orders by authoritie pretended to bee deriued from the Sea of Rome, ſhall incurre the danger of Our Lawes made againſt the Harbourers, Lodgers, and Relieuers of Prieſts, to the full extent thereof, Which by the Statutes of this Our Realme is Felonie.

And Wee doe further hereby declare, (Which Wee ſhall really performe) That Whoſoeuer ſhall diſcouer the ſayd Smith, and cauſe him to bee apprehended, as aforeſayd, ſhall haue a reward of one hundred pounds in money, to bee preſently payd vnto him by Vs, and ſhall alſo haue the benefit of all ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures, Which ſhall or may accrue vnto Vs, and bee forfeited by that perſon, in Whoſe houſe the ſayd Smith ſhall bee found to haue beene harboured or concealed.

And Wee further charge and command heereby, (as by Our former Proclamation Wee did) all and ſinguler Our Judges, Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Shiriffes, Conſtables, and all other Our Officers, Miniſters and louing Subiects, That if they ſhall finde any perſon offending herein, that then they, and euery of them, proceede With all diligence and readineſſe, not onely againſt the ſayd Smith, but alſo againſt all ſuch as ſhall harbour, conceale, or connive at his concealement, or ſhall not vſe their beſt endeauours for his diſcouery and apprehenſion, according to the vttermoſt extent of Our Lawes.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the foure and twentieth day of March, in the fourth yeere of Our Reigne, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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M.DC.XXVIII.

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ers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M.D.C.XXVIII.

By the King.

A Proclamation for the calling in, and ſuppreſsing of two Sermons, Preached and Printed by *Roger Manwaring*, Doctor in Diuinity, intituled, *Religion* and *Allegiance*.

WHereas *Roger Manwaring*, Doctor in Diuinity, hath lately preached two Sermons, the one vpon the fourth, the other on the nine and twentieth of July laſt, and after cauſed them to bee printed, and bound vp into one Volume, & intituled by him, Religion and Allegiance, in which Sermons, although the grounds thereof were rightly laid, to perſwade obedience from the Subiects to their Soueraigne, and that for conſcience ſake; Yet in diuers paſſages, inferences, & applications thereof, trenching vpon the Lawes of this Land, & proceedings of Parliaments, whereof hee was ignorant, hee ſo farre erred, that hee hath drawen vpon himſelfe the laſt Cenſure and Sentence of the high Court of Parliament; by whoſe iudgement alſo that Booke ſtands condemned: Wee, taking this into Our ſerious conſideration, and beeing deſirous to take away all occaſions of ſcandall or offence, haue thought fit, that thoſe Sermons, in reſpect of thoſe inferences and applications which hee made thereon, bee totally ſuppreſſed.

And, to that purpoſe, Wee doe hereby ſtraitly charge and command all and euery perſon and perſons whatſoeuer, in whoſe hands any of thoſe Bookes now are, or hereafter ſhall be, that they forthwith deliuer, or cauſe the ſame to bee deliuered, to the Biſhop, or other Ordinary of that Dioceſſe or place where hee or they at any time are, if it be not within either of Our Vniuerſities; and if it bee in either of the Vniuerſities, that then he or they deliuer the ſame to the Vicechancellour of that Vniuerſitie, to whom Wee doe heereby giue ſpeciall charge and command to cauſe them all to bee vtterly ſuppreſſed.

And Wee doe further charge and command, that no man hereafter preſume to print the ſayd Sermons, or either of them againe, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and of ſuch further puniſhment, as for their preſumption, in that behalfe, may any way bee inflicted vpon them.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the foure and twentieth day of Iune, in the fourth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON and IOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. M.D C.XXVIII.

By the King.

28. # A Proclamation for the apprehenſion of

Walter Long, Eſquire, and *William Strode*, Gentleman.

WHereas by Our ſpeciall Command, the Lords, and others of Our Priuie Councell, haue by ſeuerall Orders of that Board directed and Commanded, that Walter Long, Eſquire, late high Sheriffe of the Countie of Wiltſhire, and William Strode, Gentleman, ſonne of Sir William Strode, of the Countie of Deuon, Knight, for ſeditious practiſes and crimes of a high nature, committed by them againſt Us, ſhould be apprehended and brought before them, to anſwere for the ſaid offences; but the Meſſengers of Our Chamber, imployed in that Seruice, hauing vſed much diligence for their apprehenſion, haue returned in vaine, and neither of them are yet apprehended, nor haue yeelded themſelues, as in dutie they ought to haue done; But haue withdrawne and hid themſelues in ſuch manner, as that the Meſſengers cannot find them out. Wee therefore, by the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, haue thought fit, by this Our publique Proclamation, to declare Our Royall pleaſure and Command; That the ſaid Walter Long, and William Strode, and either of them, doe forthwith render themſelues to the Lords of Our Priuie Councell, before them to anſwere for their ſaid offences: To which, if they ſhall not preſently yeeld obedience; Wee doe further ſtraightly Charge and Command all and euery Our Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Conſtables, and other Our Officers, Miniſters, and louing Subiects, That they, and euery of them, doe vſe all diligence to apprehend them, and either of them, and being apprehended, to bring them immediately before Our Priuie Councell, there to anſwere vnto ſuch matters, as on Our behalfe ſhall bee obiected againſt them, and either of them. And Our further Command is, that in the meane time none preſume to receiue, harbour, or entertaine the ſaid Walter Long, and William Strode, or either of them, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch further puniſhment, as ſhall be iuſt for ſo high a Contempt.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, the ſeuen and twentieth day of March, in the Fifth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON and IOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent MAIESTIE. M. DC. XXIX.



By the King.

A Proclamation for ſuppreſsing of falſe Rumours touching Parliament.

WHereas, notwithſtanding Our late Declaration, for ſatisfying of the mindes and affections of Our louing Subiects, ſome ill diſpoſed perſons doe ſpread falſe and pernitious Rumours abroad, as if the ſcandalous and ſeditious propoſition in the Houſe of Commons, made by an vtlawed man, deſperate in minde and fortune, which was tumultuouſly taken vp by ſome few, after that by Our Royall authoritie, wee had commanded their Adiournement, had beene the vote of the whole Houſe, whereas the contrary is the trueth: for it was then decried by the wiſeſt and beſt affected, and is ſince diſauowed vpon examination, by ſuch as were ſuſpected to haue conſented thereunto, and affirmed, as well by them as others who ſerued in the Houſe that day, to bee a thing of a moſt wicked and dangerous conſequence to the good eſtate of this Kingdome: which appeareth to be ſo, by thoſe impreſſions which this falſe Rumour hath made in mens mindes, whereby, out of cauſeleſſe feares, the Trade of the Kingdome is diſturbed, and Merchants diſcouraged to continue in their wonted Traffique. Wee haue thought it expedient, not onely to manifeſt the trueth hereof, but to make knowne Our Royall pleaſure, that thoſe who raiſe, or nourish ſuch falſe reports ſhall be ſeuerely puniſhed, and ſuch as cheerefully goe on with their Trade, haue all good incouragement, not purpoſing to ouercharge Our Subiects by any new burthens, but to ſatiſfie Our ſelues with thoſe Duties that were receiued by the King Our Father of bleſſed memory; which Wee neither can, nor will diſpence withall, but ſhall eſteeme them vnworthy of Our Protection, who ſhall deny the ſame; Wee intending to imploy it for defence of Our Kingdomes, Dominion of Our Seas, and ſafegard of Our Merchants, ſpecially by ſuch Shipping, as are now making readie, and ſuch further preparation for ayde of Our Friends and Allies as need ſhall require.

And whereas, for ſeuerall ill ends, the calling againe of a Parliament is diuulged, howſoeuer wee haue ſhewed, by Our frequent meeting with Our People, Our Loue to the vſe of Parliaments; Yet the late abuſe, hauing for the preſent driuen Us vnwillingly out of that courſe, wee ſhall account it preſumption, for any to preſcribe any time vnto Us for Parliaments, the Calling, Continuing, and Diſſoluing of which is alwayes in Our owne power; and wee ſhall bee more inclinable to meete in Parliament againe, When Our People ſhall ſee more cleerely into Our Intents and Actions, When ſuch as haue bred this interruption ſhall haue receiued their condigne puniſhment, and thoſe who are miſled by them, and by ſuch ill reports, as are raiſed vpon this occaſion, ſhall come to a better vnderſtanding of Us and themſelues.

Giuen at Our Court of White-Hall, this ſeuen and twentieth day of March, in the Fifth yeere of Our reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M.DC.XXIX.

30

30. By the KING.

¶ A Proclamation for quickning the Lawes made for the reliefe of the Poore, and the ſuppreſſing, puniſhing, and ſetling of the ſturdie Rogues and Vagabonds.

WHereas many excellent Lawes and Statutes with great iudgement and prouidence haue been made in the times of Our late deare and Royall Father, and of the late Queene Elizabeth, for the reliefe of the impotent, and indigent Poore, and for the puniſhing, ſuppreſſing, and ſetling of the ſturdy Rogues, and Vaga-

bonds, which Lawes and Statutes, if they were duely obſerued would be of exceeding great vſe for the peace & plenty of this Realme, but the neglect thereof is the occaſion of much diſorder, and many inſufferable abuſes. And whereas it is fit at all times, to put in execution thoſe Lawes which are of ſo neceſſarie, and ſo continuall vſe: yet the apparant and viſible danger of the Peſtilence, (vnleſſe the ſame by Gods gracious mercie, and Our prouident endeuours be preuented) doth much more require the ſame at this preſent.

We haue therefore thought it fit, by the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, by this Our publike Proclamation, ſtraightly to charge and command, that all our louing Subiects in their ſeuerall places, doe vſe all poſſible care and diligence as a principall meanes to preuent the ſpreading, and diſperſing of that contagi-

ous

ous ſickneſſe, to obſerue and put in due execution, all the ſaid Lawes made and prouided againſt Rogues and Vagabonds, and for the reliefe of the truely poore and impotent people. And in the firſt place, Wee ſtrictly charge and command, that in Our Cities of London, and Weſtminſter, and Suburbs thereof, and places adiacent thereunto, and generally throughout the whole Kingdome, that there bee carefull Watch, and Ward, kept for the apprehending and puniſhing of al Rogues and Vagabonds, who either in the ſtreets or high Wayes, vnder the names of Souldiers, or Mariners, Glaſſe-men, Pot men, Pedlars, or Petty-Chapmen, or of poore or impotent people, ſhall bee found either Wandring, or begging.

And Wee doe further ſtrictly charge and command, that all Conſtables, Head-boroughs, and other Officers, doe vſe all diligence, to pu-

nish, and passe away according to the Law, all such Wanderers, or Beggars, as shall be apprehended, either in the Cities, or places aforesaid, or in any other Cities, Townes, Parishes, or places within this Realme, and take great care that none passe vnder the colour of counterfeit Passes. And that all Irish Rogues, and Vagabonds be forthwith apprehended, Whersoeuer they shall bee found and punished, and sent home according to a former Proclamation, heretofore published in that behalfe. That all Householders of whole persons, or at whose houses, any such Vagrants shall bee taken begging, doe apprehend, or cause them to be apprehended, and caryed to the next Constable, or other Officer to bee punished, according to the Lawes. And that they forbeare to relieue them, thereby to giue them incouragement to continue in their wicked course of life.

That

Proclamation.

That the Iuſtices of Peace in their ſeuerall places throughout this Kingdome be carefull either by Prouoſt Marſhals, or by the high Conſtables, or otherwiſe by their good diſcretions effectually to prouide, that all Rogues and Vagabonds of all ſorts bee ſearched for, apprehended puniſhed and ſuppreſſed according to the Law. And that once euery moneth at the leaſt, a conuenient number of the Iuſtices of Peace in euery ſeuerall Countie and Diuiſion, ſhall meete together in ſome conuenient place in that Diuiſion, and take account of the High Conſtables, petty Conſtables, and other Officers within that Diuiſion, how they haue obſerued the Lawes and Our commandement touching the Premiſſes.

And that they ſeuerely puniſh all ſuch as ſhall bee found remiſſe or negligent in that behalfe. And We doe hereby ſtrictly charge and com-

mand as well all and singular Iu-
stices of Peace, Constables, Head-
boroughs, and other Our Officers
and Ministers, as also all Our lo-
ving Subiects of what estate or de-
gree soeuer to vse all diligence, that
all and euery houses or places which
are or shall bee visited or infected
with the sickenesse, bee carefully shut
vp, and Watch and Ward kept ouer
them that no person or persons
within those places doe goe abroad,
or depart from thence, during the
time of such Visitation. And We
doe hereby command all and singu-
lar our Iudges of Assize in their se-
uerall Circuits to giue speciall
charge, and make speciall inquiry of
the defaults of all and euery the Iu-
stices of Peace who shall not ob-
serue their meetings in the seuerall
Counties and Diuisions aforesaid,
or shall not punish such Constables
or other Officers as being informed
either by their owne view and

knowl-

knowledge, or otherwise are or shal be found remisse or negligent in the Premisses, or in leauying such penalties & forfeitures as the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme require against the parties offending herein. And thereof to informe Us or Our Priuy Councell, to the end that such due course may be taken either by remouing out of the Commission such negligent Justices of the Peace, or otherwise by inflicting such punishment vpon them as shal be due to such as neglect their owne duties, and Our Royall command published vpon so important an occasion.

And We doe hereby will require and command all and euery Our Iudges of Assize, Maiors, Sheriffes, Iustices of Peace, Constables, Headboroughs and other Our Officers, Ministers and Subiects whom it may concerne, that they carefully and effectually obserue

and performe all and euery the Premiſſes, as they will anſwere the neglect thereof at their vttermoſt perils.

And whereas Wee haue lately commanded a Booke to be printed and publiſhed containing certaine Statutes made and enacted heretofore for the reliefe of the Poore, and of Souldiers and Mariners, and for punishment of Rogues and Vagabonds, and for the reliefe and ordering of perſons infected with the Plague, and alſo containing certaine Orders heretofore, and now lately conceiued and made concerning health: All which are neceſſarie to be knowen and obſerued by Our louing Subiects, that thereby they may the better auoid thoſe dangers which otherwiſe may fall vpon their perſons or eſtates by their neglect thereof. Wee haue thought it fit hereby to giue notice thereof to all Our louing Subiects, to the end

that

that none may pretend ignorance for an excuse, in matters of so great importance. And Wee doe hereby declare, that Whosoeuer shall bee found remisse or negligent in the execution of any part of the Premisses, shall receiue such condigne punishment for their offence, as by the Lawes of this Realme, or by Our Prerogatiue Royall can or may be iustly inflicted vpon them.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehal the three and twentieth day of April, in the sixt yeere of Our Reigne of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

31

DIEV ET MON DROIT.

By the King.

31.

A Proclamation concerning New Buildings,

in and about the Citie of London, and againſt the diuiding of houſes into ſeuerall dwellings, and receiuing and harbouring of Inmates.

WHereas in the firſt yeere of Our Reigne, aſſoone as the more important affaires of Our State would giue Us leaue, taking into Our Princely conſideration the ſtate of Our Citie of London, being Our Royall Chamber, and the Imperiall ſeate of Our Kingdomes, renowned ouer all the parts of Chriſtendome, both in reſpect of the vſuall reſidence of Our Royall Perſon and Court neere vnto it, the confluence of Forreigne Ambaſſadours and Strangers thither, the ordinary place for Our Courts of Iuſtice, and reſort of our Nobilitie and Gentry there for theſe occaſions;

And foreſeeing that the honour, gouernment, health and ſafety of this Citie, was of great conſequence vnto Us, and that Our Royall Progenitors in former times (eſpecially Our moſt Royall Father of bleſſed memory, King IAMES, & the moſt Excellent Princeſſe Queene ELIZABETH, in their times) by their Royall Proclamations had carefully prouided for the ſame, wee, according to thoſe worthy examples, by Our Royall Proclamation did ſtraitly prouide againſt the erecting of houſes & Buildings vpon new Foundations, & the entertaining of Inmates, in and about this City, which would multiply the Inhabitants to ſuch an exceſſiue number, that they could neither be gouerned nor fedd; And did alſo thereby giue Rules for the Repairing and new Building of ancient houſes decayed, in ſuch a comely manner, with Bricke or Stone, as might bee for the honour and ſafety of the Citie; And for the putting of this Our Commandement into due execution, Wee did make, and ſeuerall times renew Our Commiſſion directed to the Lord Maior of our ſaid Citie, and diuers other perſons of honour and worth, grounding the ſame vpon rules of Law and Iuſtice, as againſt publique and common Nuſances, aſwell as vpon reaſon of State and Gouernement, all tending to the publique good of Our people: But that taking not ſo full effect hitherto as wee expected, wee haue now againe reſolued to renew that Our Commiſſion to diuers Honourable perſons, and others of worth and vnderſtanding; And therefore wee doe heereby publiſh and declare Our Royall pleaſure and Command, That Our ſaid Commiſſioners for that ſeruice, ſhall forthwith aſwell by taking a view in their owne perſons from time to time, as by all other good wayes and meanes, enquire and finde out the offenders and offences done againſt the ſeuerall Proclamations made heretofore by Our ſaid Father, and by Our Selfe, as againſt this preſent Proclamation, and the ſame being ſo found out, to make certificate thereof vnder their hands, or vnder the hands of two or more of them, to Our Counſell Board, or to binde them ouer to anſwere their contempts, either before the Lords of Our Priuie Councell, or in Our Court of Starchamber, to the end that ſuch proceeding may bee had againſt them, as may ſtand with Our Honour and with Our Lawes.

And for stay and preuention of the like offences hereafter, Our expresse will and pleasure is, That where any person shall presume after the publication of this Proclamation, to erect, or set vp in any kind whatsoeuer, any Building vpon new Foundation within the limits of three miles, from any of the Gates of the Citie of London or Palace of Westminster; That the Owners of the Building so begun, and all the workemen therein imployed, shall forthwith by force and vertue of Our Royall Commandement (without expecting any other or further warrant) be attached, & brought before some of Our said Commissioners and Justices of Peace whom wee also hereby require and command, to commit them to Prison, vntill they shall find sufficient sureties for stay of their said Building, as also for their appearance before the Lords of Our Priuie Councell, or in our high Court of Starchamber, to answere such their contempts, and to vndergoe such Sentence, as by that Court shall bee giuen against them.

And for such as shallhereafter Reedifie or build vpon old Foundations in any other sort then is prescribed in Our former Proclamations, and by the Instructions herein expressed; That alwell all such Builders, as the workemen therein imployed, shall bee attached likewise and proceeded withall as aforesaid.

And whereas by Our former Proclamation wee charged and commanded the Aldermen of the Citie of London, and their Deputies, in their seuerall Wards and Precincts, as likewise the Justices of Peace, High and Petie Constables, and all other inferiour Officers within their seuerall limits & Jurisdictions, happening within the seuerall Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, That they and euery of them in their seuerall places and Offices respectiuely, should diligently and duely attend to giue their vttermost ayde, helpe, and assistance according to their dueties, for the due obseruance to see this Our Royall pleasure (so much concerning the publique good) to be duely executed and performed; And where they or any of them should finde any offence to be committed against any Branch or Article of the said Proclamation, to make stay thereof, and certifie the Commissioners or the Lords of Our Priuie Councell of the said offences and offenders, it being now manifest, that many of the said offences haue beene committed and done by the negligence or conniuencie of some of the Aldermens Deputies within the Citie of London, & other inferiour Officers in the Counties adiacent, in not attending Our Commandement by timely staying the proceeding of such new buildings.

Wee therefore doe hereby declare Our will and pleasure to be, That where any Building shall bee begun contrary to this Our Proclamation, Wee will take a strict account thereof, alwell from the said Aldermen, as the Justices of Peace aforesaid, happening within their seuerall limits and Jurisdictions.

And further Our will and pleasure is, That alwell the Aldermens Deputies in their seuerall Precincts, as the High and Petie Constables, and Headboroughs, and other inferiour Officers in their seuerall Parishes, and dwelling in or neere to the place where any such new Building shall happen to be begun, contrary to the Tenour of this Our Proclamation; And they or some of them not attaching the person or persons so Offending, and not bringing them before some of Our Commissioners as aforesaid, That euery such Aldermans Deputie, high Constable, petie Constable and Headborough, or other inferiour Officers, shall bee not onely remooued from their seuerall Places and Offices, but bee committed to the common Gaole of the Citie of London, and Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surry, respectiuely where such offence or offences shall be committed; And euery of them to be bound with good sureties for his and their good behauiour for one whole yeere then after, to the end that by such their punishment, others may learne the better to performe their duties in this Our Seruice.

And to the end that such as doe conforme in their building to the order and forme prescribed by Us, may receive due encouragement by having their Materials at reasonable Rates and Prices, which wee are informed is much inhanced and raised from the Prices formerly set by Our Commissioners: It is therefore Our will and pleasure, That Our Commissioners for Buildings doe call before them all and every the Brickmakers, and Limeburners within three miles distant of London, as also such as doe bring any of the said Materials by land or water to the Citie of London, or the places neere adioyning, and doe take order from time to time aswell for the reducing of the Prices thereof to former, vsuall and reasonable Rates, or otherwise according to their good discretions to be by them set, as also for the present and speedy suppressing of all and every the Nusances by them daily committed in their severall professions of Brick-making and Lime-burning so neere the Citie of London, and the parts and places adioyning thereunto, and for the selling of those Materials at and for reasonable Rates and Prices, according to the Articles hereafter following.

FIrst, Wee doe strictly charge and command, That no dwelling Houses, Stables, Shops, Stalles, or any other Building whatsoever, bee from henceforth erected, or attempted to bee erected within the Citie of London, or the Suburbs thereof, or within the distance of three miles to bee taken from any Gate of the said Citie, or from Our Palace at Westminster, except it bee vpon the Foundation of a former dwelling house, or such like Building; And if any such Building contrary to this Prohibition shall hereafter happen to be begunne, that the same be forthwith stayed from further proceeding, by the Alderman of the Ward, or by two of the next Justices of Peace, and aswell such Builder, as the Workemen employed therein, committed to Prison, vntill they shall enter into sufficient Bond, either to demolish, and pull downe that which is built, or to answere their contempt in our high Court of Starchamber, or before the Lords of the Priuy Councell at the Councell Board, And the Constable of the Parish or Place, shall from time to time in the first beginning of any such Worke or building, giue notice to the Alderman of the Warde, or two next Justices of Peace, of any such offence, and of the offenders therein, that this Proclamation may be speedily and freshly put in execution, All Houses, Sheds, Shops, and other Buildings, which haue beene builded or set vp within the limits aforesaid, at any time sithence the thirteenth yeere of the Reigne of Our said late Father King IAMES of blessed memory, contrary to any Proclamation published in his time, shall be forthwith pulled downe, as is before directed touching other Buildings to be stayed or pulled downe, and no Cellars erected within the time last mentioned, to be vsed for Lodgings or victualing Houses, but the Occupiers thereof to bee suppressed, and so to be kept by the Justices of Peace.

THat no person or persons doe Erect, Reedifie, or set vp any House, or Building in London, or within the distance of three miles from any the Gates of the said Citie of London, or from Our said Palace at Westminster, vnlesse hee doe make all the vtter-Walles of the same of Bricke, or Bricke and Stone; And that all Houses and Buildings to bee erected within the said Citie, or in, or adioyning to any open Streete of any Towne or Village out of the said Citie, within the limits of three miles aforesaid, shall be built according to the forme and proportion hereafter in these presents expressed: (viz.) Euery whole Story of and in such Houses and Buildings, and all and euery the Roomes of such whole Story, shall be of the height of tenne foote of Assize at the least, and euery halfe Story of and in such Houses and Buildings, shall bee of the height of seuen foote and a halfe at the least; And that in the forefront, and all outward and diuision Walles betwixt house and house, and the Jambes, Heads and soyles of the Windowes shall bee of Bricke, or of Bricke and Stone, and the Windowes (being of Timber) not to bee put in vntill the Jambes and Heads aforesaid bee finished, and beare of themselues.

AND if the said buildings doe not exceede two Stories in height, then the Walles thereof shall be of the thicknesse of one Bricke and halfe a Brickes length according to the assize of Brickes hereunder mentioned, from the ground vnto the vppermost part of the said Wals; And where the building shall be of the height of three Stories, the Walles of the first Story shall be of the thicknesse of two Brickes length, and from thence vnto the vppermost part of the Wall of the thicknesse of one Bricke and halfe a brickes length, and so proportionably, if there shall bee more Stories.

THat, in building of the said Houses there shall bee no Jutties or Jutting, or Cant Windowes, either vpon Timber Joistes, or otherwise, but the Walles to goe direct and straight vpwards, and at the setting of, a Water table to bee made; Also the lights of the Windowes of euery whole Story to be of more height then breadth, to the end the Roomes may receiue ayre for health, and there may be sufficient Peeres of Bricke, not lesse then halfe the bredth of the Windowes betweene them for strength; And likewise the Windowes of euery halfe Story to bee made square euery way, or neere thereabouts.

That all Shops and Streete dooꝛes bee made with Pillaſters of Stone oꝛ Bꝛicke, to be in bꝛeadth fifteene inches at the leaſt, and as thicke as the wall of the Stoꝛy, and the heads of the Shop-windoꝛes cut in wedges, with Arches ouer them to ſuſtaine the wall aboue; And that none doe raiſe their firſt flooꝛe to gaine height in their Cellars, ſo as they are thereby foꝛced to make ſteppes into the ſtreete: Pꝛouided alwayes, that foꝛ ſo much as concerneth the building with Bꝛicke oꝛ Stone, ſhall not extend to any Buildings vpon London Bridge, which by reaſon of the ſituation thereof cannot with conuenience be ſo built.

And foꝛ the better encouragement of Our louing Subiects in their Buildings, accoꝛding to the direction of this Pꝛoclamation: Wee haue thought fit to ſet doꝛwne theſe oꝛders following concerning the true making and rating of the pꝛice of Bꝛicke, which is one of the pꝛincipall Materials requiſite foꝛ the ſaid buildings: (viz.)

That the earth whereof the Bꝛicke ſhall bee made, bee good and fit foꝛ that purpoſe, The firſt digging thereof to bee betweene the Feaſts of S. Michael the Archangel, and S. Thomas the Apoſtle, and the ſecond digging, caſting, oꝛ turning vp of the ſaid earth, to be at oꝛ befoꝛe the laſt day of Febꝛuary then following; And that no perſon whatſoeuer doe pꝛeſume to digge oꝛ make any Bꝛicke in any place within one mile of the Gates of the ſaid Citie of London, oꝛ within one mile of Our Palace of Weſtminſter.

That the ſaid earth be ſufficiently and well wꝛought and tempered befoꝛe it be moulded, and the Bꝛickmakers cauſe no earth to be moulded foꝛ Bꝛicke, but onely betweene the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and the laſt day of Auguſt yeerely, and at no other time oꝛ ſeaſon of the yeere.

That in the moulding of the ſaid Bꝛicke, the Moulds bee thꝛoughly and well filled, and not ſet in the Moulds in the laying doꝛwne; And that they be ſufficiently and well dꝛyed befoꝛe they be put into the Kilne, and then carefully and thꝛoughly well burned, ſo as foꝛ the aſſize euery Bꝛicke being burned containe in length nine inches, in bꝛedth foure inches one quarter and halfe a quarter of an inch, and in thickneſſe two inches and one quarter of an inch.

That the pꝛice of Bꝛickes (being thus wꝛought and made in goodneſſe, ſize, and manner as afoꝛeſaid) ſhall not exceede the rate of eight ſhillings the thouſand at the Kilne; And if any exceſſiue rate be demaunded foꝛ the carriage of the ſaid Bꝛickes from the Kilne to the place where they ſhall be to be vſed, the Commiſſioners foꝛ buildings to moderate the ſame, accoꝛding to equity in their good diſcretions; And that no perſon oꝛ perſons ſhall make, oꝛ cauſe to be made, within fiue miles of any of the Gates of the Citie of London, noꝛ bꝛing by Water oꝛ land, oꝛ vtter, ſell, oꝛ put to ſale within the ſaid Citie, oꝛ any place oꝛ places within fiue miles thereof, as afoꝛeſaid, any Bꝛickes made oꝛ wꝛought contrary to the directions afoꝛeſaid, noꝛ ſell the ſame at any higher rate then is befoꝛe mentioned.

That no perſon oꝛ perſons within the ſaid Citie of London, oꝛ within thꝛee miles from any the Gates thereof, oꝛ from Our Palace of Weſtminſter, ſhall in defrauding the intent of this Pꝛoclamation, ſuppoꝛt oꝛ ſtrengthen any Buildings ſo ruinous and old, as are vnfit to be continued, by digging of Cellars, and bꝛinging vp new bꝛicke-walles, by erecting new Chimneyes and Staire-cales, by placing of pieces of Timber, by ſetting on new Rookes oꝛ Rafters, and thꝛuſting out of Doꝛmers, knitting and faſtning together the ſaid new additions vnto the old Timber, by Barres and Crampes of Iron, oꝛ other like deuices, vnleſſe hee oꝛ they ſhall bee thereunto licenſed and allowed by Our Commiſſioners foꝛ Buildings.

That no perſon oꝛ perſons within the limits laſt afoꝛeſaid, do at any time oꝛ times hereafter pꝛeſume oꝛ attempt, to erect, couer, ouerlay, oꝛ incloſe any Houels, oꝛ others Sheds of Timber, with Reedes, Faggots, Hay, Stꝛaw, Boards, oꝛ other Materials, oꝛ doe raiſe vp any wall, Pale, oꝛ banke of earth, to which Sheds may bee added, oꝛ doe repaire oꝛ new make into the Streets, any manner of bulkes, ſtalles, windoꝛes, dooꝛes, oꝛ other offenſiue iſſues, oꝛ doe alter oꝛ change the vſe of any dꝛelling houſe, oꝛ other building, to any moꝛe noyſome oꝛ offenſiue vſe, end, oꝛ purpoſe then the ſame was imployed befoꝛe the time of the demoliſhing oꝛ altering the ſame, without the ſpeciall licence and allowance of the ſayd Commiſſioners foꝛ buildings. And foꝛ that the diuiding of houſes into ſeuerall tenements and habitations, and the letting part of houſes and chambers to Inmates and vnderſitters, is no leſſe inconuenient then exceſſiue buildings, aſwell in regard of ſurcharge of people, eſpecially of the woꝛſt ſoꝛt, and foꝛ bꝛeeding and ſpꝛeading of infection, as otherwiſe, Wee doe alſo command theſe Articles followꝛing to bee duely obſerued.

That no perſon oꝛ perſons within the Citie of London, oꝛ thꝛee miles from any the Gates thereof, doe diuide any dꝛelling houſe by Leaſe, ſufferance, oꝛ otherwiſe, into, oꝛ foꝛ any moꝛe tenements oꝛ dꝛellings then are at this pꝛeſent, oꝛ haue beene heretofoꝛe vſed within the ſame by the ſpace of thirty yeeres laſt paſt.

That no perſon doe hereafter receiue into any houſe, any Inmates oꝛ vnderſitters, oꝛ any moꝛe Families then one.

16. July. 1630. 6° Car. primi:

By the King.

A Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of Bartholomew Fayre, Sturbridge Fayre, and our Lady Fayre in Southwarke.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, out of His Princely care of His louing Subiects, that no good meanes and prouidence may bee neglected, to ſtay the further ſpreading of the Infection of the Plague, which threatneth the Citie of London, and Borough of Southwarke, and hath much afflicted the Towne of Cambridge, doth finde it neceſſary to preuent all occaſions of publique concourſe of His people for the preſent, vntill it pleaſe Almighty GOD of His goodneſſe to ſtay the danger of that Contagion, which is already diſperſed into many parts of the Kingdome.

And therefore remembring that there are at hand three great Fayres of ſpeciall note, vnto which there is vſually extraordinary reſort out of all parts of the Kingdome; The one kept in Smithfield, neere the Citie of London, called Bartholomew Fayre; The other neere Cambridge, called Sturbridge Fayre; The third, in the Borough of Southwarke, called Our Ladie Fayre, The holding whereof at the vſuall times, would in all likelihood bee the occaſion of further danger and Infection, to thoſe and to other parts of the Land, which yet by Gods mercie ſtand cleare, and therefore hath thought good by this open Declaration of his Pleaſure and neceſſary Commandement, not onely to admoniſh and require all His louing Subiects, to forbeare to reſort for this time to any of the ſayd Fayres, or to any other Fayres within Fiftie Miles of the ſayd Citie of London, but alſo to enioyne the Lords of the ſayd Fayres, and others intereſſed in them or any of them, that they all forbeare to hold the ſayd Fayres, or any thing appertaining to them, at the times accuſtomed, or at any other time, till by Gods goodneſſe and mercie the Infection of the Plague ſhall ceaſe, or bee ſo much diminiſhed, that his Maieſtie may ſafely giue order for holding them, vpon paine of ſuch puniſhment, as for a contempt ſo much concerning the vniuerſall ſafety of his people, they ſhall bee adiudged to deſerue, which they muſt expect to bee inflicted with all ſeuerity, his Maieſties deſire being ſo intentiue, for preuenting the generall Infection threatned, as Hee is reſolued to ſpare no man that ſhall bee the cauſe of diſperſing the ſame.

And to that purpoſe doth hereby further charge and enioyne, vnder the like penalty, all Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſayd Citie of London, that none of them ſhall repaire to any Fayre held within any part of this Kingdome, vntill it ſhall pleaſe God to ceaſe the Infection now being, but ſuch onely as ſhall haue a Certificate vnder the hand and Seale of the Lord Maior of London, that they may ſafely be receiued.

Neuertheleſſe, his Maieſties intention is, and alſo hereby declareth himſelfe, that no Lords of any Fayres, or others intereſſed in the Profits thereof, ſhall by this neceſſary and temporary reſtraint, receiue preiudice of his or their Right in their Fayres, or Liberties thereunto belonging, any thing before mentioned notwithſtanding.

Giuen at Our Court at Nonſuch, the firſt day of Auguſt, in the ſixth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: and by the Aſſignes of Iohn Bill. M.DC.XXX.

Likings —

By the King.

A Proclamation for the better ordering of Fiſhing, vpon the Coaſts of His MAIESTIES Dominions.

AMongſt the manifold bleſsings, Almighty God hath beſtowed vpon Our Kingdomes, and people, the abundance of Fiſh, vpon all Our Coaſts, and in Our Riuers, requireth a moſt thankefull acknowledgement, being not onely ſufficient to nouriſh Our owne Subiects, but by exportation to ſupply a great part of the Chriſtian World: And without doubt, if the care and induſtry of Our people bee equall to Our Neighbours, We may thereby enioy as great aduantage, for Our Nauigation and Trade. But beſides the great neglect in generall to improoue this chiefe Staple Commoditie, the particular diſorders and abuſes of Fiſher-men amongſt Us are growen to ſuch extremitie, that they haue almoſt deſtroyed both the Fiſh, Frie, & Spawne, ſo as they now want worke, and are not as heretofore the Nurcery of Seamen, but are forced to get their liuings by other Occupations. And the former abundance of Fiſh is turned into ſuch ſcarcitie and dearenelle, that the Lawes of Our Church and State for the keeping of Fiſh-dayes are not executed as they ought to be: And both our whole Kingdome, and eſpecially Our Citie of London, and euen Our owne Court, are many times vnprouided for their neceſſary dyet. Now conſidering how this reflecteth vpon Our Gouernment, and the good of Our people, we haue thought fit with the aduice of Our Counſell, to apply that meete and forcible remedy which is already well ordeined by the Lawes & Statutes of this Our Kingdome. And hereby wee require and command all Our Commiſſioners for the Admiraltie, Conſeruators of Our Riuers, Warden of Our Cinque-Ports, Viceadmirals, and all Our Officers and others, whom it may concerne, reſpectiuely to cauſe all the ſaid Lawes and Statutes to be obſerued, as well for preſeruation of the Fiſh vpon Our Coaſts and in Our Riuers, as for the regulating of Fiſher-men in their Trade, in the qualities and ſizes of their Nets and Engines, and in the fit times and ſeaſons of Fiſhing. And whereas for further explanation of the Statutes and Lawes for Fiſhing, many profitable Orders haue beene ſet downe, both by the High Court of Our Admiraltie, and by the Conſeruators of Our Riuers, and by other Commiſſioners which by their due execution reformed much abuſe; yet ſince the craft and greedineſſe of Fiſher-men and others, hath found meanes by new Engines or new names, to fruſtrate Law and Order; for preuention thereof hereafter, wee doe hereby declare, that howſoeuer theſe Lawes & Orders did ſpecifie the names then in knowne vſe, yet both the equitie and true meaning thereof, forbiddeth vnder thoſe names, and by generall words alſo, all other Nets, Engines and diſorders, whereby the Frie and Spawne of Fiſh may bee deſtroyed. And therefore where the Nets heretofore called Traules at the firſt were vſed without inconuenience, yet by the abuſe of the Fiſher-men a Net of the ſame name is now vſed, which is notoriouſly knowne to deſtroy the ſaid Frie, & Spawne: And therefore the ſame is both forbidden by the Law, and Wee doe hereby prohibite the vſe of them and of all other Nets, howſoeuer they are or ſhall bee called, that haue not their Meſhes ſized according to the ſaid Lawes and Orders, or by which the Fiſh of any kind with the Frie and Spawne may be deſtroyed: And further, whereas it is reaſonably conceiued that the deſtruction of Fiſh hath proceeded not ſo much from defect of Law and Order, as from want of due execution which is the life of Our Lawes, and that this neglect is chiefely growen from the Differences and Conteſtations raiſed amongſt Our Officers & Conſeruators about their Rights and Juriſdictions: Wee preferring the publique benefit of Our Subiects before their priuate Intereſts and Queſtions, doe ordaine that all Rights, Titles, Powers and Juriſdictions belonging to Our Admiraltie, or to the Conſeruators of Our Riuers or other Our Officers ſhall be reſpectiuely reſerued without preiudice or impeachment, and neuertheleſſe doe hereby charge and command them and euery of them that haue any truſt from Us in Our ſaid Admiraltie or Conſeruation of Our Riuers, hereafter concurrently and ſeuerally to doe their beſt indeauors (according to the ſaid truſt committed to them) that Our ſaid Lawes and Ordinances may bee put in due and ſtrict execution both againſt Subiects and Strangers, and to take Cogniſance of ſuch Preſentments as ſhall bee made in their Courts or otherwiſe, and to puniſh all offenders according to the ſaid Lawes and Orders without fauour or partialitie, Prouiding neuertheleſſe that no Offendor, preſented and legally queſtioned in one Court, or before one ſuch Officer or Conſeruator, ſhall for the ſame offence be againe proſecuted and puniſhed by any other. And further for preuention of Oppreſſion, Moleſtation and diſcouragement that Fiſher-men may ſuffer by the varietie of Juriſdictions and Officers to whom this Power is giuen onely for the preſeruation and furtherance of Lawfull Fiſhing. And that no Malefactor may eſcape the iuſt cenſure of Our Lawes, Wee doe hereby require and ſtrictly charge, as well the Commiſſioners and others Officers of Our Admiraltie, as alſo the Conſeruators of all Our Riuers, and all other Miniſters that exerciſe in this regard any Authoritie vnder Us, that they neither require, nor take, nor ſuffer to be demanded or taken by their Marſhall, Water-Bailiffs, or other Miniſters, or by any other perſon for themſelues or any other, any fees, rewards, gratuities, payments or allowances in money, Fiſh, or otherwiſe from any Fiſherman of what qualitie ſoeuer, other then the due penalties which by the ſaid Lawes and Orders are impoſed and allowed.

Giuen at Our Court at Greenwich, This foure and Twentieth day of May, in the ſeuenth yeere of Our Reigne.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent MAIESTIE: and by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill. M.DC.XXXI.

By the King.

A Proclamation concerning the prizing of French VVines.

WHereas His Highneſſe by his Proclamation lately publiſhed for **ſetting of Prices vpon Wines, did declare (amongſt other things) That the beſt Gaſcoigne & French wines ſhould be ſold at eighteene pounds the Tonne, and at ſixe pence the Quart by Retaile; And the Rochel wines at fifteene pounds the Tonne in groſſe, and at fiue pence the Quart by Retaile: His Maieſtie hauing taken into his conſideration, that this preſent yeere the wines of Gaſcoigne, ſome of them are very ſmall, thin, and ſcarcely to be diſcerned from the thinner ſort of wines, and the thinner wines are of diuers ſorts, ſome very good that they are exceedingly deſired, and ſome ſo thinne and ſmall, that they are not meete to bee ſold at ſo high a Rate as fiue pence the Quart, Is pleaſed, and doeth ordeine, that the good and wholeſome wines of the growth of** France, **aſwell thoſe of Rochel as the reſt, ſhall bee ſold by retaile at reaſonable prices, not exceeding Sixe pence the Quart, and according to that Rate by retaile: Charging and commanding ſuch of his Subiects and others whom it ſhall concerne, that during this preſent yeere they ſell the ſaid wines by retaile at reaſonable rates and prices, not exceeding Sixe pence for the Quart, And that none of them preſume to take aboue Sixe pence the Quart by retaile for any wines of the growth of** France, **aſwell for thoſe of Rochel as for the reſt, as they tender his pleaſure, and will auoid the contrary at their perils.**

Giuen at the Court at Whitehall, this two and twentieth day of March, in the eighth yeere of the Reigne of our Souereigne Lord, CHARLES by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

God ſaue the King.

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¶ By the King.

A Proclamation for the ſpeedie ſending away of the Iriſh Beggars out of this Kingdome into their owne Countrey, and for ſuppreſsing of Engliſh Rogues and Vagabonds, according to Our Lawes.

WHereas Wee haue beene lately informed, that notwithſtanding Our former Proclamations, great numbers of Iriſh Beggars, and Vagrants doe ſtill ſwarme in this Our Kingdome of England, but eſpecially in Our Countie of Somerſet, and ſome other Weſterne parts, wandring vp and downe, many of them hauing falſe and counterfeit Paſports, and ſo liue by begging, and other vnlawfull meanes, to the great oppreſſion, annoyance, and euill example of Our louing Subiects, and contrarie to the good and wholeſome Lawes of this Realme, which were enacted with great Wiſedome and prouidence, aſwell for reliefe of the truely poore, and indigent, as for the due puniſhment of ſturdy Rogues, and Vagabonds. For the reforming therefore of ſo great a miſchiefe, and to preuent the many dangers which may enſue by the neglect thereof, We by the aduice of Our Priuie Counſell, and of Our Iudges, doe ſtraightly charge and command, that all the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme heretofore made, and now ſtanding in force for the puniſhment of Rogues, and Vagabonds, be duly put in execution in euery part thereof.

And more particularly, We doe expreſſly charge and command, that all Iriſh Beggars, which now are in any parts of this Kingdome wandring, or begging, vnder what pretence ſoeuer, ſhall forthwith depart this Realme, and returne into their owne Countrey, and there abide: and if any Iriſh man, or woman, ſhall after the end of fortie dayes to be accounted from the date hereof, be found wandring, or begging; That then he, or ſhe, ſhall be apprehended, tied, ordered, and puniſhed as Rogues, and Vagabonds ought to be, by the Lawes of this Realme, and then ſhall be conueyed from Conſtable, to Conſtable, vnto one of Our Ports of Briſtoll, Wynhead, Barſtable, Cheſter, Liuerpoole, Milford-Hauen, or Workington, or any other Port, as ſhall be moſt conuenient for the paſſage of them into Ireland.

And if the number of thoſe Iriſh in any one company ſhall grow too great to be ſo conueighed by Conſtables, that then they be conueighed from Sherife to Sherife, vnto one of the Ports aforeſaid, or to any other Port more neceſſary for their tranſportation.

And Wee doe ſtraightly charge and command, That no perſon after the end of the ſaid fourty dayes, doe in any wiſe relieue thoſe Iriſh Beggers, or any of them which ſhall ſo wander or beg, and ſhall not apply themſelues to be tranſported as aforeſaid.

And Wee doe further charge and command, That at thoſe Ports they be ſhipped at the charge of that County and Port reſpectiuely, thoſe Ports hauing beene the cauſe of this diſorder and grieuance to Our Subiects, by permitting them to be there landed contrary to Our Lawes, And that from thence with the next wind, and conuenient meanes, they be tranſported and ſet on land on ſome part of Our Kingdome of Ireland, there to be diſpoſed of according to the Lawes of that Kingdome.

And that from henceforth no man be ſo hardy, as to conuey or bring into this Realme any Iriſh perſon from that Kingdome, being, or likely to be a begger here, nor that any ſuch be ſuffered to land in any Port of this Realme, vpon paine of ſuch forfeitures and penalties, as by the Lawes of this Kingdome or that Kingdome, may be inflicted vpon them for the ſame, and vpon ſuch further paines and puniſhments, as we by Our Prerogatiue Royall may inflict, or impoſe vpon them. And if notwithſtanding any ſuch Iriſh ſhall hereafter be tranſported from thence hither, that vpon true inquirie made at what Port or place they were landed, they ſhall with all ſpeed be ſent backe thither, to be tranſported backe againe at the charge of that Towne where they were ſo landed.

And Wee doe ſtraightly charge and command all Sherifes, Maiors, Iuſtices of Peace, Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and all other Our Officers, Miniſters, and louing Subiects, that they and euery of them in their ſeuerall places, doe their beſt indeuours to obſerue and performe Our Command in this behalfe.

And Wee doe alſo ſtraightly charge and command, that if any borne within this Realme, ſhall hereafter wander and begge in this Kingdome, as Souldiers or Mariners, that they be forthwith apprehended and committed to the common Gaole of that Countie, where they ſhall be proceeded againſt as Felons, according to the Lawes.

And laſtly, We doe hereby ſtraightly charge and command all Sheriffes, Maiors, Iuſtices of Peace, Conſtables, Headboroughes, Tything men, and all other Our Officers, Miniſters and Subiects, whom it may concerne, That they vſe all care and diligence to execute Our Lawes, againſt all Rogues, and Vagabonds in that behalfe made and prouided, and now ſtanding in force, as they will anſwer the neglect thereof at their vttermoſt perils.

And that Our Iuſtices of Peace of each Countie, doe vſe their beſt endeuours to enquire out and puniſh all ſuch neglects and offences, And at euery Aſſizes to be held for that Countie, doe giue an exact and true Account to Our Iuſtices of Aſſize for that Countie, how and in what manner they haue obſerued the ſame.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, this twelfth day of February, in the ninth yeere of Our Raigne of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: and by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill. M.DC.XXXIII.

God save the King.

Printed at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the
Kings most Excellent MAIESTIE: and by the Assignes of
John Bill. M.DC.XXXIII.

By the King.

36

A Proclamation for the prizes of Poultry, Rabbits, Butter, Candles, Charcoale, and all manner of Fuell of Wood.

WHere of late by ſeuerall Inquiſitions taken before *Charles Walker*, Gentleman, Deputy to Hugh Maye Eſquire Clarke of the Market of Our houſhold, and throughout Our Kingdome of England, in Our City of Weſtminſter and elſewhere, in Our County of Middleſex, and in Our Borough of Southwarke, in Our County of Surry, which was done in the preſence and with the aduice of diuers of Our Juſtices of the Peace of Our ſaid Counties and City; Wee then in Our Royall perſon being at Our Court of White-Hall, it was found and preſented by the oathes of three Enqueſts of twelue lawfull men of the ſaid Counties and City, ſeuerally ſworne (to enquire of the prizes of ſeuerall things in the ſaid Inquiſitions mentioned) that the prizes after mentioned are reaſonable prizes to bee obſerued by Poulterers, Victualers, Woodmongers, and all others within three miles of any of the Gates of Our City of London, for the ſeuerall ſorts of Victualls and other things after ſpecified. That is to ſay;



	A fat Cignet of the beſt ſort vntill Alhallontide	vij. s.
	The like Cignet from Alhallontide to Lent	ix. s.
	The beſt Pheſant Cocke	vj. s.
	A Pheſant Henne	v. s.
	A Pheſant Pout	iij. s. iiij. d.
	A Turkey-Cocke, the beſt in the market	iiij. s. iiij. d.
	The like beſt Turkey-Cocke at the Poulterers Shop	iiij. s. vj. d.
	The beſt Turkey-Henne in the market	iij. s.
	The like beſt Turkey-Henne in the Poulterers Shop	iij. s. iiij. d.
	A Turkey-Cocke of the ſecond ſort in the market	iij. s. vj. d.
	The like Turkey-Cocke of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	iij. s. viij. d.
	A Turkey Chicken.	j. s. vj. d.
	A Godwitt	iij. s.
	A Ruffe	ij. s. vj. d.
	A Heron	ij. s. vj. d.
	A Bitterne	ij. s. vj. d.
	A Curlew	ij. s. vj. d.
	A Wild-Ducke	viij. d.
	A Tame-Ducke	viij. d.
	A Teale, a Widgeon, or a Whynder	v. d.
	A Duckling	v. d.
	A Partridge	j. s.
	A Woodcocke	viij. d.
	A dozen of Larkes	x. d.
	A Quaile	viij. d.
	A Pewet	x. d.
	A Snipe	iiij. d.
	A baſtard Plouer	iiij. d.
	A greene Plouer	vj. d.
	A dozen of Blackbirds, Feildfares or Thruſhes	j. s.
	A dozen of greene Birds	iiij. d.
	A dozen of all other ſmall Birds	iij d.
	The beſt fat Gooſe in the market	ij. s.
	The like beſt fat Gooſe at the Poulterers Shop	ij. s. iiij. d.
	A greene Gooſe	j. s. ij d.
	A Capon fat and crammed of the beſt ſort in the market	ij s. iiij. d.
	The like beſt fat and crammed Capon at the Poulterers Shop	ij. s. vj. d.
For	A Capon or Caponet fat of the ſecond ſort in the market	j. s. x. d.
	A Capon or Caponet fat of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	ij. s.
	A Pullet fat and crammed of the beſt ſort in the market	j. s. vj. d.
	The like beſt fat and crammed Pullet at the Poulterers Shop	j. s. viij. d.
	A Pullet of the ſecond ſort in the market	j. s. iiij. d.
	The like Pullet of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	j. s. vj. d.
	A Henne of the beſt ſort in the market	j. s.
	The like Henne at the Poulterers Shop	j. s. ij. d.
	A Chicken of the beſt and largeſt ſort in the market	v. d.
	The like beſt and largeſt Chicken at the Poulterers Shop	vj. d.
	A Chicken of the ſecond ſort in the market	iiij. d.
	The like Chicken of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	v. d.
	A Rabbit the beſt vntill Alhallontide	vij. d.
	A Rabbit of the beſt ſort from Alhallontide to Lent	viij. d.
	A Rabbit of the ſecond ſort vntill Alhallontide	vj. d.
	A Rabbit of the ſecond ſort from Alhallontide to Lent	vij. d.
	A Rabbit ſucker	iij. d.
	A dozen of wilde Pigeons	j. s. viij. d.
	A dozen of tame Pigeons	vj. s.
	Three Egges	j. d.
	A pound of the beſt ſalt Butter	iiij. d. ob.
	A pound of the ſecond ſort of ſalt Butter	iiij. d.
	A pound of the beſt freſh Butter from all Soules to the firſt of May	vj. d.
	A pound of the ſecond ſort of freſh Butter from all Soules to the firſt of May	v. d.
	A pound of the beſt freſh Butter from the firſt of May to the Feaſt of all Soules	v. d.
	A pound of the ſecond ſort of freſh Butter from the firſt of May to all Soules	iiij. d.
	A pound of Tallow-Candels made of wicke.	iij. d. ob.
	A pound of Tallow-Candles made of Cotton	iiij. d.
	A Sacke containing foure buſhells of the beſt old Charcoales	j. s. ij. d.
	A Sacke containing foure buſhells of the middle ſort of Charcoales	x. d.
	A Sacke containing foure buſhells of the ſmalleſt ſort of Charcoales	viij. d.
	A Sacke containing foure buſhells of the beſt and largeſt Small-coales	vj. d.
	A thouſand of the beſt Kentiſh Billets of the true aſſize at the water ſide	xvj. s.
	A thouſand of the beſt Eſſex Billets of the true aſſize at the water ſide	xviij. s.
	A thouſand of the beſt Weſterne Billets of the true aſſize at the water ſide	xiiij. s.
	A hundred of the beſt Kentiſh Faggots of the true aſſize at the water ſide	vij s.
	A hundred of the beſt Eſſex Faggots of the true aſſize at the water ſide	vj. s.
	A hundred of the beſt Weſterne Faggots of the true aſſize at the water ſide	vj. s.

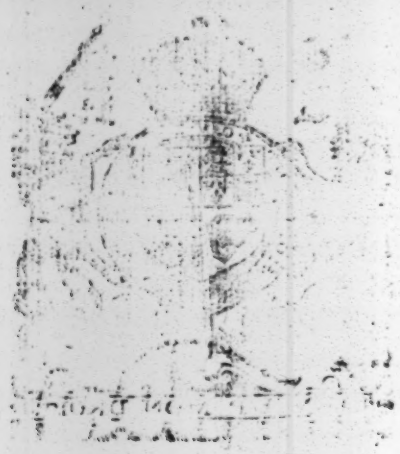
Our will and pleaſure therefore is, and We doe hereby ſtraitly charge and command, that no manner of perſon, or perſons whomſoeuer, within Our City of London, or the ſaid three miles, preſume vpon any colour or pretext whatſoeuer, to ſell or vtter any of the prouiſions aforeſaid, at higher or greater rates then in the ſaid Inquiſitions before ſpecified, is expreſſed, vntill wee ſhall publiſh and make further ſignification of Our pleaſure; Wherein We ſhall not be wanting to any of Our Subiects in the due adminiſtration to all that iuſtly with relation to the times ſhall be fit.

And for the more effectuall execution of Our will and pleaſure herein declared, the Lord Maior of Our Citie of London for the time being, and other Our Iuſtices of the Peace within the ſame City, and the Iuſtices of the Peace within Our ſaid Counties of Middleſex and Surrey and City of Weſtminſter, are hereby required ſtrictly to ſee that this Our Proclamation be carefully obſerued, and put in due execution, and the offendors puniſhed according to their demerits.

Giuen at Our Court at VVhitehall, this twelfth day of February in the ninth yeere of Our Raigne of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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Declaration concerning
Tobacco



By the King.

A Proclamation for preuenting of the abuſes growing by the vnordered Retailing of Tobacco.

WHereas the Plant or Drugge called Tobacco ſcarce knowne to this Nation in former times, was in this Age firſt vſually brought into this Realme in ſmall quantity, as Medicine, and ſo vſed, and by diuers taken as Medicine, but in proceſſe of time, to ſatiſfie the inordinate appetite of a great number of men and women it hath been brought in in great quantity, and taken for wantonneſſe and exceſſe, prouoking them to drinking and other inconueniences, to the great impairing of their healths, and deprauing of their manners, ſo that the care which his Maieſty hath of his people hath enforced him to thinke of ſome meanes for the preuenting of the euill conſequence of this immoderate vſe thereof. And albeit his Maieſties deareſt father of bleſſed memorie had giuen directions therein, as well by Proclamation as otherwiſe, yet thoſe waies tooke not ſo good effect as was deſired, for that therein was no reſtraint of the number of thoſe that ſhould ſell Tobacco by retaile, nor care taken of the quality of thoſe that ſhould make ſuch ſale, but Victuallers, Tauerners, Alehouſekeepers, Tapſters, Chamberlaines, Hoſtlers and others, of the meaneſt condition haue promiſcuouſly vſed to regrate the ſame as allurements to other naughtineſſe, keeping therein no Aſſize, to the preiudice of the reſt of his Maieſties louing Subiects. For repreſſing therefore of all ſuch exceſſes and for preuenting of future inconuenience, Our Soueraigne Lord the King, by the aduice of the Lords and others of his Priuie Councell hath reſolued to reduce the venting, ſelling and vttering of Tobacco into ſome good order, and that none but men of ſufficiency, and ſuch as ſhall bring certificate of their meetneſſe, ſhall hereafter ſell or vtter any Tobacco by retaile. And to that purpoſe his Maieſtie hath lately cauſed Letters from his Lords, and others of his Priuie Councell to bee directed vnto the Juſtices of Peace of the ſeuerall Counties of this Kingdome, and Dominion of Wales, and alſo vnto the Maiors, Bailiffes and other chiefe Officers of diuers Cities and Townes Corporate; Commanding them to certifie in what Townes and places it may bee fit to ſuffer ſelling and retailing of Tobacco, and how many in each place were fit to bee licenſed to vſe that Trade. In anſwere of which Letters, Certificates haue beene made from diuers of the Juſtices of Peace, and from the Maiors, Bailiffes, and other Magiſtrates of diuers Cities and Townes Corporate, who therein haue acknowledged the abuſes that daily ariſe by the vngouerned ſelling and retailing of Tobacco, expreſſing their deſire of reformation.

Whereupon his Maieſtie by like aduice of his Counſell hath cauſed other Letters to be directed to the Juſtices and Conſeruators of the Peace in ſeuerall Counties; thereby declaring in what Townes and places Tobacco ſhall be permitted to be ſold or vttered by Retayle, and hath Commanded the ſaid Juſtices and Conſeruators of the Peace, to cauſe the names of thoſe Townes and places ſpecified in thoſe Letters, to be written and affixed in publique places where the Aſſiſes and Seſſions of the peace ſhall be kept, in thoſe Counties, to the end that all his people may take notice that other places are not admitted or allowed for ſelling or vttering of Tobacco by Retaile. And by Letters directed to the ſaid Maiors, Bayliffes, and other head Officers of Cities and Townes, his Maieſtie hath giuen notice vnto them of the names of thoſe that are permitted there to ſell or deliuer Tobacco in that manner, and hath Commanded them to giue publique notice in the ſaid Cities and Townes, of the names of thoſe perſons that are ſo admitted to ſell or deliuer it.

Now our ſaid Soueraigne Lord the King doth ſtraightly prohibite all his people, that after the feaſt of Candlemas next comming after the date of theſe preſents, none of them out of the ſaid Cities or Townes ſo appointed as aforeſaid, or within the ſaid Cities, or Townes, no others but thoſe named as aforeſaid, and ſuch as from time to time ſhall bee permitted in like manner, doe ſell or deliuer any Tobacco by Retayle, and that none of them that are permitted or allowed in this behalfe, keepe any Tauerne, Alehouſe, or Victualling, or otherwiſe ſell any diſtilled or hot Waters, Wine, Ale, Beere, or Cyder in their houſes, ſo long as they ſhall bee permitted to ſell Tobacco by Retayle: And for that the neceſſities of theſe times require it, his Maieſtie doth charge and command all his Subiects to obey theſe his Ordinances, vnder the paines to bee inflicted vpon contemners of the ſame, and of his Royall will and pleaſure, being for the good of his people: All which his pleaſure is ſhall bee obſerued vntill hee ſhall by his Proclamation, or Letters of his Priuie Counſell make other publique ſignification of his pleaſure herein. And hee doth charge and command all Juſtices of Peace, and all Maiors, Bayliffes, and head Officers of all his Cities and Townes within his ſaid Kingdome of England, and Dominion of Wales, and all thoſe who are permitted to ſell Tobacco by Retaile, that they make diligent enquirie of all thoſe that ſhall preſume to doe againſt this Command, and from time to time to make certificate of their names, and places of their reſidence, with the particular of their contempts, to the Lords of his Maieſties Priuie Councell.

Giuen at the Court at Whitehall the thirteenth day of October, in the ninth yeere of the Reigne of our Soueraigne Lord CHARLES by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

God ſaue the King.

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38 By the King.

His Maieſties Proclamation reſtraining the abuſes in Gold Weights fraudulently committed contrary to a former.

WHere Our Soueraigne Lord the King by Proclamation giuen at the Court at White Hall the Twentieth day of December, in the Eighth yeere of his Maieſties Reigne: for reformation of great abuſes in the Counterpoiſes and Weights of his money of Gold, and Graines and halfe Graines to bee vſed in poyſing of them, did publiſh and declare that the Weights wherewith his Maieſties money of Gold ſhould bee poiſed after the ſixe and Twentieth day of Ianuary then next enſuing, ſhould bee made of a round and Circular forme, wherein ſhould bee inſcribed certaine markes that they might eaſily be knowne from Weights formerly vſed, which ſhould be of the full and iuſt ſize according to the true Weights of the Gold moneys, and the Graines and halfe Graines ſhould bee apart by themſelues to ſhew the remedies and abatements as they ought to bee, and none of them ſhould bee made with the remedies and abatements purpoſely taken off, (commonly called Blancke-Weights;)

And for the better effecting of his Maieſties pleaſure, his Maieſtie did commit the care of Making and Aſſizing of thoſe Counterpoyſes and Weights to Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Baronet, one of the Maſters of Requeſt, whom his Maieſtie commanded to haue in readineſſe in the Towre of London, ſufficient numbers of the ſaid Weights, Graines, and halfe Graines, with iuſt and equall Beames and Ballances for the vſe of them, exactly and diligently made and ſized to furniſh his Subiects by the ſaid ſixe and twentieth day of Ianuary, to bee iſſued at reaſonable prizes;

And his Maieſties Will and Pleaſure was, that the Chiefe Officers, in all Cities, Boroughs and Townes Corporate, with all Conuenient ſpeede, ſhould prouide one paire of the ſaid Weights and Ballances, ſufficient, at the hands of the ſaid Sir Thomas Ayleſbury, or ſuch as hee ſhould appoint to deliuer the ſame, made according to the faſhion aforeſaid, within euery ſuch City, Borough and Towne Corporate; well and ſafely to be kept, that ſuch as would, might haue recourſe and acceſſe vnto them, for diſcerning of the true Weights of his Maieſties Moneys of Gold, whereof receipts or payments ſhould bee, as occaſion ſhould require;

And his Maieſtie did ſtraightly Inhibite all his Subiects, and others whatſoeuer within his Dominions, after the ſaid ſixe and twentieth day of January, to haue, or vſe any other weights, of, or for the Coynes of Gold, and remedies thereof, then onely ſuch as ſhould be made circular, and ſized and iſſued by the appointment of the ſaid Sir Thomas Ayleſbury. And that no perſon, or perſons, of what eſtate, degree, or condition ſoeuer they were or ſhould be, ſhould at any time then after preſume to make, caſt, contriue, frame or cauſe to be made any Counterpoyſes, or Weights, Graines or halfe Graines, or any Toole or Inſtrument, Preſſe, Mill, Stampes, Punchions, Counterpunchions, or any thing elſe whatſoeuer, for the making, caſting, framing or preparing of ſuch Weights, or vent, or impoꝛt the ſame made, other then the ſaid Sir Thomas Ayleſbury, or ſuch as ſhould bee thereunto appointed by his Maieſtie, vpon paine of his Maieſties High Indignation and diſpleaſure, and ſuch other paines and penalties, as by the Lawes and Statutes of his Maieſties Realme, or by his Maieſties Prerogatiue Royall, could or might bee inflicted vpon contemners of his Maieſties Proclamations and Royall Commands;

And it was his Maieſties pleaſure, that in receits and payments of his Maieſties moneys of Gold, none ſhould bee compelled to trie the weight thereof by other Poyſes or Weights then thoſe that ſhould bee made of a forme circular, as is before ſet fooꝛth;

Sithence which time ſome euill diſpoſed perſons, without the aſſent, and againſt the will of the ſaid Sir Thomas Ayleſbury haue preſumed to make diuers Counterpoyſes and Weights of his Maieſties Moneys of Gold, and Graines, and halfe Graines for poyſing thereof, which were vnequall and defectiue, which were endeauoured to bee put to ſale, which being diſcouered by the care of the ſaid Sir Thomas Aylesbury, according to dutie, and in diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him, hee made the ſame knowne to the Lords of his Maieſties Priuie Counſell: and thereupon thoſe falſe Counterpoiſes, Weights, Graines and halfe Graines were ſeiſed vpon, and being found defectiue, are by command melted downe, whereby a great inconuenience which might otherwiſe happen to his Maieſties people is preuented: And ſome of the Delinquents haue for that attempt beene chaſtiſed:

Our ſaid Soueraigne Lord the King of his great and abundant care that his Iuſtice, both in his Courts and Commerce amongſt his people bee duely adminiſtred and obſerued, and that his people bee not deceiued with falſe weights, which are abominable: by the aduice of his Priuie Counſell, doth againe ſtraightly Inhibite all his Subiects, that none of them doe make, forme, or offer to put to ſale any Counterpoyſes or Weights of the moneys of Gold, or Graines, or halfe Graines to be vſed in poyſing thereof, but the ſaid Sir Thomas Aylesbury, or ſuch as firſt ſhall haue Licence from the ſaid Sir Thomas Aylesbury, to vent the ſame;

And doeth alſo by theſe preſents, ſtraightly inhibite all his Subiects and others whatſoeuer within his Dominions, to haue, or vſe publikely, or priuately in ſhoppes or elſe-where any other weights of or for the Coynes of Gold and remedies thereof, then onely ſuch as ſhall bee made circular and filed, and iſſued by the appointment of the ſaid Sir Thomas Aylesbury:

And doth likewiſe charge the ſaid Sir Thomas Aylesbury, that hee ſhall imploy none in making, venting, or iſſuing of any ſuch Counterpoyſes, Weights, Graines or halfe Graines, but in ſuch manner as in the ſaid former Proclamation is ſpecified: Letting all men know, his Maieſtie intends with all ſeueritie to proceed againſt all ſuch as ſhall contemne, or not yeeld obedience to this and his ſaid former Proclamation.

Giuen at the Court at Greenewich this fift day of May, in the tenth yeere of the Reigne of Our Soueraigne Lord CHARLES, by the grace of God King of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, and IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, &c.

God ſaue the King.

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by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill. 1634.

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

WHereas in the Reigne of Our late deare Father, and since Our accesse to the Crowne, vpon mature deliberation there haue been sundry Proclamations published for restraining the landing of Tobacco to certaine Ports and Harbours within this Kingdome, and against planting of the same within this Realme; And for that they haue not been put in due execution, diuers fraudes and abuses haue beene of late inuented and put in execution, by mixing of Tobacco, not onely with other Tobacco of worse condition, but also with other Materials, falsifying and corrupting the same, to the great hurt and damage of Our people, both in their estates and persons, which growing euill may in some measure bee preuented, if the Tobacco brought into this Our Realme shall be layd or landed onely in one Port and place.

For remedie therefore in that behalfe, and to the end Wee may bee the more truely answered of the Custome, Impost, and other dueties due vnto Us for Tobacco brought into this Realme by way of Merchandize, whereof Wee haue been sundry times defrauded by landing the same at the pleasures of the Owners: Wee doe hereby publish and declare Our Royall will and pleasure, That no Tobacco bee hereafter landed, or imported to bee landed at any other Porte, then in Our Port of London, and at no other place of the sayd Port then at the Key and Wharfe commonly called the Custome-house Key, scituate in Our Citie of London, and other Port or place for landing of Tobacco Wee doe not admit or allow, but them inhibite.

And Wee doe hereby straitly charge and commaund all and singular Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waiters and other Officers, attending in all Our Ports, Creekes, or places of lading or vnlading, (except Our said Port of London) not to take entries of any Tobacco, nor suffer the same to be taken, landed, or layd on shoare in any other Harbour, Port, Creeke or place within this Kingdome, vpon paine that euery of the said Officers that shall bee found negligent, corrupt or remisse herein, shall vndergoe such paines and penalties, as by the Lawes or Censure of our Court of Starre-chamber may bee inflicted vpon them for the same.

And it is Our further will and pleasure, that if any Ship or Barque wherein Tobacco shall be loaden shall arriue at any other Port or place then at Our sayd Port of London.

Wee doe hereby giue full power and Authoritie to all and euery the Customers, Comptrollers, Surueyours, Searchers and Waiters, and euery of them there attending, and doe command them to take and arrest the same Tobacco, and forthwith to make Certificate to the Customers of the Port of London, of the Owners name of such Ship or other Vessell, and his place of dwelling, the number and names of the Officers, and Mariners in the same, the place from whence the same Tobacco came, with the quantitie of Tobacco that shall bee contained therein.

And also, that Our said Officers, or some of them, shall with all conuenient speed cause and procure the Tobacco so by them arrested, to bee carefully transmitted to the said Port of London, to the Customer there, that the same may bee there viewed, and the dueties thereof belonging vnto Us, may be duely payed and satisfied, and such further order taken with the same, and with the Owners thereof, as shall be fit.

And whereas notwithstanding former Proclamations published to the contrary, yet Wee are informed, that Tobacco is still planted and sowen in diuers parts of Our Realmes of England and Ireland, in contempt of Us and Our Royall Commands declared to the contrary; We do therefore hereby againe absolutely prohibit the Planting therof in Our said Kingdomes, as also the bringing into the same of any Seed for the increase thereof, from the parts beyond the Seas; The Tobacco growing in the Northerne and moist Climats being not onely vnwholesome for mans body, but the same maketh fertill grounds become for a long space lesse fruitfull, that might otherwise produce Corne, Herbes and Rootes for the sustenance of Our Subiects.

And for the more certaine depressing of the same, We doe hereby straitly cõmand Our Justices of Assize within their seuerall Circuits, Our Justices of Peace within Our seuerall Counties of this Kingdome, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, and other Our Officers within each Cittie and Towne Corporate, that they at their seuerall Sittings, Quarter Sessions, and meetings, giue the same in charge as an Offence, whereof Wee expect due reformation, requiring a Returne thereof amongst other the grieuances of the Countrey in their Presentments, And the names and dwelling places of any Offenders herein, and the qualities of their Offences, to present to the Lords of Our Priuie Councel, the then next Tearme after euery such Sitting or meeting, to the end the Offenders may bee proceeded against by sentence in Our Court of Starre-chamber, or otherwise, as in Iustice shall be thought fit.

And lastly, We doe by these Presents will and require all and singuler Maiors, Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, Bayliffes, Constables, Headboroughes, Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waiters, and all other Our Officers and Ministers whatsoeuer, that they and euery of them in their seuerall places and Offices, be diligent and attendant in the execution of this Our Proclamation, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils.

Giuen at Our Court at Greenewich, this nineteenth day of May, in the tenth yeere of Our Reigne of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by ROBERT BARKER, Printer to the Kings most Excellent MAIESTIE: And by the Assignes of IOHN BILL. 1634.

By the King.

40.

A Proclamation concerning the well-ordering the Trade of making and ſelling of Soape.

WHereas Wee haue declared by two former Proclamations Our Princely care for the aduancement of the native Commodities of Our Kingdomes, the imployment of many of Our poore people, and the reformation of diuers former abuſes in making of Soape: Wee now finding by experience, that many factious and refractory perſons haue not onely diſobeyed Our Royall Commandements, but haue ſtudied diuers new wayes to hinder all Our good intentions to Our louing Subiects, ſome by vſing of Caſtile, Venice, Smyrna, and Engliſh hard Soape from the weſterne parts, and by diſſoluing of it to multiply or increaſe it, who formerly neuer vſed any of that kinde in that maner, ſome by bringing in great quantity of Fiſh-oyle Soape, and other Soape from Scotland, France and Holland, and diuers other places, ſome by procuring the increaſe of making of Soape in places where ſmall quantities of Soape were formerly made, ſeruing onely for the places neare adioyning, and diſperſing it ouer the Realme, where was neuer vſe of that Soape before, others by perſwading of Our Subiects that they could inſtruct houſholders, and other priuate perſons to make Soape at eaſie rates for their vſes, therein abuſing and deceiuing them with purpoſe to cauſe them for a while to forbeare the vſe of the new made Soape, hoping thereby to ouerthrow the vſe of making Soap of the native commodities of this Kingdome. And beſides all theſe inuentions, they haue not onely rayſed the prices of the old Soape to ſuch exceſſiue rates, that Our louing Subiects haue payed euen heere in Our Citie of London, ſixe pence a pound for the ſame, and in many other parts of Our Kingdome eight pence, tenne pence, and twelue pence the pound, which was wont to be ſold for three pence, or three pence halfe peny; But in like manner alſo to bring the new white Soape into diſlike, they haue purpoſely abuſed and falſified it, and haue maliciouſly preſumed to ſell it by retaile for like inordinate prices. For the remedy of all which inconueniences, and for the better preuenting of their malice in the like attempts, we haue reſolued with the aduice of Our Priuie Councell to ſettle and eſtabliſh the Manufacture of Soape, according to ſuch powers and prouiſions, as in caſes of like nature haue from time to time beene ordered and put in execution.



And therefore for the better [illegible] of all Decrees against Our [illegible] former Proclamations, and such as shall disobey Our further Commands in this Our present Edict, and the Decrees of Our Court of Star-Chamber, and Letters Patens made concerning the premisses; Our will and pleasure is, and Wee doe hereby require and Command, that the Keeper of Our Great Seale, or Our Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barrons of Our Exchequer, or the Chancellor of Our Dutchie of Lancaster, for the time being respectively, shall and doe award such and so many Commissions, to such persons, and of such tenour and effect as they shall thinke fit, for the rectifying of the prices of Soape upon any such complaint, as in that behalfe shall bee made unto them, and for the examining and finding out of all offences and offenders against Our Proclamations, Decrees, and Letters Patents, to the end that aswell the Importers, bringers in, carriers, and makers of all Soape prohibited, and the sellers of Soape at prices excessive, as the buyers, sellers, spenders, and receivers thereof, may receive condigne punishment for their severall offences.

And because some complaints have beene made to Us, and to Our Privie Councell, by some particular Tradesmen; As namely, Silke-Diers, Wooll-combers, Weavers, Say-thickers, Fullers, and the like, that their Trades doe require some other sorts of Soape, then such as now is used and made by the said Corporation, and other then that which was formerly commonly made in Our Citie of London, according to the quality of their severall Manufactures.

Therfore Our further will and pleasure is, and Wee doe hereby straitly charge and command the Governour for the time being, and the Society of the Soape-makers, And doe by these presents authorize them, and appoint that they shall and may from time to time make, and cause to be made such quantities, and such a proportion of any other sort of soft Soape, as shall bee requisite for the necessary use of the sayd Tradesmen in their said severall Trades onely, and not otherwise, nor for any other use whatsoever. Provided allwayes, that no soft Soape be sold to the sayd Tradesmen by the said Corporation, at the place where it shall bee made, for aboue three pence the pound.

And to the end that Soape shall not bee sold at any such excessive prices and rates as now it is, by the fraud of the undue-makers and Retaylers, but at such indifferent and moderate rates and prices as may bee conuenient betwixt the Buyer and the Seller: It is Our will and pleasure, and Wee doe hereby straitly charge and command, that the Maior, Bayliffe, or other chiefe Officer in euery Citie and Towne corporate, with the assistance of two of the next Justices of the Peace of that County, or the two next adioining Justices of the Peace where the said Retaylers dwell out of a Citie or Towne Corporate, upon any complaint that shall bee made of any excessive rates or prices, doe set such rates and prices upon all Soape that shall bee Retayled, as they in their best Judgements shall thinke fit and reasonable, consideration being by them had, aswell of the setled price payed to the Corporation, as of the Charge of Carriage, Sea-aduenture, and other charges and casualties thereunto belonging, with fit and reasonable gaines to the Retayler.

And if it shall happen, that in any of the places aforesaid, there shall be unfit prices set, whereby the Buyer, or Seller, may haue iust cause of complaint, then in euery such case upon complaint thereof made, Our will and pleasure is, that all such pretended undue proceedings, shall bee examined and rectified, by such Commissioners as shall bee hereafter nominated and appointed by the Keeper of Our Great Seale, or Our Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of Our Exchequer, or the Chancellor of Our Dutchie of Lancaster.

And because the said Governour, Assistants, and Fellowship of Soape-makers, are forced to bee at excessiue charges, by imployment of severall men in searching, seising, and other discouery of Soape, made or put to sale, contrary to the tenour of the said Proclamations, Decrees, and Letters Patents, which being falsely, or corruptly made, or being put to sale unmarked, contrary to the said Decrees, Proclamations, and Letters Patents is to bee destroyed, as hath beene used by the Law, and common custome of the Realme, whereby the said Fellowship receiue no recompence for their charge and expence; Wee are therefore well pleased, that upon complaint made in Our Court of Star-Chamber, or Exchequer, of such falsities, corruptions, or abuses, that competent allowance for their charge and expence bee made unto them, by that Court where they shall complaine, out of the fines that shall be set upon the Delinquents: And this Our Proclamation shall bee a sufficient warrant for making and giuing such allowance.

And for discouery of such falsities, corruptions, and abuses, their Officers, and Ministers, may enter in to search, and seize the same in any Houses, Cellers, Shops, ware-houses, and other places whatsoeuer, aswell within Liberties, as without; Requiring, and hereby straitly Charging and Commanding, all Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, and other Our Officers, and louing Subiects, to bee ayding and assisting vnto them in the doing and executing thereof without excuse or delay.

And because wee haue prouided by this and Our former Proclamations, Letters Patents and Decrees, that a sufficient quantitie of good and vsefull Soape to be sold at reasonable prices, shall at all times be in readinesse for the vse of our people, and wee are resolued so to continue Our care, that euery man may bee serued thereof at euery Market-Towne, without being put to any vnnecessary trauaile there-abouts, so as none shall bee occasioned to vse any the shifts or inuentions aforesaid. Therefore wee Will and command, that no person or persons, other then such as by the Decree in Our Court of Starre-Chamber heretofore made, are, or shall bee permitted or allowed, doe at any time hereafter presume to make any kinde of Soape in their priuate houses or elswhere, either for their owne vse or otherwise, vpon paine of incurring Our heauie displeasure, and such punishment as their contempt in that behalfe shall demerit.

And wee doe hereby also straitly charge and command, that no person or persons whatsoeuer, either Our owne naturall borne Subiects, Denizens or Strangers, Merchants, Mariners, Artificers, or any other doe hereafter import or bring in, or attempt to import or bring into this Our Kingdome of England, or Dominion of Wales, any Soape from Our Kingdomes of Scotland or Ireland, or any manner or kinde of Soape, hard or soft whatsoeuer from any Forreigne parts, or to transport, Load, or cary any manner of soft Soape not marked with the Marke in that behalfe ordained, and hereby prohibited, from or into any parts or places of this Our said Kingdome of England, or Dominion of Wales, vpon paine of Our heauy displeasure, and to vndergoe such further penalties and punishments as in cases of like nature are vsually inflicted vpon the contemners of Our Royall command and authority.

And for the better performance and execution, of all and euery the premisses, wee doe further Charge and Command, all and singuler the Officers of Our Customes, within all and euery the Ports, and Hauens of Our said Kingdome, and Dominions, and the Creekes and members thereof, as also within Our Cinque Ports, and the members thereof: That they and euery of them doe not onely forbeare to take any entrie, or entries, or giue any Bill, or Warrant, for vnlading, or landing of any Soape prohibited as aforesaid, but doe also cause seizure and stay to bee made thereof to Our vse, vpon paine of forfeiture of his or their Offices respectiuely, and vndergoing Our heauy displeasure, and such other punishments as their neglects and contempts herein shall be found to deserue.

And Wee doe also straitly Charge and Command all Maiors, Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, Constables, Headboroughes, Tythingmen, and all other Our Officers, and Ministers, aswell of Our Admiralty, as also Our Officers of the Cinque Ports, and all other Our louing Subiects to whom it shall or may appertaine, that they and euery of them at all times hereafter, and from time to time, be ayding and assisting to the said Searchers, and their Deputies, and to such Our Commissioners, as shall bee from time to time appointed for or about this seruice: And also to bee from time to time likewise ayding and assisting to all Our Customers, Searchers, Wayters, and all other person, or persons, thereunto Deputed by the said Searchers, or their Deputies, in and for the Seizing, Searching for, or carying away of all such prohibited Soape, imported, brought in, or Landed, or hereafter to be imported, brought in, Landed, made, bought, sold, vented, or disposed, contrary to this Our Royall Command.

And Wee doe hereby require Our Attourney Generall for the time being, that from time to time he carefully proceed in Our Court of Starr-Chamber, or our Court of Exchequer against all such person and persons that shall presume to offend or not yeeld obedience to Our command in the premisses.

Giuen at Our Court at Theobalds the thirteenth day of Iuly, in the tenth yeere of Our Reigne of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie: and by the Assignes of Iohn Bill. 1634.

in the business?

By the King.

A Proclamation for the better ordering the Transportation of Clothes, and other Woollen Manufactures into Germany, and the Low-Countreys.

Whereas We haue taken into Our Princely consideration the manifold benefits that redound to this Kingdome, by the Manufacture of woollen Clothes, and the Transportation, and Venting thereof in Forraine parts: And finding, how much good gouernment, and managing the said Trade in an orderly way, will conduce to the increase and aduancement of the same: Wee, for the better setling of order therein for the time to come, haue thought fit, with the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, to declare Our Royall pleasure herein: And doe therefore hereby strictly Will and command, that no person or persons, Subiect or Subiects, of this Our Realme of England, shall at any time from, and after the Feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary now next comming, Shipp, Transport, Carry, or Conuey, or cause to bee Shipped, Transported, Carried, or Conueied, either from Our City and Port of London, or from any other City, Towne, Port, Hauen, or Creeke of this Our Realme of England, by way of Merchandise, any white Clothes, coloured Clothes, Clothes dressed, and died out of the whites, Clothes called Spanish Clothes, Bayes, Kerseys, Perpetuanoes, Stockings, or any other English Woollen commodities, vnto any the Cities, Townes, or places in Germany, or the seuenteene Prouinces of the Netherlands, saue onely, and except to the Mart, and Staple-Townes of the Fellowship of Merchant-aduenturers in those parts for the time being, or to one of them.

And further, to the end that the said Trade may be hereafter reduced and continued in an orderly and well gouerned course; We doe hereby declare Our Royall pleasure to be; That the Fellowship of Merchant-aduenturers, shall admit into the freedome of their said Trade, all such Our Subiects dwelling in Our City of London, and exercised in the profession of Merchandise, and not Shop-keepers, except they giue ouer their Shops, as shall desire the same, for the Fines of fifty pounds apeece, if they shall take their Freedome before the Feast of Saint Iohn the Baptist now next comming: And that the said Fellowship shall likewise receiue, and admit into their Freedome, such Our Subiects of the Out-ports of this Our Kingdome, as being exercised in the Trade of Merchandise, shall desire the same, paying them fiue and twenty pounds apeece for their Fine or In-come; if they shall take their said Freedome before Michaelmas next: And that the sonnes, and seruants of such as shall be so admitted, as aforesaid, shall pay to the said Fellowship at their seuerall admissions thereinto, the summe of twenty nobles apeece: And that all such persons, as shall not accept, and come into the said Freedome before the dayes herein prefixed, shall pay the double of the Fines before limited respectiuely, in case they shall afterwards desire to be admitted into the said Fellowship.

And Our further Will and pleasure is, and We do hereby command and inhibit all, and euery Our Subiects, not being free of the said Fellowship of Merchant-aduenturers, that they, or any of them, shall not presume to Trade in any of the forenamed Commodities into any of the parts, or places of Germany, or the Low-countreys, from, or after the said Feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing, vpon paine of Our high displeasure, and of such punishments, as Our Court of Star-chamber, whom We especially charge with the execution of Our Royall pleasure herein, shall thinke fit to inflict for such contempts.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the seuenth day of December, in the tenth yeere of Our Reigne of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M.DC.XXXIIII.

1694 Transportation of Clocks

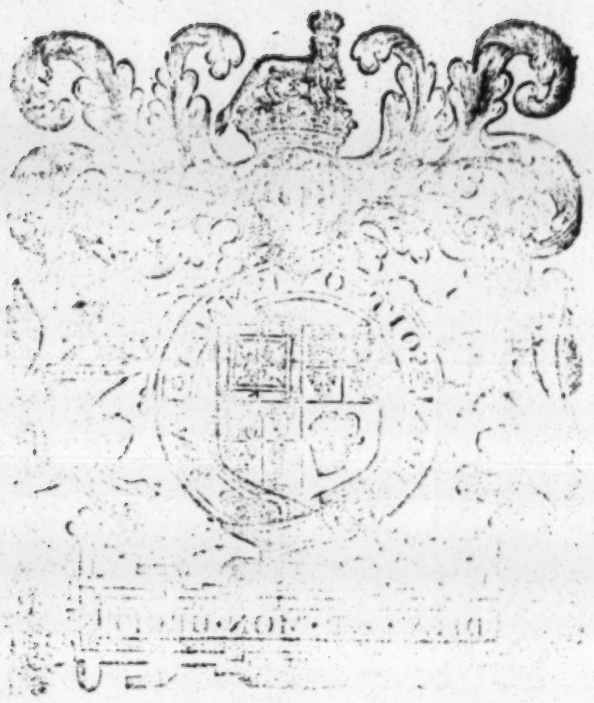


By the King.

A Proclamation for the restraint of the consumption of the Coyne and Bullion of this Realme, and the deceitfull making of Gold and Siluer Threed, and for the regulating thereof for the time to come.

HAuing taken into Our Princely consideration the great consumption of the Coyne, Plate, and Bullion of this Kingdome, contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, and likewise the many inconueniences which doe arise, and more are like to ensue, aswell by the melting of Our Coynes, as by the false and deceitfull making of Gold and Siluer Threed, Purles, Plates, Spangles, Oaes, and other such like Manufactures, to the great abuse of Our Subiects, and prejudice of Us in Our Customes, by the exceeding quantities thereof now made within this Our Realme, which formerly were brought from forraigne parts: And purposing for the time to come, that no Coyne or Bullion shall be spent in those Manufactures, but such only as shall be supplyed from forraigne parts, or otherwise arise from the works of that kind formerly made and moulten: And being minded that the deceits and abuses now commonly practised by the workers of Gold and Siluer into such Manufactures should be reformed, and the same workes hereafter made not lesse in fineneſſe then the Standard of Our Kingdome, and according to the Lawes and Statutes thereof; We are resolued for regulating this businesse which so much concerneth Us and Our people, to take care for the prouision of Bullion for supply of the said Manufactures as aforesaid, and for reducing aswell the workers thereof to a conuenient number, as to restraine them to some meete proportion of Gold and Siluer to be imployed therein: And for that purpose wee haue assigned and appointed diuers of Our Priuy Counsell, and others, to bee Our Commissioners, who are to see to the due execution of the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme, against all offenders in the Premisses, and of this present Proclamation, and of all such Orders and Instructions as are, or shall from time to time bee giuen by Us vnder Our Signe Manuall, or otherwise by any sixe or more of Our Priuie Counsell, for the better gouerning of the said Trade and Manufactures, and the persons that doe or shall vse the same.

And wee doe therefore publish and declare Our Royall Will and pleasure to bee, and doe hereby straitly charge and command, That no Coyne, Plate, or Bullion shall bee hereafter vsed or spent in the making of Gold and Siluer Threed, Copper guilt, or Siluered, Gold and Siluer



foliatt, Purles, Oaes, Spangles, Wyer, and such other Manufactures, but what shall be imported or supplied from forraigne parts by such as shall be thereunto by Us appointed or which shall arise from the same workes and Manufactures being moulten againe: And that none of the Currant Gold or Siluer Coynes of this Realme be hereafter moulten downe by any Refiner, Goldsmith, or other person whatsoeuer, for any vse whatsoeuer; And that all Gold and Siluer whatsoeuer which hereafter shall be imployed, vsed, or spent, in or about any of the said Manufactures, shall be prouided, refined, prepared, and disgrossed by such persons onely as wee shall assigne, and by none others; And shall be by them sould and deliuered to all and euery person or persons which shall worke or vse the same according to such Standards, and at such Rates and Prizes as we shall limit, at some such certaine place or places within Our City of London, or the Liberties thereof, as by Us, or Our said Commissioners for this businesse shall be assigned in that behalfe; And that no person or persons whatsoeuer, other then such as shall be allowed by Us, or Our said Commissioners for the time being, and which shall conforme him and themselues to the Orders and Instructions of Us and Our said Commissioners, shall bee permitted to buy, receiue, or take from the persons to be assigned as aforesaid, at such place or places within the said City of London, or the Liberties thereof as aforesaid, any Gold or Siluer whatsoeuer disgrossed or not disgrossed, to bee vsed and imployed in the making of Gold and Siluer Threed, Copper guilt, or Siluered threed, Gold and Siluer foliatt, Purles, Plate, Oaes, Spangles and Wyer, or otherwise to be vsed in the making of Lace, Purles, Imbroideries and such like workes and Manufactures; And that no person or persons, (other then such as shall bee allowed as aforesaid) shall directly or indirectly, make, or cause to bee made, any Gold or Siluer Threed, Copper guilt, or Siluered threed, Gold or Siluer foliatt, Purles, Plate, Oaes, Spangles, or Wyer, for those or the like vses; Or shall make, erect, set vp, keepe, or vse any Frame, Barre, Engine, Instrument, Mill, or Toole whatsoeuer, for the disgrossing, drawing, flatting, milling, spinning, or making of any the said workes: And that no worker of any Gold or Siluer Threed, shall buy, or prouide, or cause to be bought or prouided, any Silke to be Throwne or Twisted, and made fitting, or shall Throwe or Twist, or cause to bee Throwne or Twisted, any Silke for any the vses or works aforesaid, vpon paine of forfeiture of the same, vnlesse they shall bee thereunto first authorized and appointed by Our said Commissioners.

And Our further will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby require and command, That all Gold and Siluer Threed, Copper gilt, or Siluered threed, and Wyer, and other the said Manufactures shall bee well and truely wrought and made; And that all Threed be made vp in Skeynes and not on Quills; And that from henceforth no Copper Siluered, or gilt, bee made or spunne vpon any Silke, and that the said Manufactures (being first duely surueyed and tryed, and also marked with the Makers stampe) shall bee after sealed by a Seale by Us appointed in that behalfe, to shew the tryall and allowance thereof, before the same bee sold or exposed to sale; And that no Silkeman, Mercer, Lacemaker, Imbroyderer, Buttonmaker, or other person or persons whatsoeuer, shall or may, at any time or times hereafter, buy, sell, vent, or vtter off, from, or to any person or persons whatsoeuer, or worke any Gold or Siluer Threed, Copper gilt, and Siluered threed, Purles, Plate, Spangles, Oaes, Gold or Siluer foliatt, or Wyer, made or wrought within this Our Realme, for any vses whatsoeuer, but such as shall be made or wrought by the persons thereunto allowed by Our said Commissioners, according to Our intention herein declared, whose Names, Markes, and Places of abode are to bee certainely knowne at the place where Our said Commissioners shall appoint for this businesse, (within Our said City of London, or the Liberties thereof) for the vttering and venting of the disgrossed or other Bullion as aforesaid. And to the end no fraud or deceit be hereafter practised in the Premisses, by occasion of the quantities of Gold and Siluer threed, Copper gilt, and Siluered threed, Purles, Plate, Spangles, Oaes, or Wyer already made here, or imported from the parts beyond the Seas, and remaining in the hands of Silkemen, Mercers, Lacemakers and others, wee doe therefore declare Our Royall will and pleasure to bee, and doe hereby straitly charge and command, all and euery Silkemen, Mercers, Lacemakers, Wyer-drawers, Threed makers, and others now having any Gold or Siluer Threed, Copper gilt, and Siluered threed, or other the Premisses in their hands, to be sold or put to sale, that they and euery of them, within the space of foureteene dayes after the publishing hereof, doe send or bring the same to such place or places within Our said City of London, or the Liberties thereof, as Our said Commissioners shall appoint, there to be tryed, sealed, or marked with the Seale, or Marke hereafter named in that behalfe, without paying any Fee or allowance for the sealing thereof; And that no person or persons whatsoeuer, shall prouide, buy, vtter, sell, or expose to sale any Gold or Siluer Threed, or Copper gilt, or Siluered threed, made, or brought in or from any the parts beyond the Seas, before the same be viewed, tryed, and sealed by the persons, and at the place to be appointed as aforesaid; And that no person or persons, which at the time of the publishing of this Our Proclamation, shall haue any Bullion, or Wyer, prepared for such Works and Manufactures as aforesaid, and not wrought into threed, shall hereafter presume to worke the same into any the Manu-

factures before mentioned, vnleſſe ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall firſt bring the ſame to Our ſaid Commiſſioners to the place aforeſaid, to be there tryed, eſſayed, marked and entred; And then, after ſuch eſſay and entry made, the ſaid perſon and perſons conforming themſelues to ſuch Orders and Inſtructions as Wee ſhall make and ſet foorth touching the Premiſſes, ſhall and may worke out ſuch Bullion and Wyer; And that after the ſaid foureteene dayes before limited for the Sealing and Marking of ſuch Workes and Manufactures as aforeſaid, No perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, preſume to expoſe, vtter, vent, buy, ſell, imploy, or vſe any Gold or Siluer Threed, Copper guilt, and Siluered threed, or other the Workes or Manufactures before mentioned whatſoeuer, not Sealed or Marked as aforeſaid.

And further, Wee Will and require all perſon and perſons whatſoeuer, from henceforth to conforme themſelues, in all due obedience, to Our Royall Will and pleaſure herein declared touching the Premiſſes, which ſo much importeth Vs and Our people, vpon paine, not onely of the loſſe and forfeiture of the ſaid ſeuerall Manufactures and Materialls, but alſo to bee further proceeded againſt, as high Contemners of Our Royall Commands.

And We doe hereby Will and command, That no Finers, Goldſmiths, Merchants or others, ſhall hereafter ſell any fine Siluer, or other Siluer, to any perſon or perſons, to bee vſed or imployed in any of the Premiſſes, other then ſuch perſons as ſhall be by Vs aſſigned and allowed as aforeſaid.

And We doe hereby further Will, require, and command, all Maiors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, and other Our Officers, Miniſters and louing Subiects whatſoeuer, to be ayding and aſſiſting to Our ſaid Commiſſioners, in the due execution of the Premiſſes, As they tender Our Pleaſure, and Will anſwere the contrary at their perills.

Giuen at Our Court at VVhitehall, the eighteenth day of Ianuary, in the Eleuenth yeere of Our Reigne.

The ſeuerall Seales appointed by Vs, for the ſealing of Gold and Siluer Threed, and Copper gilt, and Siluered threed, are, *Viz.*

I. For the right Gold and Siluer Threed already made, *The Thiſtle crowned.*

II. For the Copper gilt and Siluered Threed already made, *A Lion without a crowne.*

III. For the Gold and Siluer Threed hereafter to be made, *The Roſe crowned.*

IIII. For the Copper gilt and Siluered threed hereafter to be made, *The Lion crowned.*

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: And by the Aſsignes of IOHN BILL. 1635.

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for the ſuppreſsing of profane Swearing and Curſing.

WHereas at a Parliament begun and holden at Weſtminſter the nineteenth day of Februarie, in the one and twentieth yeere of the Reigne of our late moſt deare and Royall Father, King Iames of euer bleſſed memory (amongſt other good and wholeſome Lawes then made and eſtabliſhed for the Weale-publike of this Realme) it was enacted by the authority of the ſame Parliament, that no perſon or perſons ſhould from thenceforth prophanely Sweare or Curſe, vnder the penalties therein contained. We taking into Our Princely conſideration, the great increaſe of thoſe ſinnes, which are the more audaciouſly practiſed, and frequently committed by looſe and wicked perſons, in regard the ſaid Statute made for preuention and reſtraint thereof, is not conſtantly put in execution, haue therefore with the aduice of Our Priuie Councill (for the better repreſſing of thoſe odious ſinnes) by Our Letters Patents dated the one and twentieth day of July laſt paſt, erected an office for the receiuing of the forfeitures incurred by ſuch prophane Swearers and Curſers: And repoſing much truſt and confidence in the fidelity, induſtry, wiſedome, and pietie of Our welbeloued ſeruant Robert Leſlie Eſquire, one of the Gentlemen of our Priuie-Chamber, haue thereby ordained and appointed, that he by himſelfe, or his ſufficient Aſſignes or Deputies, and none other perſon (except the Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, Churchwardens, Ouerſeers of the poore, and others by the ſaid Statute authorized) ſhall in euery Pariſh within this Our Realme of England, and Dominion of Wales, attend that ſeruice and office, and for a certaine number of yeares therein contained, ſhall and may receiue the Penaltie appointed by the ſaid Statute, from all and euery perſon and perſons liuing within Our ſaid Realme and Dominion, offending againſt the tenor of the ſame (who haue not paid the ſaid Penalty to any the perſons authorized by the ſaid Statute, to receiue the ſame before it be demanded by Our ſaid ſeruant, his Aſſignes or Deputies) wherein We haue taken eſpeciall care, that ſecurity be giuen for the faithfull collecting of thoſe Penalties, and for a true accompt and payment of the ſame twice euery yeere vnto the Biſhops of the Dioceſſes, wherein the ſame ſhall be receiued, by whoſe care and order the moneys thereby ariſing ſhall bee iuſtly diſtributed amongſt Our poore ſubiects of the Pariſhes where the Offences are or ſhall be committed, according as by the ſame Statute is limited and appointed.

And therefore We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all manner of perſons liuing in Our ſaid Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, to be conformable in all things vnto Our Royall will and pleaſure in Our ſaid letters Patents mentioned and contained. And to the end Our ſaid ſeruant, his Aſſignes and Deputies may the more readily and ſincerely performe the truſt in them repoſed: We do hereby grant, publiſh, and declare, that Our ſaid Seruant, his Aſſignes and Deputies, and euery of them ſhall be hereafter exempted and freed from bearing any other office or charge in the Pariſhes where he and they ſhall dwell, during the time that they ſhall be imployed in this ſeruice, to the end that they may the better looke to the execution of the foreſaid Statute, in regard the ſame ſo highly tendeth to the aduancement of pietie, and reliefe of the poore.

And We doe hereby require and command all our Juſtices, Juſtices of peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Magiſtrates, Bailiffes, Conſtables, Church wardens, Ouerſeers of the poore, and all other Our Officers, Miniſters, and Subiects, within Our ſaid Kingdome and Dominion of Wales, to whom it ſhall appertaine, to be aiding, helping, and aſſiſting to Our ſaid Seruant, his Aſſignes and Deputies, in all things concerning the Premiſes, as they tender Our pleaſure, and will auoid the contrary at their vttermoſt perils.

Giuen at Our Court at Oatelands, the ſix and twentieth day of Iuly, in the eleuenth yeare of Our reigne.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: And by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill, 1635.

Imprinted and Printed by R. Tasborough, Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty, in the Year 1635.

By the King.

44

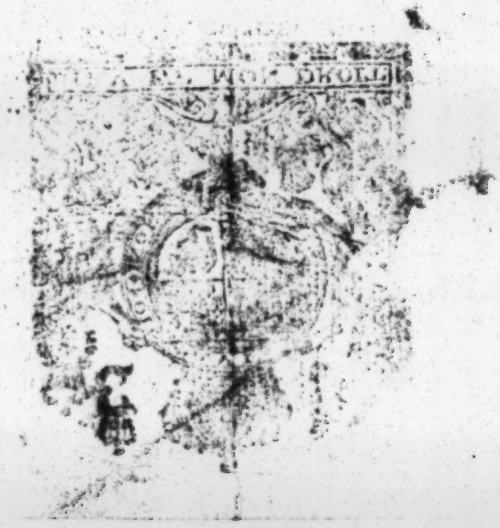
¶ A Proclamation for the reuocation and repeale of certaine letters Patents, and of part of a Proclamation lately publiſhed for the keeping of a conſtant Reele in Cloathmaking, and for the increaſe of the poores wages labouring therein.

WHereas, according to ſeuerall Certificates of ſundry our Iudges and Juſtices of Peace of diuers Counties of this Our kingdome, We did by Our letters Patents, bearing date the two and twentieth day of Ianuary laſt paſt, ordaine and appoint that there ſhould be a conſtant Reele prouided and kept by all Clothiers, and others, workers and makers of Yarne and Cloath within Our realme of England and Dominion of Wales: And by Our Proclamation dated the ninth day of Iuly then following, Wee did declare the tenour of the ſame letters Patents to all Our louing Subiects; Yet notwithſtanding, the ſame not taking ſuch good effect as by Us was expected, and complaint being made thereof to the Lords and others of Our priuie Councell; a letter was lately directed from them to the Juſtices of Peace of Our Countie of Eſſex concerning the reformation of abuſes in the manufacture of Wollen Cloath; (which Wee intended by the ſaid letters Patents and Proclamation) whereupon a Certificate being returned vnder the hands of Our truſtie and welbeloued the Lord Maynard, the chiefe Juſtice of Our Bench, and many other Juſtices of Peace of Our ſaid Countie of Eſſex, and the ſame being read before Us (Wee ſitting in Councell in Our Royall perſon;) For the reaſons in that Certificate expreſſed, it was ordered that the ſaid letters Patents (being granted to Iohn Etherington one of the Yeomen of Our Chamber, and to Henry Stracy) ſhould be declared voide, according to a Prouiſo in them conteined. And therefore Wee doe by this Our Royall Proclamation reuoke, recall, and repeale the ſame letters Patents, and that part of the ſaid Proclamation publiſhed for keeping of the conſtant Reele, and increaſe of the poores wages; and doe hereby declare the ſame to be voide and of none effect to all intents and purpoſes whatſoeuer.

Giuen at Our Honour of *Hampton-Court* the eleuenth day of December, in the twelfth yeere of Our Reigne.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: And by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill. 1636.



¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation againſt the diſorderly Tranſporting His Maieſties Subiects to the Plantations within the parts of *America*.

THe Kings moſt Excellent MAIESTIE being informed that great numbers of His Subiects haue bin, and are euery yeare tranſported into thoſe parts of America, which haue been granted by Patent to ſeuerall perſons, and there ſettle themſelues, ſome of them with their families and whole eſtates: amongſt which numbers there are alſo many idle and refractory humors, whoſe onely or principall end is to liue as much as they can without the reach of authority: His Maieſtie hauing taken the premiſſes into conſideration, is minded to reſtraine for the time to come ſuch promiſcuous and diſorderly departing out of the Realme; And doth therefore ſtraitly charge and command all and euery the Officers and Miniſters of his ſeuerall Ports in England, Wales, and Barwick, That they doe not hereafter permit or ſuffer any perſons, being Subſidie men, or of the value of Subſidie men, to embarque themſelues in any of the ſaid Ports, or the members thereof, for any of the ſaid Plantations, without Licence from His Maieſties Commiſſioners for Plantations firſt had and obtained in that behalfe; Nor that they admit to be embarqued any perſons under the degree or value of Subſidy-men, without an Atteſtation or Certificate from two Iuſtices of the Peace liuing next the place where the party laſt of all, or lately then before dwelt, that he hath taken the Oaths of Supremacie, and Allegiance, and like Teſtimony from the Miniſter of the Pariſh of his conuerſation and conformity to the Orders and diſcipline of the Church of England. And further his Maieſties expreſſe will and pleaſure is, That the Officers and Miniſters of his ſaid ſeuerall Ports, and the Members therof, do returne to His Maieſties ſaid Commiſſioners for Plantations euery halfe yeare a particular and perfect Liſt of the names and qualities of all ſuch perſons as ſhall from time to time be embarqued in any of the ſaid Ports for any of the ſaid Plantations. And of theſe His Maieſties Royall Commands, all the Officers and Miniſters of his ſaid Ports, and the Members thereof are to take care, as they will anſwer the neglect thereof at their perils.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall the laſt day of Aprill, in the thirteenth yeare of Our Reigne.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: And by the Aſsignes of IOHN BILL. 1637.

¶ By the King.

A Proclamation declaring that the proceedings of His Maieſties Eccleſiaſticall Courts and Miniſters, are according to the Lawes of the Realme.

WHereas in ſome of the libellous Bookes and Pamphlets lately publiſhed, the moſt Reuerend Fathers in God, the Lords Archbiſhops, and Biſhops of the Realme, are ſaid to haue vſurped vpon His Maieſties Prerogatiue Royall, and to haue proceeded in the High Commiſſion, and other Eccleſiaſticall Courts, contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme, It was ordered by His Maieſties high Court of Starre-Chamber the twelfth day of June laſt, that the opinion of the two Lords, chiefe Juſtices, the Lord chiefe Baron, and the reſt of the Judges and Barons, ſhould be had and certified in theſe particulars, viz. whether Proceſſes may not iſſue out of the Eccleſiaſticall Courts in the names of the Biſhops: whether a Patent vnder the great Seale be neceſſary for the keeping the Eccleſiaſticall Courts, and enabling Citations, Suſpenſions, Excommunications, and other Cenſures of the Church: And whether the Citations ought to be in the Kings name, and vnder his Seale of Armes, and the like for Inſtitutions and Inductions to Benefices, and correction of Eccleſiaſticall Offences; whether Biſhops, Archdeacons, and other Eccleſiaſticall perſons may or ought to keepe any Viſitation at any time, vnleſſe they haue expreſſe Commiſſion or Patent vnder the great Seale of England to doe it, and that as his Maieſties Viſitors onely, and in His Name and Right alone.

Whereupon, His Maieſties ſaid Judges hauing taken the ſame into their ſerious conſideration, did vnanimouſly concurre and agree in opinion, and the firſt day of July laſt certified vnder their hands as followeth, That Proceſſes may iſſue out of the Eccleſiaſticall Courts in the name of the Biſhops; And that a Patent vnder the great Seale is not neceſſary for the keeping of the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall Courts, or for the enabling of Citations, Suſpenſions, Excommunications, and other cenſures of the Church; And that it is not neceſſary that Summons, Citations, or other Proceſſes Eccleſiaſticall in the ſaid Courts, or Inſtitutions, or Inductions to Benefices, or correction of Eccleſiaſticall Offences by cenſure in thoſe Courts, be in the Kings name, or with the ſtile of the King, or vnder the Kings Seale, or that their Seales of Office haue in them the Kings Armes; And that the Statute of primo Edwardi ſexti, cap. ſecundo, which enacted the contrary, is not now in force: And that the Biſhops, Archdeacons, and other Eccleſiaſticall perſons, may keepe their Viſitations as vſually they haue done, without Commiſſion vnder the great Seale of England ſo to doe: Which opinions and reſolutions being declared vnder the hands of all His Maieſties ſaid Judges, and ſo certified into His Court of Star-Chamber, were there recorded: And it was by that Court further ordered the fourth day of the ſaid moneth of July, that the ſaid Certificate ſhould be enrolled in all other His Maieſties Courts at Weſtminſter, and in the High Commiſſion, and other Eccleſiaſticall Courts, for the ſatisfaction of all men, that the proceedings in the High Commiſſion, and other Eccleſiaſticall Courts, are agreeable to the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme.

And His Royall Maieſtie hath thought fit, with aduice of His Councell, that a publike declaration of theſe the opinions and reſolutions of His Reuerend and learned Judges, being agreeable to the Judgements and Reſolutions of former times, ſhould be made knowne to all His Subiects, as well to vindicate the legall proceedings of His Eccleſiaſticall Courts and Miniſters, from the vniuſt and ſcandalous imputation of Inuading or Intrenching on his Royall Prerogatiue, as to ſettle the mindes, and ſtop the mouthes of all vnquiet ſpirits, that for the future they preſume not to cenſure His Eccleſiaſticall Courts or Miniſters in theſe their iuſt and warranted proceedings: And hereof His Maieſtie admoniſheth all His Subiects to take warning, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils.

Giuen at the Court at Lyndhurſt, the eighteenth day of Auguſt, in the thirteenth yeare of His Maieſties Reigne.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie: And by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill. 1637.

1637

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation restraining the withdrawing His Majesties Subjects from the Church of England, and giving scandall in resorting to Masses.

THe Kings Majesty finding of late that some of His Majesties naturall born Subjects, have abused His Majesties Princely goodnesse, and the ease which they enjoy under His gracious and milde Government, by withdrawing sundry His Subjects to the Romane superstition, and to forsake the Church of England; and likewise by resorting to Masses, and Service celebrated according to the Rites of the Church of Rome, expresly contrary to the Lawes of this Realm, and in contempt of sundry Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, and Orders of the Privie Councell, and to the great scandall of His Majesties Government both in Church and State: For prevention whereof for the time to come, and for preservation of Religion, as it stands established in the Church of England, which His Majestie is resolved constantly to maintain; His Majestie, in His Princely Wisdome, hath thought fit to set forth this declaration of His Royall Will and Pleasure; whereby He doth not only straightly charge and command all and every His Subjects to take notice, that the former Statutes, Proclamations, and Orders of the Privie Councell, published and made for reformation of the like misdemeanors, are still in full force, but doth expresly Will and Command, all and every person and persons, Clerks, and Lay, that they from henceforth forbear to attempt or endeavour to withdraw any of His Majesties Subjects from Religion, as it is now professed in the Church of England, or by perswasions, or any other means to distract them in the same, or to sollicite them to adhere to the Church of Rome; under pain of the severest punishments which by the Lawes and Statutes in such case are provided. And His Majestie doth hereby further declare, that if any of the Romane party shall from henceforth, in contempt of this His Majesties Admonition, and of the Statutes, Proclamations, and Orders abovesaid, give scandall by celebrating or hearing of any Masse or Masses, or any other Service which shall be celebrated after the Rites of the Church of Rome, That then His Majestie will cause to be put in execution against such contumacious persons, those penalties which by the Lawes and Statutes are to be inflicted upon all those that wilfully and scandalously transgresse the same. And of this his Majestie will expect a better accompt of His Officers and Ministers whom it shall concern, then heretofore they have made.

Given at the Court at Whitehall, the twentieth day of December, in the thirteenth yeare of His Majesties Reign.

¶ God save the King.

Imprinted at London by ROBERT BARKER, Printer to the Kings most excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of IOHN BILL. 1637.

48

48.

By the King.

A Proclamation and Declaration to inform Our loving Subjects of Our Kingdom of England of the seditious practices of some in Scotland, seeking to overthrow Our Regall Power under false pretences of Religion.

WHereas We have endeavoured now for a long time together by all calm and fair Wayes to appease the disorders and tumultuous carriages caused by some evill affected persons in Our Realm of Scotland, but hitherto all in vain, we have now thought it not onely fit, but necessary in generall to inform all Our loving Subjects in this Our Realm of England, what the truth is of Our proceedings, what Our lenitie and gentlenesse hath been towards them, and what froward and perverse returns they have made to Us, notwithstanding all their specious pretences, the better to insinuate themselves and their Odious cause into the minds of Our loyall Subjects here. These disorders and tumults have been thus raised in Scotland, and fomented by factious spirits, and those Traiterously affected, begun upon pretences of Religion, the common cloak for all disobedience; but now it clearly appears, the aim of these Men is not Religion (as they falsly pretend and publish) but it is to shake off all Monarchicall government, and to vilifie Our Regall power justly descended upon Us over them: May their malice reaches so farre, both against Our Power and Person, as that in a most cunning and subtill way they have endeavoured to poison the hearts of Our good and loyall Subjects of this Our Kingdom, and to seduce them (were it in their power) to the like Rebellious courses with themselves: Now though we are most confident of Our peoples affections towards Us (of which they have given Us clear testimony by their ready and cheerfull Assistance in this cause) and have not the least thought that those turbulent spirits shall any way prevail with them; yet we cannot but hold it requisite to give them timely notice of their Traiterous intentions, which very many wayes appears unto Us.

As first, By the multitude of their printed Pamphlets, or rather indeed infamous Libels, stuffed full of calumnies against Our Regall Authority, and Our most just proceedings, and spreading of them in divers parts of this Our Kingdom.

Secondly, By their sending of Letters to private persons, to incite them against Us, and sending of some of their fellow-Covenanters to be at private meetings in London, and elsewhere, to pervert Our good people from their duty; and some of these meetings we know, and some of those Letters (lewd enough) we have seen.

Thirdly, By their publike contemning of all Our just Commands, and their mutinous protesting against them, a course not fit to be endured in any well ordered Kingdom.

Fourthly, By their rejecting of the Covenant commanded by Our authority, because it was commanded by Us, whereas no Covenant or Band of that nature in that Kingdom hath ever been or can be legall and warrantable, which hath not been commanded, or at least assented unto by Royall authority: As for instance, That Covenant in Our dear Fathers time was condescended unto by Him, and so the Subject (at the humble Petition of the generall Assembly it self) permitted by Him to signe it. We say it again, That Our Covenant was rejected by them, because commanded by Us; And this is manifest, because for matters of Religion Ours agreed in all things with their own Covenant: By which Covenant of theirs, they have Treacherously induced many of Our people to swear to a Band against Us; which Band and Covenant (or rather Conspiracy) of theirs, could not be with God, being against Us the Lords anointed over them: But it was and is a Band and Covenant pretended to be with God, that they may with the better countenance do the works of the devill; such as all Treasons and Rebellions are.

And lastly, By their most hostile preparations in all kindes, as if We were not their King, but their sworn Enemy: For what can their intentions be, being thus prepared, but to invade this Kingdom, should they not finde Us ready, both to resist their force and to curbe their insolencies: For many, and some of the chiefest amongst them, are men, not onely of unquiet spirits, but of broken fortunes, and would be very glad of any occasion (especially under the colour of Religion) to make them whole upon the Lands and Goods of Our Subjects in England, who We presume (besides their allegiance to Us) will look better to themselves & their estates, then to share them with such desperate Hypocrites, who seek to be better, and cannot well be worse. We demand again, what intentions else they can have; for We have already often assured them by Our published Proclamations, that We are so far from thinking of any Innovation or Alteration of Religion, that We are resolved to maintain the same Constantly, and as it is established by Law in that Our Kingdom; Nay, so desirous have We been to give content unto them, as that We have in a manner condescended to all which they Petitioned for; Nay, Our Princely Clemency in these produced no better effect, then increasing and daring Insolencies, to Our dishonour both at home and abroad: Yet We passed by all till they struck at the very Root of Kingly government; for they have now assumed to themselves Regall power; for whereas the Print is the Kings in all Kingdoms, these seditious men have taken upon them to Print what they please, though We forbid it, and to prohibit what they dislike, though We command it; and with the greater affront have forbid and dismist the Printer whom We established: Besides, they have taken upon them to Convene Our Subjects, raise Armies, block up and besiege Our Castles, to lay Impositions and Taxes upon Our people, threatning such as continue in loyalty to Us, with force and violence. To this We shall adde that they have sleighted the directions and power of Our Councell Table in that Kingdom, and have set up Tables of their own, at which, some of their Leaders sit under the name of Committees from the late pretended generall Assembly or their Deputies. And thus they meet when and where they please, Treat and Conclude what they please, and send their Edicts thorow all parts of the Kingdom without any consent, nay without all knowledge of Us, Our Commissioner, or Councell, and directly contrary to many standing Laws at this day in force in that Kingdom, and yet pretend violation of their Laws, as one of the main causes of their brain-sick distempers.

Here therefore we take God and the World to witneſſe, we hold Our ſelf forced and conſtrained to Arm, not onely to reclaim them, and to ſet our kingly authority right again in that Our ancient and native Kingdom, but alſo for the ſafety of this Kingdom, Our loyall Subjects in it, with their Wives, children, and goods, as well as Our own, againſt the rage and fury of theſe men and their Covenant. And this we think fit to let you further know, that we hope in time to make the beſt of them ſee that we will endure no ſuch Covenant and Band in Our Kingdom, to which we ſhall not conſent: So the queſtion is not now, whether a Service Book to be received or not; nor whether Epiſcopall government ſhall be continued, or Preſbyteriall admitted, but whether we are their King or not: For though in ſome of their Libels they give Us good words, and ſpeak Us fair for their own ends, eſpecially in their laſt, Printed at Edenburgh, February quarto 1639. yet ſome of them refuſe both the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and publikely maintain that they are not obliged to take the ſame. Now how can we think theſe men are dutifull and loyall in their hearts, that broach ſuch dangerous Opinions, or Religiously minded that teach ſuch Rebellious Doctrine, and ſo contrary to all which Protеſtant Divines teach towards the King and the Civill Magiſtrate; Nay, they have infected divers of their Countrey-men (which are come into other parts) with the ſame Venome; for three Scots-men taken in Wales, are at this day Imprиſoned for direct denyall of Our Supremacie and their Allegiance, ſaying, They cannot take thoſe Oathes, becauſe they have ſworn to the Covenant. But though we have been thus milde towards them, and continued ſo long, yet We would not have any of them, or any of Our other Subjects think, that we can or will permit Epiſcopall Government, eſtabliſhed by many Acts of Parliament in that Our Kingdom, to be aboliſhed, ſeeing it is known to the whole Chriſtian World, that the ſame is moſt Chriſtian in it ſelf, and moſt Peaceable for the Civill State, and moſt conſonant to Monarchicall Government.

And we would have Our Subjects of that Kingdome conſider, what will become of the third Eſtate there in Parliament, if Epiſcopacie ſhould be abrogated.

And further, we think fit to Declare unto you, and to the Chriſtian World, That by Our Intention of introducing the Service-Book into that Kingdome, we had not the leaſt thought of Innovation of Religion in this or that, but meerly to have a Conformity with that Worſhip of God which is obſerved within both Our other Kingdomes, though ill minded men have wreſted ſome things in it to a ſiniſter ſence.

We further give you to underſtand, that there is a large Declaration coming forth, containing all the particular paſſages which have occurred in this buſineſſe from the very beginning, atteſted with their own foul Acts, to diſanull and ſhame their fair, but falſe words. But becauſe this cannot ſo ſoon be made ready, we hold it moſt expedient to let this ſhort Declaration forerun it, that Our loyall Subjects here and elſewhere, may not be infected with their falſe, wicked, ſpecious, but moſt Seditious Informations. For example ſake in their laſt Pamphlet (beſides divers other falſe, baſe, and fawning Paſſages) there are theſe ſcandalous and moſt notorious untruths: As firſt, they ſay, That we have committed the Arms we now take, and the Armies we now raiſe, into the hands of profeſſed Papiſts, which is not more diſhonourable to Our ſelf, and the noble Perſons intruſted by Us, then odiouſly and notoriouſly falſe. Again they ſay, That ſome of power in the Hierarchie of England have been the cauſe of Our taking Arms to Invade Our native Kingdome, and of medling with their Religion; whereas it is moſt certain, that no one of them have done any thing therein, but by Our own Princely direction and command. And for Arms, it is notoriouſly known to all Our Councell then preſent, That their Counſels were for Peace, and have been the perſwaders (almuch as in them lay) of the undeſerved Moderation wherewith we have hitherto proceeded towards ſo great Offenders.

And further they say, That they intend no Act of Hostility against England, unlesse they shall be necessitated in their own defence. We would fain know, defence of what: Is it of disobedience: Defence against whom: Is it not against Us their True and Lawfull Soveraign: If they will defend against Us, it ought to be by Law, and not by Arms: That Defence we shall never deny them: This by Arms we shall never permit them. Now Our Laws which they seem so much to value, are in a manner oppressed by them, in so much that Our Judges are so awed, as that they dare hardly proceed according to Law.

With these, and the like mutinous Libels, we desire Our good Subjects should not be infected, but that all of them might know the present necessity we have to Arm Our Self, which is for no other end, save onely for the safety and security of this Our Kingdom, the reestablishment of Our Authorities in that, and the suppressing of such as have misled and abused Our Subjects there, and would (if not prevented) do the like here; but is no way to inforce any Innovation of Religion established in that Kingdom, or any wayes to infringe the Laws thereof, or any of their Liberties whatsoever, which are according to Law.

These are therefore to Will and Command all Our loving Subjects of this Our Kingdom, That they receive no more of their seditious Pamphlets sent from Scotland, or any other place, concerning those affairs, which can have no other use or influence then to draw the hearts of Our loyall People to the like Rebellious courses. And that such of Our Subjects here, as have already received any of these Rebellious Pamphlets, do presently deliver them to the next Justice of Peace, that he may send them to one of Our Secretaries, as both they and the Justices of Peace will answer it at their uttermost perils.

And Our further will and pleasure is, That this Our Proclamation and Declaration be read in time of Divine Service in every Church within the Kingdome, That all Our People to the meanest, may see the notorious carriages of these men, and likewise the Justice and Mercy of all Our proceedings.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the seven and twentieth day of February, in the fourteenth yeer of Our Reign of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

God save the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1638.

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- ivb heere:

By the King.

49

A Proclamation declaring thoſe of Scotland, who have entred, or ſhall enter this Kingdom in a Warlike manner, and their Adherents, to be Rebels and Traitours to His Majestie.

WHereas the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, for a long time now together, by all wayes of Mildneſſe and Clemencie (beyond that of Soveraign Princes) hath endeavoured to appeaſe the diſorders and Rebellious courſes and proceedings of His Subjects of Scotland, who upon pretences of Religion have lought to ſhake off his Regall Power and Government: His Majeſtie now findeth that his Princely Lenity towards them hath produced no better effects then their encouragements ſtill to perſiſt in their diſloyalties and Rebellions againſt him: And in theſe their Inſolencies they have now ſo far proceeded as to take up Arms, to gather Forces, and in a Hoſtile manner have entred and invaded this Kingdom of England. And as for their pretences of enjoying their Religion and Liberties, his Majeſtie hath already often aſſured them of his cleer Intentions and Reſolutions therein. Wherefore his Majeſtie out of his continued Princely and tender care of that his native Kingdom, hath thought fit (by the advice of his Privie Councell) once more to make this publike Declaration to the World, that he hath left no wayes (beſeeming a Prince) unattempted, whereby to reclaim and reduce them to that dutie and obedience which Loyall Subjects do owe to their lawfull Soveraign.

And therefore his Majeſtie doth hereby further declare, That all thoſe of Scotland who have already entred, or hereafter ſhall preſume to enter, (in an Hoſtile or warlike manner) into any part of this his Kingdom of England, and their Adherents and Aſſiſtants and parts of the Kingdom without any conſent, nay without all knowledge of Us, Our Commiſſioner, or Councell, and directly contrary to many ſtanding Laws at this day in force in that Kingdom, and yet pretend violation of their Laws, as one of the main cauſes of their brain-ſick diſtemners.

Here therefore we take God and the World to witnesse, We hold Our selfe forced and constrained to Arm, not onely to reclaim them, and to set our kingly authority right again in that Our ancient and native Kingdom, but also for the safety of this Kingdom, Our loyall Subjects in it, with their Wives, children, and goods, as well as Our own, against the rage and fury of these men and their Covenant. And this we think fit to let you further know, that we hope in time to make the best of them see that we will endure no such Covenant and Band in Our Kingdom, to which we shall not consent: So the question is not now, whether a Service Book to be received or not; nor whether Episcopall government shall be continued, or Presbyteriall admitted, but whether we are their King or not: For though in some of their Libels they give Us good words, and speak Us fair for their own ends, especially in their last, Printed at Edenburgh, February quarto 1639. yet some of them refuse both the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and publikely maintain that they are not obliged to take the same. Now how can we think these men are dutifull and loyall in their hearts, that broach such dangerous Opinions, or Religiously minded that teach such Rebellious Doctrine, and so contrary to all which Protestant Divines teach towards the King and the Civill Magistrate; May, they have infected divers of their Countrey-men (which are come into other parts) with the same Venome; for three Scots-men taken in Wales, are at this day Imprisoned for direct denyall of Our Supremacie and their Allegiance, saying, They cannot take those Oathes, because they have sworn to the Covenant. But though we have been thus milde towards them, and continued so long, yet We would not have any of them, or any of Our other Subjects think, that We can or will permit Episcopall Government, established by many Acts of Parliament in that Our Kingdom, to be abolished, seeing it is known to the whole Christian World, that the same is most Christian in it self, and most Peaceable for the Civill State, and most consonant to Monarchicall Government.

And We would have Our Subjects of that Kingdome consider, what will become of the third Estate there in Parliament, if Episcopacie should be abrogated.

And further, We think fit to Declare unto you, and to the Christian World, That by Our Intention of introducing the Service-Book into that Kingdome, We had not the least thought of Innovation of Religion in this or that, but meerly to have a Conformity with that Worship of God which is observed within both Our other Kingdomes, though ill minded men have wrested some things in it to a sinister sence.

We further give you to understand, that there is a large Declaration coming forth, containing all the particular passages which have occurred in this businesse from the very beginning, attested with their own foul Acts, to disanull and shame their fair, but false words. But because this cannot so soon be made ready, we hold it most expedient to let this short Declaration forerun it, that Our loyall Subjects here and elsewhere, may not be infected with their false, wicked, specious, but most Seditious Informations. For example sake in their last Pamphlet (besides divers other false, base, and fawning Passages) there are these scandalous and most notorious untruths: As first, they say, That we have committed the Arms wee now take, and the Armies wee now raise, into the hands of professed Papists, which is not more dishonourable to Our self, and the noble Persons intrusted by Us, then odiously and notoriously false. Again they say, That some of power in the Hierarchie of England, have been the cause of Our taking Arms to Invade Our native Kingdom, and of medling with their Religion; whereas it is most certain, that no one of them have done any thing therein, but by Our own Princely direction and command. And for Arms, it is notoriously known to all Our Councell then present, That their Counsels were for Peace, and have been the perswaders (asmuch as in them lay) of the undeserved Moderation wherewith we have hitherto proceeded towards so great Offenders.

And further they say, That they intend no Act of Hostility against England, unlesse they shall be necessitated in their own defence. We would fain know, defence of what? Is it of disobedience? Defence against whom? Is it not against Us their True and Lawfull Soveraign? If they will defend against Us, it ought to be by Law, and not by Arms: That defence We shall never deny them; This by Arms We shall never permit them. Now Our Laws which they seem so much to value, are in a manner oppressed by them, in so much that Our Judges are so awed, as that they dare hardly proceed according to Law.

With these, and the like mutinous Libels, We desire Our good Subjects should not be infected, but that all of them might know the present necessity We have to Arm Our Self, which is for no other end, save onely for the safety and security of this Our Kingdom, the reestablishment of Our Authorities in that, and the suppressing of such as have misled and abused Our Subjects there, and would (if not prevented) do the like here; but is no way to inforce any Innovation of Religion established in that Kingdom, or any wayes to infringe the Laws thereof, or any of their Liberties whatsoever, which are according to Law.

These are therefore to Will and Command all Our loving Subjects of this Our Kingdom, That they receive no more of their seditious Pamphlets sent from Scotland, or any other place concerning those affairs, which can have no other use or influence then to draw the hearts of Our loyall People to the like rebellious courses. And that such of Our Subjects here, as have already received any of these Rebellious Pamphlets, do presently deliver them to the next Justice of Peace, that he may send them to one of Our Secretaries, as both they and the Justices of Peace will answer it at their uttermost perils.

And Our further Will and pleasure is, That this Our Proclamation and Declaration be read in time of Divine Service in every Church within the Kingdom, That all Our People to the meanest, may see the notorious carriages of these men, and likewise the Justice and Mercy of all Our proceedings.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the seven and twentieth day of February, in the fourteenth yeer of Our Reign of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

God save the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by ROBERT BARKER, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of JOHN BILL. 1638.

By the King.

A Proclamation for reſtraint of diſorders in Souldiers, preſted, and to be preſted for His MAJESTIES Service.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, for prevention of all ſuch ſpoils, damages and loſſes, as His loving Subjects may ſuffer by the violence and diſorders of Souldiers which are or ſhall be preſted for His Service in their paſſage thorow the ſeverall Counties towards the Parts and Places they ſhall be aſſigned: And out of His Princely care to ſecure His loving Subjects both in their perſons and goods, againſt all ſuch offences or fears, hath therefore thought fit, by the advile of His Privie Councell, to give ſolemn warning, and publiſh His Royall Commandment therein, to the end all pretence of diſorder in the ſaid Souldiers may be taken away.

And firſt His Majeſty doth ſtraitly charge and command all Captains, Lieutenants, Corporals, Conductors, and all other Officers, who have, or ſhall have any charge or command of conducting any of the ſaid Souldiers ſo appointed, out of the ſeverall Counties of this Realm, that they do not only ſee the Souldiers of their ſeverall Bands and Charges reſpectively duly paid their conduct Moneyes, and provided for of fit neceſſaries in their paſſage, but do alſo carefully lead and conduct them from place to place whither they are to go, keeping alwayes with their Companies, and ſuffering none of them upon any pretence to wander or ſtraggle from the reſt.

Secondly, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, after he or they, hath, have, or ſhall receive his or their Preſt money, do preſume to abſent or hide himſelfe, when he ſhall be called to go with his Company; nor being in company, ſhall wander or ſtraggle from his or their Colours, or from the Captain, Lieutenant, Corporall, Conductor, or other Officer, to whom the conducting of them ſhall be aſſigned, but that they all behave themſelves quietly and orderly, as becomes good Subjects, without offering injury or violence in their paſſage to any others, either in their Perſons, Families, Goods or Chattels, or fall into any out-rage or diſorder amongſt themſelves. And if any of the ſaid Souldiers ſhall (notwithſtanding this publike Warning, and their Captains or Conductors care and reſtraint) break out and commit any out-rage, take or ſpoil any mans Houſe or Goods, in the Towns or Fields as they paſſe, ſtraggle from their Companies, or otherwiſe outragiouſly behave themſelves, that then every ſuch Souldier ſo offending, be by vertue of this His Majeſties Proclamation, forthwith committed to the Conſtable of the place next adjoyning, and by him in ſafe and ſure manner conducted to the Gaol of the County, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, untill he ſhall be proceeded againſt by the ſtricteſt courſe of Law which his fact ſhall deſerve, for an example to others to avoid the like offence.

And for the better execution of this his Majeſties juſt and neceſſary Commandment, His Majeſty ſtraitly chargeth and Commandeth all Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Conſtables, Head-boroughs, & other Officers, and all other His Majeſties good & loving Subjects, to take care to prevent & repreſſe all ſuch diſorders as aforeſaid, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Captain & Captains, or other Conductor or Conductors of Souldiers reſpectively; and to ſuch Conſtable and Conſtables, as ſhall have the charge of conducting any ſuch diſorderly Souldiers to the Gaol reſpectively in the due execution of this his Majeſties Command concerning the Premiſſes; as they tender their duty and allegiance to His Majeſty, and the peace and good of their Countrey, and will anſwer the contrary at their uttermoſt perils.

Given at His Majeſties Court at Whitehall, the two and twentieth day of March, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſties reign.

God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſſignes of JOHN BILL. 1638.

1 d



By the King.

A Proclamation declaring His Majesties gratious pleasure touching sundry Grants, Licences, and Commissions, obtained upon untrue surmises.

WHereas divers Grants, Licences, Priviledges, and Commissions, have been procured from His Majesty, some under His great Seal of England, & some others under His Privy Seal, Signet, or Signe-Manual, upon pretences that the same would tend to the common good and profit of His Subjects, which since upon experience have been found prejudiciall and inconvenient to His people, contrary to His Majesties gratious intention in granting the same: And whereas also upon like suggestions, there hath been obtained from His Majesty, and the Lords, and others of His Privy Councell, divers Warrants, and Letters of Assistance for the execution of those Grants, Licences, Priviledges, and Commissions, according to His Majesties good intention and meaning therein: For as much as His most excellent Majestie (whose Royall care and providence is ever intentive on the publike good of His people) doth now discern that the particular Grants, Licences, and Commissions hereafter expressed, have been found in consequence far from those grounds and reasons whereupon they were founded, and in their execution have been notoriously abused, He is now pleased of His meer grace and favour to all His loving Subjects (with the advice of His Privy Councell) by His Regall power to publish and declare the severall Commissions and Licences hereafter following, whether the same have passed His great Seal, Privy Seal, Signet, and Signe-Manuall, or any of them, to be from hence utterly void, revoked, and hereby determined; that is to say,

A Commission touching Cottages and Inmates. A Commission touching Scriveners and Brokers. A Commission for compounding with offendors touching Tobacco. A Commission for compounding with offendors for transporting of Butter. A Commission for compounding with offendors in the importing or using of Logwood. A Commission to compound with Sheriffs, and such as have been Sheriffs, for selling their under-Sheriffs places. A Commission for compounding for destruction of Woods in Iron-works. A Commission for Concealments and Incroachments within twenty miles of London. A Licence to transport Sheep-skins and Lamb-skins. A Commission to take men bound to dresse no Venison, Pheasants, or Partridges in Innes, Alehouses, Ordinaries, and Taverns. A Commission touching the licensing of the use of Wine-casks. A Commission for licensing of Brewers. A Licence for the sole transporting of Lamperns. And that all Proclamations, Warrants, or Letters of assistance for putting in execution any of the said Commissions or Licences, be from henceforth declared to be void, determined, and hereby revoked to all intents and purposes.

And His Majesty, in like favour and ease of His Subjects, is further pleased to declare His Royall Will and pleasure to be, That the particular Grants hereafter mentioned (upon fained suggestions obtained from Him to publike damage) whether the same have passed His Majesties great Seal, Privy Seal, Signet, or Signe-Manuall, or any of them, shall not hereafter be put in execution, viz.

A Grant for Weighing Hay and Straw in London and Westminster, and three miles compasse. An Office of Register to the Commission for Bankerupts in divers Counties of the Realm. An Office or Grant for gageing of red Herrings. An Office or Grant for the marking of Iron made within the Realm. An Office or Grant for sealing of Bonelace. A Grant for marking and gageing of Butter-casks. A Grant of Priviledge touching Kelp and Sea-Weed. A grant for sealing of Linnen-cloth. A Grant for the gathering of Rags. An Office or Grant of Factory for Scottish Merchants. An Office or Grant for searching and sealing of forraign Hops. An Office and Grant for the sealing of Buttons. All Grants of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures before Judgement, granted, or mentioned to be granted, by Letters Patents, Privy Seals, Signet, Signe-Manuall, or otherwise. All Patents for new inventions, not put in practice within three yeers next after the date of the said Grants. And the severall Grants of Incorporation made unto Hatband-makers, Gutstring-makers, Spectacle-makers, Comb-makers, Tobaccopipe-makers, Butchers and Horners. And His Majestie doth further require and command, that there shall be a proceeding against the said Patentees by Quo warranto, or Scire facias, to recall the said Grants and Patents, unlesse they will voluntarily surrender and yeeld up the same: And also all Proclamations, Warrants, or Letters of Assistance obtained from His Majesty, or the Lords, and others of His Privy Councell for execution thereof, from henceforth utterly to cease and be determined, and are hereby absolutely revoked and recalled.

And His Majesty doth further expresly charge and command, all and singular the Patentees, Grantees, or others any wayes interessed, or claiming under the aforenamed Grants, Licences, or Commissions, or any of them, and their Deputies, that they or any of them do not at any time hereafter presume to put in Ure or Execution any of the said Grants, Commissions, or Licences, or any thing therein contained, or any Proclamations, Warrants, or Letters of Assistance obtained in that behalf, upon pain of His Majesties indignation, and to be proceeded against as contemners of His Majesties Royall commands, whereof He will require a strict account.

Given at Our Mannor at Yorke, the ninth day of April, in the fifteenth yeer of Our Reign. 1639.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1639.

1639

B.

Calling = grants & confirmations

By the King.

A Proclamation commanding all Deputie-Lieutenants, and Juſtices of Peace, to attend thoſe places in their proper Counties: And that thoſe that have houſes and lands in the Northern parts, ſhall reſort thither, and reſide there with their Families.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, taking notice that there are now in & about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, divers Deputy-Lieutenants, and Juſtices of Peace, whereby the Services of his Majeſtie, and the government of the Countrey is much neglected; Doth therefore (with the advice of his Privie Councell) ſtraitly charge and command all Deputy-Lieutenants, and Juſtices of Peace whatſoever, now being or reſiding in or about the ſaid Cities, forthwith to make their repair to their ſeverall and reſpective habitations and dwellings, in the Counties of their abode, and to reſide and attend there the Services of his Majeſtie, and the government and the affairs of their Countrey, according to the duty of their places, upon pain of his Majeſties diſpleaſure, and as they will anſwer it at their utmoſt perils. And his Majeſtie doth further declare his Royall pleaſure to be, and doth hereby likewiſe ſtraitly charge and command, That all perſons whatſoever, who have houſes and lands in the Counties of Lancaſter, Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmerland, and Biſhoppzick of Dureſme, or any of them, or in the County and Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne (except ſuch Officers, and others, who are to attend his Majeſties perſon, and other ſpeciall Services of his Majeſtie) do forthwith & without delay, with their Families and Retinue, reſort to their ſeverall houſes and lands there, ſo as they fail not to be there reſident and abiding in their perſons, with their ſaid Families and Retinue, well arayed and furniſhed with good and ſufficient Arms, according to their ſeverall degrees and qualities, for the defence and ſafeguard of thoſe parts, by or before the firſt day of June now next coming at the furtheſt; and there during his Majeſties pleaſure ſo to continue to attend the Service and Defence of their Countrey, upon pain of his Majeſties heavy indignation, and of ſuch further cenſure and puniſhment as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, or otherwiſe, may be inflicted upon them for their diſobedience, and contempt or neglect of theſe his Majeſties Royall commands, wherein the publike is concerned: whereof, as his Majeſtie will take a ſtrict accompt, ſo he doth hereby require as well the Lords and others of his Privie Councell, as all other his Officers and miniſters, whom it ſhall any way concern, to take order that all ſuch as ſhall offend may receive condigne puniſhment without connivence.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the fourteenth day of May, in the ſixteenth yeer of Our Reign.

¶ God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1640.

By the King.

A Proclamation for the repreſsing and puniſhing of the late Rebellious and Traiterous aſſemblies in Lambeth, Southwark, and other places adjoyning; and particularly for the apprehenſion of *John Archer*, *George Seares*, *William Seltrum*, and divers other Rebellious perſons.

WHereas all thoſe Rebellious and Tumultuous perſons, who upon Munday and Thurſday nights laſt, aſſembled themſelves together in a warlike manner in Lambeth, Southwark, and other places, neere unto the City of London, and thoſe who abett, or knowingly conceal, harbour, and relieve them, by the Lawes and Statutes of the Realm are guilty of high Treaſon: His Majeſtie out of His Princely care, to prevent any danger that may happen to His Loving and Loyall Subjects, doth hereby ſtraitly charge and command them, That they and every of them do forthwith uſe their utmoſt diligence and endeavour to finde out and apprehend the perſons of John Archer of Southwark, Glover, George Seares, Poulterer, and William Seltrum, Shoomaker, who have been principall Actors in the ſaid Traiterous and Rebellious Aſſemblies: And that they further diſcover and apprehend all other the ſaid Wicked and Rebellious perſons, and bring them before His Majeſties Juſtices of Peace, or other Magiſtrates, whereby they may be delivered over into the hands of Juſtice: And that they do not preſume to harbour, aide, relieve, or conceal them, or any of them, as they will avoide the penalties of the Law in the caſe of high Treaſon.

And His Majeſtie doth further ſtraitly charge and command all Houſholders, Citizens, and Inhabitants within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Suburbs thereof, and the Borough of Southwark, and Lambeth, and all other Towns, Villages, and places adjoyning, That they be vigilant and carefull from time to time, to keep their Apprentices and Servants in good government and order within their own houſes, and not to ſuffer them in any night to be, or lodge out of the ſame, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt perils. And laſtly, His Majeſtie doth require and command, as well the Lord Maior of the City of London, and all Lord-Lieutenants, and Deputy-Lieutenants, as all Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffs, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and all other His Officers, Miniſters, and Subjects, to be aſſiſting, helping, and aiding in the execution of theſe His Majeſties Royall commands, as they tender the common peace and good of the Kingdom.

Given at the Court at Whitehall this fifteenth day of May, in the ſixteenth yeer of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1640.

By the King.

A Proclamation to ſummon all ſuch as hold of His Majeſtie by Grand Sergeanty, Eſcuage, or Knights Service, to do their Services againſt the Scots, according to their Tenures.

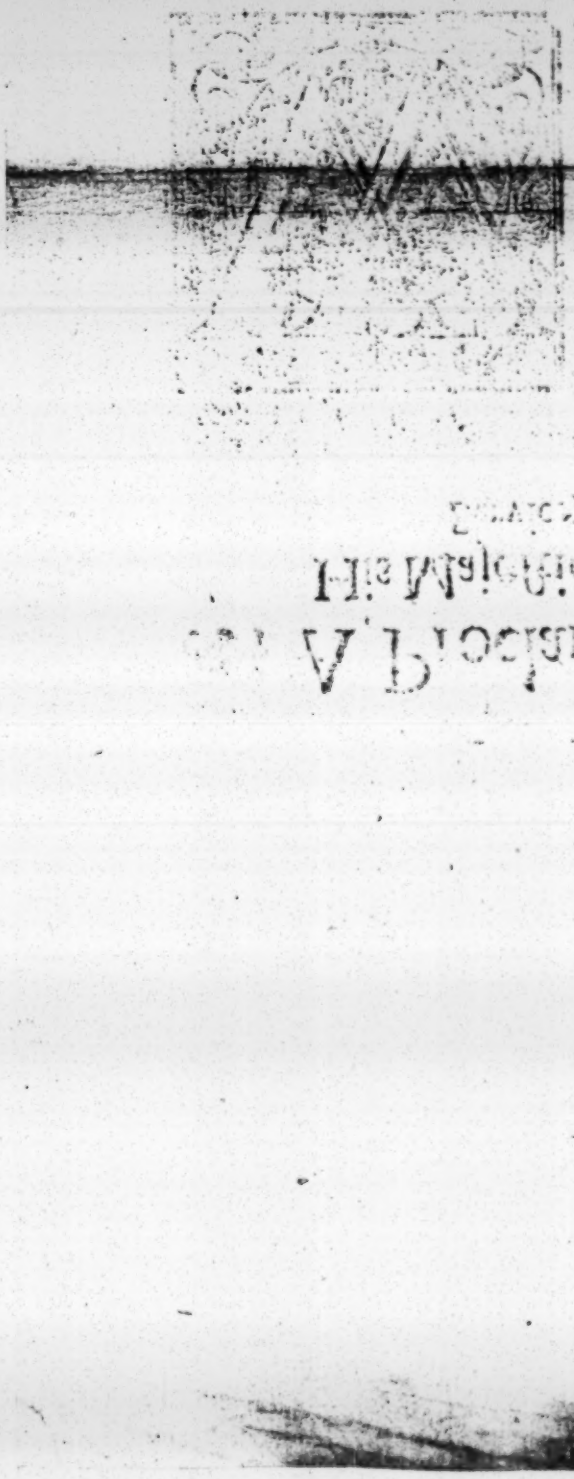
WHereas the Kings Majeſtie intends forthwith in his own perſon, or by his Lieutenant, with an Army Royall, to go in War againſt the Scots (by Gods aſſiſtance) to repreſſe their Treaſons and Rebellions: and for that end hath already begun his ſourney towards the Northern parts of this Kingdom, His Majeſty therefore doth hereby require, and ſtraitly charge & command, all Lords Spirituall and Temporall, Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, & all others, of what eſtate or condition ſoever, who hold of his Majeſtie by grand Sergeanty, or hold of his Majeſty, or of any of his wards by Eſcuage, or Knights Service (and are thereby bound to go in their own perſons, or to finde others for them to go with his Majeſty, or his Lieutenant in the ſaid War, againſt the ſaid Rebels) That they take knowledge of this his Majeſties publike Summons, and with all meet expedition after the publiſhing hereof, and at the fartheſt before the twentieth day of September next, be ready furniſht with Horſe and Arms for performance of their ſaid Services, at the Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, or at ſuch other place where his Majeſties ſaid Army ſhall then reſide; from thence to go with his Majeſty, or his Lieutenant, in War againſt the ſaid Rebels: And hereof they may not fail, under the penalties of the Law, and as they tender the Service of his Majeſtie, and the ſafety of the Kingdom.

☞ Nevertheleſſe, for ſuch as do ſo hold of his Majeſtie, or of his ſaid wards, who upon juſt occaſions ſhall ſeek to be ſpared and diſpenſed with, for their attendance and ſervice in this expedition, his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed, and hath authorized the Lord Treaſurer, Chancellor, and Barons of his Exchequer for the time being, or any two or more of them (whereof the Lord Treaſurer, or Chancellour to be one) upon Fines to his Majeſties uſe, to admit to Compoſition, and Compound with ſuch of thoſe Tenants, as they ſhall think fit to be ſpared and diſpenced with for this preſent Service, whom his Majeſtie doth hereby declare ſhall be freed and exempted accordingly: So as they ſhall make their ſaid Compoſitions before the ſaid twentieth day of September next, whereby his Majeſtie may be provided of other meet perſons in their turn to perform the ſaid Services.

Given at the Court at Whitehall the twentieth day of Auguſt, in the ſixteenth yeer of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſſignes of John Bill. 1640.



By the King.

55.

A Proclamation for a generall Faſt to be kept thorowout the Realm of England.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, obſerving the correcting hand of God upon the Kingdom in many yeers Peſtilence, the preſent interruptions of that long continued bleſſing of Peace, and other ſignes of his anger for the ſins of the Land; and ſeriouſly conſidering the weighty affairs of State now in agitation in the high Court of Parliament, out of His truly Religious heart to God, and His tender care of His Kingdom and peoples welfare (according to the practiſe of pious Kings and Princes in former ages, in times of common calamities, which concern both Prince and people) hath reſolved (with the humble advice of the Lords and Commons now aſſembled in Parliament) by a ſolemn and publike Faſt, in the firſt place to have recourſe to the Divine Majeſtie, to implore his mercy and favour to Him and His people, as well for removing the preſent Judgements, as for a bleſſing upon the great Affairs and buſineſſes in hand concerning His Majeſtie and the Publike. And therefore His Majeſtie doth hereby ſtraitly charge and command that a generall and publike Faſt be kept and holden, as well by abſtinence from Food, as by publike Prayers and hearing the Word of God, and other ſacred Duties, in all Cathedrall, Collegiate, and Pariſh Churches and Chappels within the City of London, the Suburbs thereof, and the adjoyning Pariſhes of Saint Clement Danes, Saint Giles in the fields, Saint James at Clarkenwell, Saint Katharine Tower, Saint Leonard Shoreditch, Saint Martins in the fields, Saint Mary Whitechappell, Saint Magdalene Bermond, and Savoy Pariſh, upon Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of this inſtant November: And in all other Cathedrall, Collegiate, and Pariſh Churches and Chappels within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, upon Tueſday the eighth day of December next enſuing the date hereof: All which His Majeſtie doth expreſſely charge and command ſhall be Reverendly and Devoutly performed by all His loving Subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his juſt indignation againſt this Land, and upon pain of ſuch puniſhments as His Majeſty may juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall contemn or neglect ſo religious a Work.

Given at the Court at Whitehall the eleventh day of November in the ſixteenth yeer of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſſignes of John Bill. 1640.

By the King.

A Proclamation commanding Popiſh Recuſants to repair to their own dwellings, and not afterwards to come to Court, or within ten miles of *London*, without ſpeciall Licence: And for diſarming of them, as the Law requireth.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, taking notice of the extraordinary reſort and confluence at this time of Popiſh Recuſants to the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the parts adjacent, (although by the Lawes of the Realm they ought to be confined and remain within five miles of their dwelling places) Hath thought fit, out of His Princely and provident care for preventing all dangers and inconveniencies that might thereby ariſe, to declare His Royall will and pleaſure therein: And therefore doth hereby diſcharge all former Licences granted unto them or any of them for their repairing hither: And doth further ſtraitly charge and command, That all Popiſh Recuſants whatſoever, ſhall within fifteen dayes next coming, repair to their own dwelling houſes and places of confinement, according to the Law; Not preſuming at any time hereafter to reſort to the Cities of London or Weſtminſter, or to His Majeſties Court, or to the Court of His deareſt Conſort the Queen, or of the Prince His dear Son, whereſoever, or within ten miles of London, without ſpeciall Licence had thereunto; Under pain of the ſevere execution of His Majeſties Lawes againſt the offenders, and of the higheſt contempt againſt His Regall authority.

And His Majeſtie is likewiſe pleaſed, and doth hereby ſtraitly charge and command all Juſtices of Peace in all parts of this His Realm, That according to the Lawes in that behalf they do take from all Popiſh Recuſants convicted, all ſuch Armour, Gun-powder, and Munition of any kinde, as any of them have either in their own hands, or in the hands of any other for them, and ſee the ſame ſafely kept and diſpoſed according to the Laws, leaving them for their neceſſary defence of their houſes and perſons ſo much as by the Law is preſcribed: wherein as His Majeſties ſaid Juſtices have been heretofore too remiſſe; ſo if He ſhall finde this His expreſſe Commandment neglected, or not diligently executed, as is fit, and as the importance thereof doth require, His Majeſtie will make them know by ſevere puniſhment what it is to be careleſſe of His Royall Commandments in caſes of this nature.

Given at the Court at Whitehall the eleventh day of November, in the ſixteenth yeer of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſſignes of John Bill. 1640.

By the King.

A Proclamation for freedom of paſſage out of Ireland into England.

WHereas ſome reſtraint hath heretofore been made by His Majeſtie by Proclamation, of the free paſſage of his Subjects out of the Kingdom of Ireland into England without Licence in that behalf: His Majeſtie by the advice of His Privie Councell, and upon the motion of both the Houſes now here aſſembled in Parliament, hath thought fit to take off that reſtraint; And doth therefore hereby declare His Royall Will and pleaſure to be; That all His Ports of Ireland ſhall be as open and free for all His Subjects to paſſe out of that Kingdom into England as formerly they have been, notwithſtanding any reſtraint by Proclamation ſince His Majeſties acceſſe to the Crown.

And therefore His Majeſtie doth ſtraitly charge and command all Majors, Soveraignes, Portreeves, Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, and all other His Majeſties Officers and Miniſters of all or any the Ports of Ireland, or the members thereof; That they permit and ſuffer all ſuch of His Majeſties Subjects within that Realm as ſhall be minded to tranſport themſelves into England, to have freedom of paſſage at the ſaid Ports accordingly without any their lets or interruptions; Any His Majeſties Proclamations to the contrary notwithſtanding: And His Majeſtie further requireth that this His Royall pleaſure be made known to all his Subjects, by publiſhing the ſame in both the ſaid Kingdoms.

Given at the Court at Whitehall the eighteenth day of November, in the ſixteenth yeer of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſſignes of John Bill. 1640

Proclamation for prohibiting of passage from
England to Ireland 1642



Proclamation

58.

By the King.

WHereas divers lewd and wicked persons have of late risen in Rebellion in Our Kingdom of Ireland, surprised divers of Our Forts and Castles, possessed themselves thereof, surprised some of Our Garrisons, possessed themselves of some of Our Magazins of Arms and Munition, dispossessed many of Our good and loyall Subjects of the Brittish Nation and Protestants of their Houses and Lands, robbed and spoiled many thousands of Our good Subjects of the Brittish Nation, and Protestants of their goods, to great values, massacred multitudes of them, imprisoned many others, and some who have the honour to serve Us as Privie Councellours of that Our Kingdom: We therefore having taken the same into Our Royall consideration, and abhorring the wicked disloyaltie and horrible acts committed by those persons, do hereby not onely declare Our just indignation thereof, but also do declare them and their Adherents, and Abettors, and all those who shall hereafter joyn with them, or commit the like acts on any of Our good Subjects in that Kingdom, to be Rebels and Traitors against Our Royall Person, and enemies to Our Royall Crown of England and Ireland.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all those persons, who have so presumed to rise in Arms against Us and Our Royall authority (which We cannot otherwise interpret then Acts of high Rebellion and detestable disloyaltie, When therein they spoil and destroy Our good and Loyall Subjects of the Brittish nation, and Protestants) That they immediately lay down their Arms, and forbear all further Acts of Hostility; Wherein if they fail, We do let them know, That We have authorised Our Justices of Ireland, and other Our chief Governour or Governours, and Generall, or Lieutenant Generall of Our Armie there; And do hereby accordingly require and authorise them, and every of them, to prosecute the said Rebels and Traitors with fire and Sword, as persons who by their high disloyalty against Us their lawfull and undoubted King and Soveraign, have made themselves unworthy of any mercy or favour, Wherein Our said Justices, or other chief Governour or Governours, and Generall or Lieutenant Generall of Our said Army, shall be countenanced, and supported by Us and by Our powerfull succours of Our good Subjects of England and Scotland, that so they may reduce to obedience those Wicked disturbers of that Peace, which by the blessing of God that Kingdom hath so long and so happily injoyed, under the government of Our Royall Father and Us. And this Our Royall pleasure, We do hereby require Our Justices, or other chief Governour or Governours of that Our Kingdom of Ireland, to cause to be published and Proclaimed, in, and throughout Our said Kingdom of Ireland.

Given under Our Signet of Our Palace at Westminster, the first day of January, in the seventeenth yeer of Our Reign. 1641.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1641.

By the King.

A Proclamation for a generall faſt thorowout this Realm of England.

HIs Majeſtie taking into his Princely and Pious conſideration the lamentable and diſtreſſed eſtate of his good Subjects in his Majeſties Kingdom of Ireland, and conceiving it to be a juſt and great occaſion calling upon Him, and his people of this his Kingdom of England for a generall humiliation of all eſtates of this Kingdom before Almighty God, in Prayer and Faſting, for drawing down his Mercy and Bleſſing upon that Kingdom: His Majeſtie doth therefore by this his Proclamation ſtraitly charge and command, that a Generall, Publike, and Solemn Faſt be kept, and holden, as well by abſtinence from Food, as by publike Prayers, Preaching, and hearing of the Word of God, and other Sacred duties, in all Cathedrall, Collegiate, and Pariſh Churches and Chappels within this his Majeſties Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales (his Majeſties Cities of London and Weſtminſter onely excepted, where it hath already been obſerved) on the twentieth day of this preſent moneth of Januarie.

And his Majeſtie doth further by this his Proclamation ſtraitly charge and command, that a Generall, Publike, and Solemn Faſt be kept and holden, as well by abſtinence from Food, as by publike Prayers, Preaching, and hearing of the Word of God, and other ſacred Duties, in all Cathedrall, Collegiate, and Pariſh Churches and Chappels within this Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales (without any exception) on the laſt Wedneſday of the moneth of February next following the date hereof, and from thenceforth to continue on the laſt Wedneſday of every moneth during the Troubles in the ſaid Kingdom of Ireland. All which his Majeſtie doth expreſly charge and command ſhall be reverently and devoutly performed by all his loving Subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his juſt indignation againſt this Land, and upon pain of ſuch puniſhments as his Majeſtie can juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall contemn or neglect ſo religious a Work.

Given at the Court at Whitehall the eighth day of January, in the ſeventeenth yeer of His Majeſties Reign of great Britain, France, and Ireland.

God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1641.

DIEV ET MON DROIT

By the King.

A Proclamation for putting the Laws againſt Popiſh Recuſants in due execution.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, having been formerly moved by his Parliament, for putting the Lawes in execution againſt Papiſts, whereto he hath from time to time ſtill given his gracious Anſwers, expreſſing his willingneſſe thereunto: But now finding, that no ſuch proceedings againſt them have been yet had, as might anſwer his Majeſties expectation: his Majeſtie therefore, out of his Princely and pious care, as well for maintaining the true Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed in this Kingdom, as for ſuppreſſing by lawfull wayes, all increaſe and growth of Popery, hath thought fit to publiſh his Royall Pleaſure therein: Wherefore his Majeſtie doth hereby ſtraitly charge and command, all and every his Judges and Juſtices of Aſſize, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, and other his Officers and Miniſters whatſoever, whom it doth any way concern, That they, and every of them, according to the duties of their ſeverall Offices and places, do forthwith, and without further delay, put in due and effectuall execution, the Lawes and Statutes of this Realm, provided and made againſt Popiſh Recuſants, and that without favour or connivence; As they tender his Majeſties juſt and Royall Commands, the good of this Church and Kingdom, and will anſwer for neglect of their duties herein.

Given at His Majeſties Court at Stanford the ſixteenth day of March, in the ſeventeenth yeer of His Reign.

God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1641.

By the King.

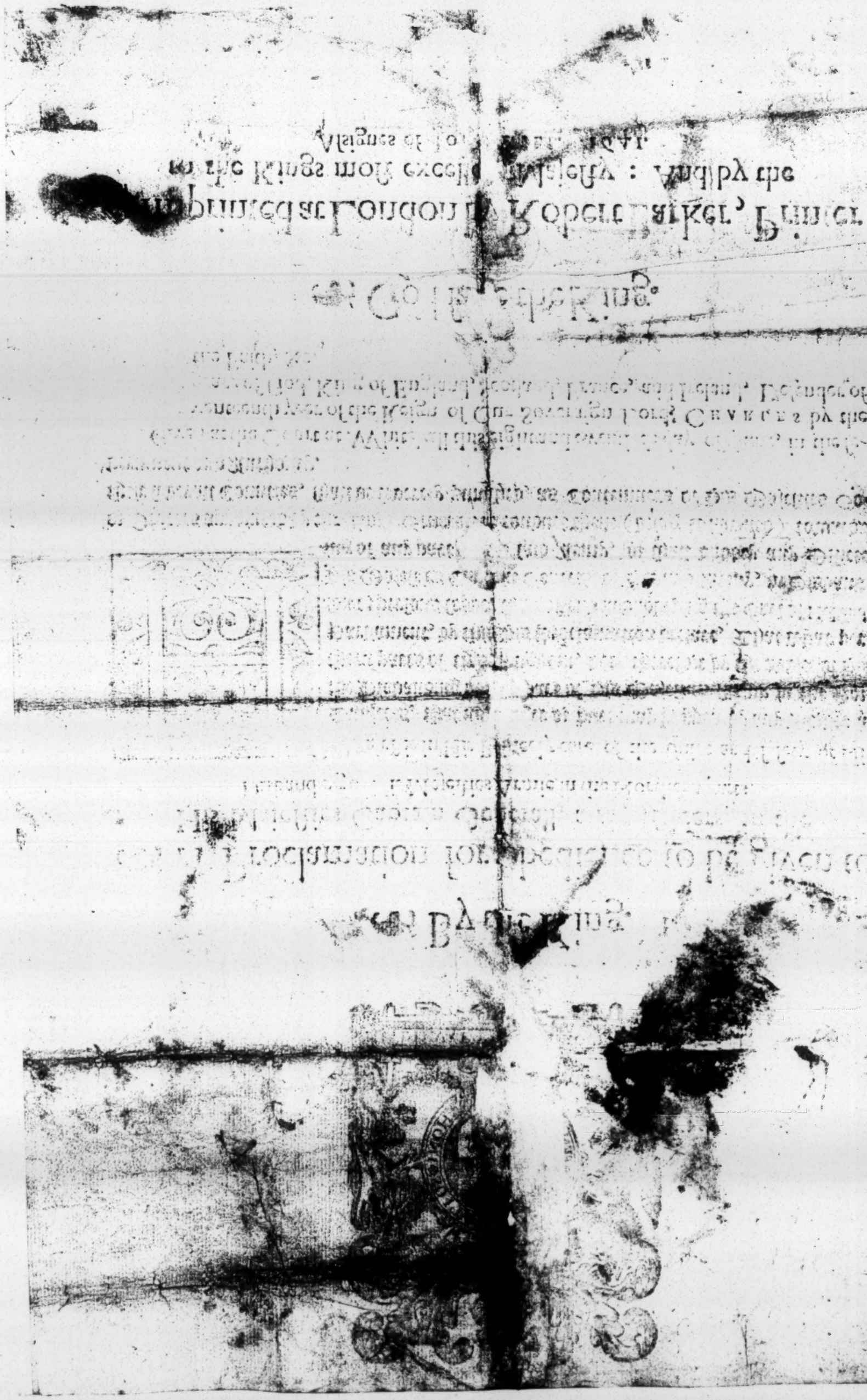
A Proclamation for obedience to be given to His Majeſties Captain Generall, and Officers, in the Disbanding of His Majeſties Armie in the Northern parts.

HIs Majeſtie in His Princely care of the quiet and ſafety of His Subjects, that no danger or hurt may happen by any diſorder in the Diſbanding of any part of His Majeſties Army in the Northern parts of this Kingdom, doth therefore by the advice of His Parliament, by this His Proclamation declare, That what perſon or perſons ſoever ſhall offend in diſobeying the Earl of Holland, His Majeſties Captain Generall of His ſaid Army, in Diſbanding of any part of the ſaid Army, or ſhall diſobey any Officer or Officers appointed by the Lord Generall to conduct them (being Diſarmed) towards their ſeverall Counties, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, as Contemners of His Majeſties Government and Authority.

Given at the Court at Whitehall this eight and twentieth day of June, in the ſeventeenth yeer of the Reign of Our Soveraign Lord, CHARLES by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt excellent Majeſty : And by the Aſsignes of JOHN BILL. 1641.



62

PROCLAMATION ANENT THE VNNE-
ceſſarie confluence of his Majeſties Lieges to *Edinburgh*, in the time of this Parliament.



AT *Edinburgh*, the 14 day of *October* the year of God 1641. years, FOR SO MUCH, as the Kings Majeſtie and Eſtates of Parliament, Having taken to their ſerious conſideration, the neceſſitie of ſetting downe ſome ſolide courſe for prevee-ning any prejudice that may ariſe by the confluence of people to the Towne of *Edinburgh*, and by their frequent repaire upon the Streets, And that all proceedings may be peace-able and regular, His Majeſtie and Eſtates of Parliament, for the better effectuating hereof, Hath ſtatute and ordained, and hereby ſtatutes and ordaines, That all theſe in *Edinburgh*, *Chanongate*, *Leeth*, and Suburbs (within the Towne of *Edinburghs* juriſ-diction) Who hath any perſons lodged within their Houſes, or in Chambers, or Roomes ſet by them, Shall give up in Roll the names of all theſe ſo lodged, either within their Houſes, or in ſeverall Chambers, and Roomes as ſaid is, With their deſignations to whom they belong, and upon whom they depend, To the Proveſt and Bailzies of *Edinburgh*, That thereby both the numbers, and the occaſion of their beeing in Towne may be knowne. Which rolls of all theſe perſons, who are lodged within the juriſdicti-ons of *Edinburgh*; Ordaines the Magiſtrats of *Edinburgh*, to deliver to the Lord Generall within twelve houres after the Proclamation and publication hereof, And according as any of theſe perſons ſo lodged, ſhall change their Lodging, Ordaines the rolls to be renewed to the Magiſtrates, and given up to them, and delivered by them to the Lord Generall every twentie foure houres, That the intention of the ordinance above-written be not fruſtrat by the change of Lodgings: As alſo, ordaines all theſe in the *Potterraw* and *Weſt-port* (whereof the Lairds of *Innerleeth* is Superiours) and theſe of the remanent Suburbs, and other parts, neare adjoyning to the Towne, and not within the Townes juriſdiction, Likewayes to give up a Liſt and Roll of all perſons lodged within their Houſes, Chambers, or Roomes to the Lord Generall his Ex-cellence: And ordaines the Magiſtrats of *Edinburgh*, and other Superiours foreſaids, to ſee the ſame put in execution within their juriſdictions *reſpective*: And declares that theſe who failzies to give up the ſaids Rolls after proclamation and publication hereof, within the ſpace and in manner foreſaid, ſhall loſſe their freedomes and liberties, and ſhall pay for each failzie an hun-dreth pounds to their Magiſtrats, and be farther puniſhed in their perſons, as the Parliament ſhall thinke fit. And ſiclike, Our SOVERAIGNE Lord, and Eſtates of Parliament, Statutes and ordaines, That there be ſtrong Guardes keeped by the Towne of *Edinburgh*, both for night and day, of ſuch numbers, and at ſuch places, as the Magiſtrats of *Edinburgh* by the advice and appointment of the Lord Generall ſhall think fit. And that the Guardes be not injured, reſiſted, nor forced by no perſons of whatſoever quality, under the paine of death to the reſiſters and forcers. And the injurers of the Guardes to be pu-niſhed by the Lord Generall his Excellence, according to the demerite of the Delinquent and qualitie of the fact. And Our SOVERAIGNE Lord and Eſtates of Parliament declares, that what ſhall be done by theſe Guardes in performance of their dueties againſt any perſons the time of their reſiſting, or forcing of the ſaids Guardes, ſhall inferre no hazard nor perrell of Law againſt theſe of the Guarde actors thereof: As alſo declares that the placeing and ordering foreſaid of theſe Guards, ſhall be without prejudice of the Conſtable Merſhell, Towne of *Edinburgh*, or any other parties, their rights and liberties, which ſhall remaine un-impared hereby: And alſo, the Kings Majeſtie, and Eſtates of Parliament, ordaines that theſe Regiments which are yet undisbanded, ſhall be drawn near towards *Edinburgh*, To the effect the ſame may with the greater conveniencie be muſtered, and moneys provided for their pay, that thereafter they may be licenciat: And in the meanetime, ordaines theſe Regiments to be quartered in ſuch manner, and in ſuch places neare about the Towne of *Edinburgh*, as the Lord Gene-rall ſhall thinke fit and expedient: And in like manner, The Kings Majeſtie, and Eſtates of Parliament, Statutes and Ordaines, that no man of whatſoever qualitie, keepe with him any moe then his owne domeſticke ſervants: And that all perſons, who hath not neceſſarie attendance at this preſent Parliament, repare to their ſeverall homes and dwellings: As alſo, That all perſons of whatſoever qualitie, who either hath alreadie brought their friends, followers, and dependers to *Edinburgh*, or any parts adjoyning thereto, that they preſently diſmiſſe them backe to their owne houſes; And theſe that hath given order to their friends, followers, or dependers, to repare here to *Edinburgh*, That they immediatly diſcharge their incomming. And becauſe there be ſundrie Gentle-men who have neceſſarie buſineſſe in Parliament, and will apply them-ſelves to attend ſome Noblemen, in whom they have intereſt, Therefore the Kings Majeſtie and Eſtates, ordaines that theſe Gentlemen themſelves, or the Noblemen to whom they have relation, ſhall give up their names to the Lord Generall, pre-ſently after the Proclamation and publication hereof, That they may ſtay by his Excellence approbation. And farther, the Kings Majeſtie, and Eſtates of Parliament, ordaines that notice be preſently taken of the whole Officers and Souldiers, and who of them hath gotten pay, and who wants; And ordaines theſe who have received pay, to retire off the Towne, unleſſe the Lord Generall ſhall tollerat their ſtay upon their neceſſar buſineſſe in Towne, repreſented and knowne to his Excellence: And for ſuch as yet wants their pay, appoints courſe to be taken for the ſame. Like as alſo, his Majeſtie, and Eſtates of Parlia-ment, ordaines the number of fourtie or fiftie Horſemen to be levied, and payed upon the publicke charge, for attending the Lord Generalls orders for the good and peace of the Kingdome. Which whole particular Articles above-mentioned the Kings Majeſtie, and Eſtates of Parliament, ſtatutes, ordaines, and commands to be obſerved and obeyed by all the Lieges, in manner, and under the paine *reſpective* before preſcribed, and committeth the execution of the ſame whole Articles to the Lord Generall, whom they ordaine to ſee the ſame obeyed, and put in execution. And laſt, the Kings Majeſtie. And Eſtates of Parliament, ordaines Proclamations to be made with all diligence, at all the head Burghs of each Shyre, Diſcharg-ing all Convocation of his Majeſties Lieges, within any part of this Kingdome, upon whatſoever pretext, under the paines contained in the Acts of Parliament. And to the effect the whole premiſſes above-mentioned, may be the better knowne to all the Lieges, and that none pretend ignorance thereof, The Kings Majeſtie, and Eſtates of Parliament ordaines publicke Proclamation to be made hereof at the Mercat Croſſe of *Edinburgh*, by ſound of Trumpet, by the *Lyon* himſelfe, or his Brethren the Heraulds, with their coats of Armes upon them: And alſo ordaines theſe preſents to be printed, that thereby all perſons may have the better occaſion to informe themſelves of the ſame, and give obedience thereto; Whereanent, and anent the whole premiſſes above-mentioned, theſe preſents are, and ſhall be a ſufficient warrand, Subſcribed by the Preſident of the Parliament, at command of the Kings Majeſtie, and the Eſtates of Parliament.

Printed at *Edinburgh*, by ROBERT and IAMES BRYSONS. 1641.

By the King.

A Proclamation for obedience to the Lawes ordained for eſtabliſhing of the true Religion in this Kingdom of England.

HIs MAJESTIE conſidering that it is a dutie moſt beſeeming and that moſt obligeth Soveraign Authoritie in a Chriſtian King, to be carefull (above all other things) of preſerving and advancing the Honour and Service of Almightie God, and the Peace and Tranquillitie of the Church, to which end His Majeſtie with His Parliament hath it under conſideration, how all juſt ſcruples might be removed. And being in the mean time ſenſible that the preſent diviſion, ſeparation and diſorder about the Worſhip and Service of God, as it is eſtabliſhed by the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, in the Church of England, tendeth to great diſtraction and confuſion, and may endanger the ſubverſion of the very eſſence and ſubſtance of true Religion; Hath reſolved for the preſervation of Unitie and Peace (which is moſt neceſſary at this time for the Church of England) to require Obedience to the Lawes and Statutes ordained for eſtabliſhing of the true Religion in this Kingdom, whereby the Honour of God may be advanced to the great comfort and happineſſe both of His Majeſtie and His good Subjects.

His Majeſtie doth therefore charge and command, That Divine Service be performed in this His Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, as is appointed by the Lawes, and Statutes eſtabliſhed in this Realm, and that obedience be given by all His Subjects Eccleſiaſticall, and Temporall to the ſaid Lawes, and Statutes concerning the ſame. And that all Judges, Officers, and miniſters Eccleſiaſticall, and Temporall according to Juſtice, and their reſpective duties do put the ſaid Acts of Parliament in due execution againſt all wilfull Contemners, and Diſturbers of Divine Service, contrary to the ſaid Lawes, and Statutes.

His Majeſtie doth further command, That no Parſons, Vicars, or Curates in their ſeverall Pariſhes ſhall preſume to introduce any Rite, or Ceremonies other then thoſe which are eſtabliſhed by the Lawes, and Statutes of the Land.

Given at His Majeſties Palace of VVhite-hall, the tenth day of December, in the ſeventeenth yeer of his Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1641.

✠ By the King.



✠ A Proclamation for the abridging to the Lieges

ordained for explaining of the true Religion in the

Kingdom of England.



BY THE KING.

A Proclamation forbidding all Aſſeſſing, Collecting, and Paying of the Twentieth Part, and of all Weekly Taxes by Colour of Orders or Ordinances, And all entring into Proteſtations and Aſſociations againſt His Majeſty.

WHEREAS, an actuall and open Rebellion being raiſed againſt Us under the command of *Robert* Earle of *Eſſex*, and diverſe other Traiterous Perſons, for the deſtruction of Us and Our Poſterity, and the ſubverſion of the Religion, Lawes and Liberties of this Our Kingdom, great Endeavours are daily uſed to perſwade and fright Our good Subjects in Our City of London, and throughout this Kingdome, to ſubmit to ſeverall illegall Impoſitions, by pretended Orders or Ordinances of one or both Houſes of Parliament, for the leavying of the Twentieth Part of their Eſtates, and for Weekly Taxes upon the ſame, and to engage them into unwarrantable Proteſtations and Aſſociations, to no other end then to foment and maintain this unnaturall Warre againſt Us; All which Contributions, Proteſtations, and Aſſociations are by the known Law of the Land Acts of High Treaſon, and Endeavours to take Our Life from Us; We doe therefore ſtrictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects whatſoever, and particularly of Our Counties of *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, *Cambridge*, *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, *South-Hampton*, *North-Hampton*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham*, *Huntingdon*, *Bedford*, and *Buckingham*, where this Aſſociation hath been already attempted, upon their Alleagiance not to enter into any ſuch Aſſociation or Proteſtation, and all Our loving Subjects in what parts of this Our Realme ſoever (particularly of Our City of *London*) not to ſubmit to any ſuch Impoſition, Leavy, or Taxe as aforeſaid, nor to preſume to be aſſiſtant thereunto by aſſeſſing, taxing, leavying or collecting thereof. And We doe hereby publiſh and declare, That We are reſolved to grant out Our Commiſſions for the ſeizing of the Goods, and the ſequeſtring of the Eſtates of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall rebelliouſly diſobey Us herein, To the intent that ſuch their Goods and Rents may be ſafely depoſited, untill ſuch time as the Offendors can be brought to a Legall Tryall, which ſhall ſpeedily proceed againſt them, as ſoone as they can be apprehended and delivered into the hands of Iuſtice. And We doe hereby will and Command all Perſons who are any waies indebted unto, and all the ſeverall Tenants of all ſuch Perſons, who ſhall by ſubmitting to, or aſsiſting of any ſuch Impoſition, Leavy, or Taxe, contribute to the maintenance of the Armies in Rebellion againſt Us, or that ſhall joyne in any ſuch Traiterous Aſſociation or Proteſtation, That they forbeare to pay any Rents or Debts due to the ſaid ſeverall Perſons, but detaine the ſame in their hands towards the maintenance of the Peace of the Counties, and the Reparation of ſuch men who have ſuffered by the Violence of the aforeſaid Armies, The ſame courſe being already taken by publique Order and directions againſt ſuch as have faithfully, and according to their Alleagiance aſsiſted Us againſt this unnaturall Rebellion. And as We have heretofore declared, That whoſoever ſhould looſe his Life in this Our neceſſary Defence, the Wardſhip of his Heire ſhould be granted by Us without Rent or Fine to his own uſe; ſo on the other ſide, We doe hereby publiſh and declare, That whoſoever of Our Subjects ſhall not make uſe of this gratious Warning, but perſiſt in, or hereafter engage themſelves into either actuall bearing Armes againſt Us, or any ſuch Traiterous Aſsiſtance of thoſe that doe bear Armes, either by contribution or Aſſociation as aforeſaid, in caſe they dye or be ſo killed during this Rebellion, that the Coroner cannot have Inſpection of their bodyes, their Heires ſhall have no benefit by Our Inſtructions of Grace to Our Court of Wards; The Benefit of which, We ſhall ever be carefull that all Our good Subjects may fully enjoy. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the Eight day of March, in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1642.



BY THE KING.

His Majesties *Proclamation on the behalfe of Sir* Ralph Hopton *and his proceedings in the Counties of* Cornewall *and* Devon, *by virtue of His* Majesties *Commission.*

WHEREAS We have been lately informed of an Order pretended to be made in the House of Commons, wherein the Loyall and dutifull carriage of Sir *Ralph Hopton* to Vs, and in obedience to Our just commands, in Our Counties of *Cornewall* and *Devon*, is much inveighed against, and stiled to be Hostile and Rebellious, and upon the complaint of one *William Strode* (a Person whom We have accused, and is notoriously known to be guilty of High Treason, and endeavouring to take away Our Life from Vs) the Estate of the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* is by that Order, without the least colour of Iustice or pretence of Legall power, sequestred into the hands of the said *Strode*; We have thought Our selfe obliged in Honour and Iustice to Our selfe, the said Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and such other Loyall and dutifull Persons who joyne with him in Our Service to declare, that the House of Commons, hath not the least power to sequester or dispose of the Estates of any of Our Subjects, or can usurpe the same, without destroying the interest and Property they were borne to; And to publish to all Our good Subjects, that the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* with other Persons of Honour and Quality being long since imployed in a Peaceable manner, and according to the known Lawes of the Land, to preserve the Peace of Our County of *Somerset*, then endangered by the Faction and Sedition of some turbulent Persons there, where the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* and his Ancestors had long lived with great Reputation; and to oppose that illegall and grievous imposition of the *Militia* upon Our good Subjects of that County, that the Lord Marquesse *Hartford*, and all the considerable Gentry of that Our County being there together in their own Country, where there Estates lay, and where they had alwaies lived, were by force and violence of a Rebellious Army assaulted and driven from their own Houses, insomuch as We were compelled to send Our Commission to the said Lord Marquesse under Our Great seale of England, to be Our Generall, and to raise Forces to resist and subdue that desperate Rebellion, which nevertheless got so great a head, by the Malice and Industry of ill Instruments, infuseing into the mindes of Our weak Subjects, wicked and groundlesse Lyes of Our intention to take away their Estates from them by Our Commission of Array, that the said Lord Marquesse, and all such of Our good and dutifull Subjects, who had expressed a sense of their duty and Affection to Vs, being most of the eminent Gentry, and persons of greatest quality and fortune, were compelled to leave that Country, since which time, the said Lord Marquesse having brought the Forces raised by him to Vs, We have sent Our Commission under Our Great Seale of England, to the said Sir *Ralph Hopton*, that he with the Assistance of those Persons of Honour and Quality, who have since joyned with him, and whose particular services We shall alwaies remember, and hope to reward, might raise such Forces as might subdue the Rebellion in those parts, and defend Our good Subjects there from the Force and Violence of their fellow Subjects. And We doe therefore declare to all Our loving Subjects, That what Forces soever the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* hath raised, or what Acts soever he hath done in pursuance of Our said Commands, and by vertue of Our said Commission, the same have been done by Our Royall Authority, and that he is so farre from being guilty of Disloyalty or Rebellion against Vs, that he and such of Our good Subjects as have assisted him have resisted and opposed only Rebells, who without any Colour of Law or Right have, and doe use their utmost power to destroy Vs, to suppresse the true reformed Protestant Religion on the behalfe of Anabaptists, Brownists, and other Sectaries, to take away the Liberty and Property of Our good Subjects, and to alter the whole frame of Government so long setled, and so happily enjoyed in this Kingdome. And We doe straitly forbid and inhibite all manner of Persons to presume to yeeld any obedience to the said Order, or any way to meddle with the Estate of the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* to his prejudice, or to interrupt his Tenants or Officers in their quiet and peaceable enjoying the same: which if any shall presume to doe, We shall look upon them as Persons disaffected to Vs, and countenancers and fomenters of those dissentions which so neerely threaten the ruine of this Kingdom. And We farther Will and Command all Our good Subjects of Our Counties of *Cornewall*, *Devon*, and *Somerset*, that they be aiding and assisting to the said Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and use their utmost power for the subduing the Rebells now in Armes against Us in those parts, under the Command of the Earle of *Stamford*, and for the apprehending the said Earle, and such other persons whom We have particularly excepted out of Our Proclamation of Pardon for the said severall Counties, that We may proceed against them as Traitors by the known Rules and Lawes of the Land. And We doe hereby declare, That as We shall alwaies remember the singular courage of Our County of *Cornewall*, and such of Our good Subjects of *Devon* and *Somerset*, who have assisted them in their notable Zeale and Affection to Vs, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject, so whosoever shall assist the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* with Horse, Armes, Plate, or Mony, shall doe a most acceptable service unto Vs, & We shall carefully pay all such summes of Mony as shall be so lent to him, And whosoever shall have the hard fortune to loose his Life in that Service, We shall grant the Wardship of his Heyre to his own use without Rent or Fine, when on the contrary, the Heires of such who shall fall in the Rebellion against Us, must expect no favour from Vs. Lastly Our pleasure is, That this Our Proclamation be read in all the Churches and Chappels within Our said Counties of *Somerset*, *Devon*, and *Cornewall*, that all Our Subjects may take notice of Our Will and Pleasure herein. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD *this Thirteenth day of March, in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the University. 1642.

66

By the King.

A Proclamation forbidding all His Majesties Subjects belonging to the Trained Bands, or Militia of this Kingdom, to Rise, March, Muster, or Exercise, by vertue of any Order or Ordinance of one, or both Houses of Parliament, without Consent or Warrant from His Majestie, upon pain of punishment, according to the Laws.

WHereas, by the Statute made in the seventh yeer of King EDWARD the first, The Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realm affirmed in Parliament, That to the King it belongeth, and His part it is by His Royall Seigniorie, straitly to defend wearing of Armour, and all other Force against the Peace, at all times when it shall please Him, and to punish them which shall do contrary, according to the Laws and Usages of the Realm, and hereunto all Subjects are bound to aid the King, as their Soveraign Lord, at all seasons, when need shall be. And whereas we understand, That expresly contrary to the said Statute, and other good Laws of this Our Kingdom, under colour and pretence of an Ordinance of Parliament, without Our Consent, or any Commission or Warrant from Us, The trained Bands and Militia of this Kingdom, have been lately, and are intended to be put in Arms, and drawn into Companies in a warlike manner, whereby the peace and quiet of Our Subjects is, or may be disturbed: We being desirous by all gracious and fair Admonitions to prevent, That some Malignant Persons in this Our Kingdom, do not by degrees seduce Our good Subjects from their due Obedience to Us, and the Laws of this Our Kingdom, subtilly endeavouring by a generall Combustion or Confusion to hide their mischievous Designes and Intentions against the Peace of this Our Kingdom, and under a specious pretence of putting Our Trained Bands into a Posture, draw and engage Our good Subjects in a warlike Opposition against Us, as Our Town of Hull is already, by the Treason of Sir John Hotham, who at first pretended to put a Garrison into the same, onely for Our Security and Service.

We do therefore by this Our Proclamation expresly Charge and Command all Our Sheriffs, and all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Serjeant Majors, Captains, Officers, and Souldiers belonging to the Trained Bands of this Our Kingdom; and likewise all High and Petty-Constables, and other Our Officers and Subjects whatsoever, upon their Allegiance, and as they tender the Peace of this Our Kingdom, Not to Muster, Leavie, Raise, or March, or to Summon, or Warn upon any warrant, Order, or Ordinance from one, or both Our Houses of Parliament (whereto We have not, or shall not give Our expresse Consent) any of Our Trained Bands, or other Forces, to Rise, Muster, March, or Exercise, without expresse warrant under Our Hand, or warrant from Our Sheriffe of the County, grounded upon a particular Writ, to that purpose under Our great Seal. And in case any of Our Trained Bands shall Rise, or gather together contrary to this Our Command, We shall then call them in due time to a strict Account, and proceed Legally against them as Violators of the Laws, and Disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at York, the seven and twentieth day of May 1642.

Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of JOHN BILL. 1642.

By the King.

A Proclamation forbidding all His Majesties Subjects belonging to the Trained Bands or *Militia* of this Kingdom to Rise, March, Muster, or Exercise by vertue of any Order or Ordinance of one, or both Houses of Parliament, without consent or Warrant from His Majesty, upon pain of punishment according to the Laws.

WHereas by the Statute made in the seventh Yeer of King *Edward* the first, *The Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realm, affirmed in Parliament, That to the King it belongeth, & His part it is by his royall Seignioority, straitly to defend wearing of Armour, & all other force against the Peace, at all times when it shall please Him, and to punish them which shall do contrary, according to the Laws & Usages of the Realm; and hereunto all subjects are bound to aid the King, as their Soveraign Lord, at all seasons, when need shall be.* And whereas we understand, That expresly contrary to the said Statute, and other good Laws of this Our Kingdom, under colour and pretence of an Ordinance of Parliament, without Our consent, or any Commission or Warrant from Us, The Trained Bands and *Militia* of this Kingdom have been lately, and are intended to be put in Arms, and drawn into Companies in a War-like manner, whereby the Peace and quiet of Our Subjects is, or may be disturbed: We being desirous by all gracious and fair Admonitions to prevent, That some malignant Persons in this Our Kingdom, do not by degrees seduce Our good Subjects from their due Obedience to Vs, and the Laws of this Our Kingdom, subtilly endeavouring, by a generall Combustion or Coufusion, to hide their mischievous Designes and Intentions against the the Peace of this Our Kingdom, and under a specious pretence of putting Our Trained Bands into a Posture, draw and engage Our good Subjects in a Warlike Opposition against Vs, as Our Town of *Hull* is already, by the Treason of Sir *John Hotham*, who at first pretended to put a Garrison into the same, onely for Our Security and Service.

We do therefore by this Our Proclamation expresly Charge and Command all Our Sheriffs, and all Colonells, Lievtenant-Colloncls, Sarjeant Majors, Captains, Officers, and Souldiers belonging to the Trained Bands of this Our Kingdom, and likewise all High and Petty-Constables, and other Our Officers and Subjects whatsoever, upon their Allegeance, and as they tender the Peace of this Our Kingdom, Not to Muster, Leavy, Raise, or March, or to Summon, or Warn upon any Warrant, Order, or Ordinance from one, or both Our Houses of Parliament (whereto We have not, or shall not give Our expresse Consent) any of Our Trained Bands, or other Forces, to Raise, Muster, March, or Exercise, without expresse Warrant under Our Hand, or Warrant from Our Sheriff of the County, grounded upon a particular Writ to that purpose, under Our great Seal. And in case any of Our Trained Bands shall Rise, or gather together, contrary to this Our Command, We shall then call them in due time to a strict Account, and proceed Legally against them as Violaters of the Laws, and Disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at *York*, the seven and twentieth day of *May*, 1642.

By the King.

OUr Will and Pleasure is, That the Ministers, Free-holders, Farmers, and substantiall Copy-Holders of this Our County of *York*, do assemble and meet together at *Heworth Moor*, neer Our City of *York*, upon Friday in *Whitson*-week (according to former Summons) by nine of the clock in the Morning. For that We are informed there are divers Faires to be kept in this Our County the day following, at which time many of them may have necessary occasion to be absent: And therefore, out of Our tenderneſſe and care of Our good Subjects, We have thought fit to give this early Notice, to the end the said Inhabitants may be put to as little Preiudice as may be. And this Our Pleasure, We require, to be forthwith Printed, and Copies thereof to be speedily published and dispersed by the Sheriff of this County: For which this shall be sufficient Warrant.

Given at Our Court at *York*, the seven and twentieth day of *May*, 1642.

Imprinted first at *York*, and now Reprinted at *London*. *June* 9. 1642.

By the King.

A Proclamation forbidding all His Majesty's Subjects passing

By the King.

A Proclamation forbidding all Levies of Forces without His Majeſties expreſſe pleaſure, ſignified under His Great Seal, and all Contributions or Aſsiſtance to any ſuch Levies.

WHereas, under pretence that We intend to make War againſt the Parliament (the contrary whereof is notoriouſly known to all that are here, and as we hope by this time apparent to all other Our Subjects, as well by Our Declaration of the ſixteenth of June, as by the Teſtimonie of all Our Nobility and Councell, who are here upon the place) And by colour of the Authoritie of both Houſes of Parliament (a major part whereof are now abſent from London) by the contrivance of ſome few evill perſons, diſguiſing and colouring their pernicious Deſignes and hoſtile Preparations under the plauſible names of The preſervation of publike Peace, and defence of Us, and both Houſes of Parliament from Force and Violence, it hath been endeavoured to raiſe Troopes of Horſe and other Forces:

And for that purpoſe they have prevailed, not onely to prohibit Our own Moneys to be paid to Us, or to Our uſe, but, by the Name and Authoritie of Parliament, to excite Our Subjects to contribute their Aſsiſtance to them, by bringing in Moneys, Plate, or underWriting to furniſh and maintain Horſes, Horſinen, and Arms; And to that purpoſe certain Propoſitions or Orders (as they are ſtyled by them) have been Printed, Whereby they have endeavoured to engage the Power and Authoritie of Parliament (as if the two Houſes, without Us, had that Power and Authoritie) to ſave harmleſſe, all thoſe that ſhall ſo contribute, from all Prejudice and Inconvenience that may befall them by occaſion thereof.

And although we well hope that theſe Malignant perſons (whoſe Actions do now ſufficiently declare their former Intentions) will be able to prevail with few of Our good people to contribute their Power or Aſsiſtance unto them; yet, leſt any of Our Subjects (taking upon truſt what thoſe Men affirm) without Weighing the grounds of it, or the danger to Us, themſelves, and the Common-wealth, which would enſue thereupon, ſhould indeed beleeve (what theſe perſons would inſinuate, and have them to beleeve) That ſuch their Contribution and Aſsiſtance would tend to the preſervation of the publike Peace, and the Defence of Us and both Houſes of Parliament, and that thereby they ſhould not incur any danger;

We, that we might not be Wanting (as much as in Us lieth) to foreſhew and to prevent the danger which may fall thereupon, Have hereby thought good to declare and publiſh unto all Our loving Subjects, That by the Laws of the Land, the power of raiſing of Forces or Arms, or leavying of War for the defence of the Kingdom, or otherwiſe, hath always belonged to Us, and and to Us onely, and that by no Power of either, or both Houſes of Parliament, or otherwiſe, contrary to Our perſonall Commands, any Forces can be raiſed, or any War leavied.

And therefore, by the Statute of the seventh yeer of Our famous Progenitour, King Edward the first, Whereas there had been then some variances betwixt him and some great Lords of the Realm, and, upon Treaty thereupon, it was agreed, that in the next Parliament after provision should be made, That in all Parliaments, and all other Assemblies which should be in the Kingdom for ever, that every man should come without Force and Armour, well and peaceably: Yet at the next Parliament when they met together to take advice of this Businesse (though it concerned the Parliament it self) the Lords and Commons would not take it upon them, but answered, That it belonged to the King to defend Force of Armour, and all other Force against the Peace at all times when it pleased him, and to punish them which should do contrary, according to the Laws and Usages of the Realm, and that they were bound to aid him, as their Soveraign Lord, at all seasons when need should be. And accordingly in Parliament, in after times, the King alone did issue his Proclamations, prohibiting bearing of Arms by any person, in, or neer the Citie where the Parliament was, excepting such of the Kings Servants as he should depute, or should be deputed by his Commandment, and also excepting the Kings Ministers. And by the Statute of Northampton, made in the second yeer of King Edward the third, it is Enacted, That no man, of what condition soever he be (except the Kings Servants, in his presence, and his Ministers in executing the Kings Precepts, or of their Office, and such as be in their company assisting them) go, nor ride Armed by night or day in Fairs, Markets, nor in the presence of the Justices, or other Ministers, nor in no part elsewhere.

And this power of raising Forces to be solely in the King, is so known and inseparable a right to the Crown, That when, in the reign of King Henry the eight, there being a sudden Rebellion, the Earl of Shrewsbury, without Warrant from the King, did raise Arms for the suppression thereof, and happily suppressed it, yet was he forced to obtain his Pardon. And whereas the Duke of Glocester, and other great Lords, in the eleventh yeer of King Richard the second (upon pretence of the good of the King and Kingdom, the King being then not of age, and led away, as they alleadged, by evil Counsellours) did raise Forces, and by them mastered their Adversaries. In that Parliament (such as it was, for it was held and kept with Force, how good use soever hath been made of the Presidents therein) they procured a speciall Act of Pardon for their raising of Men, and that those Assemblies should not be drawn into example for the time to come.

And as no man can leavie War, or raise Forces without the King, so much lesse against the personall Commands of the King opposed thereunto: For, by the Statute of the 25. yeer of King Edward the third (which is but Declaratory of the old Law in that point) it is Treason to leavie War against the King in his Realm; within the construction of which Statute, it is true (which was said in the late Declaration, under the name of both Houses of Parliament, of the 26. of May last) leavying War (in some sense) against the Kings Authority (though not intended against his Person) is leavying War against the King: And therefore the raising of Forces, though upon pretence of removing of some evil Counsellors from about the Queen, hath been adjudged Treason, in the Case of the late Earle of Essex in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in divers other Cases. (And We wish all Our Subjects to consider, whether, if men shall be raised contrary to Our Proclamation, and against Our will, it be not against Our Authority.) But it is as true (and was never denied, but in that Declaration) That the raising of Forces against the Kings personall Commund (being no Ideot, nor Infant, uncapable of understanding to Command) being accompanied with his presence, is, and is most properly leavying of war against the King; For if it be a sufficient pretence for raising of Men against the Kings person, that it is for the defence of the Kings Authority, and of his Kingdom (though against his expresse Commund and Proclamation) the Irish Rebels will have colour for their horrid Rebellion; For they say (though it be notoriously false) It is for the defence of the Kings Authority, and of his Kingdom; And Wat Tyler, and Jack Cade, and Kett the Tanner wanted not publike Pretences, which were perhaps just causes of Complaints, though not of raising of Men.

And though these persons have gone about subtilly to distinguish betwixt Our Person and Our Authority, as if, Because Our Authority may be where Our Person is not, that therefore, Our Person may be where Our Authority is not; We require all Our good Subjects to take notice of the Law (which is in Print and full Force) * That their Allegiance is due unto the naturall Person of their Prince, and not to his Crown or Kingdom distinct from his naturall Capacitie. And that by the Oath of Ligeance at the Common Law (which all persons above the age of twelve yeers are, or ought to be sworn unto) they are bound to be true and faithfull, not to the King onely as King, but to Our Person as King CHARLES, and to bear Us truth and faith of Life and Member, and earthly Honour; and that they shall neither know nor hear of any ill or damage intended to Us that they shall not defend. And that When, in the time of King Edward the second, Hugh Spencer being discontented with the King, caused a Bill to be Written, Wherein was contained amongst other things, That Homage and the Oath of Allegiance was more by reason of the Kings Crown (that is, his Kingdom) then of his Person; and that seeing the King cannot be reformed by suit of Law, if the King will not redresse and put away that which is ill for the Common People, and hurtfull to the Crown That the thing ought to be put away by force, and that his Leiges be bound to Govern in aid of Him, and in default of Him; he was condemned for it by two Parliaments, and perpetually banished the Kingdom.

* Cook 7. Rep. Calvins Case.

We have made mention of these cases, not so much to cleer Our Right, That we alone have the power of raising Forces, and none of Our Subjects, either in Parliament or out of Parliament against Our Will, or personall Command (which We think no man that hath the least knowledge in Our Laws, and is not led away by private Interests, and may speak his minde freely, Will deny, nor was ever questioned in any Parliament before this time) as to let them see how dangerous the effect and consequence of raising of Forces, Without Us, may be unto Us, and to the Common-Wealth, under pretence of Defence of both.

And though We cannot doubt of the affections of Our good Subjects, considering their interest is involved with Ours, and how precious the peace of the Kingdom is, and ought to be unto them; and that according to the Words of the Statute of the eleventh yeer of King Henry the seventh, and the eighteenth Chapter, By the duty of their Allegiance they are bounden to serve and assist Us at all seasons When need shall require.

Yet, to the end that Our good Subjects may know What their duty is, and What We expect from them, and that all others, Who, through Malice or private Interests, shall be transported beyond their duties, may be left Without excuse; We do therefore by this Our Proclamation charge and command all Our Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they tender Our Honour and Safety, and the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom, that they presume not to raise or leavie any Horses, Horsmen, or Arms, or any Forces Whatsoever, by colour of any Authority Whatsoever, Without Our expresse pleasure signified under Our great Seal, (other then such as shall be raised, leavied and impressed by the Order, as well of Our Self, as of both Houses of Parliament, according to an Act made this Sessions, intituled, An Act for the better raising and leavying of Souldiers for the present defence of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* (by Justices of Peace, and otherwise, in such manner as is prescribed in the said Act) or Contribute, or give any Assistance in Money, Plate, finding of Horses, horsmen, or Arms, or any other Wayes, to or for any such Preparation, Levie, or Forces: And that such of Our good Subjects, who through Ignorance have been misled to consent or subscribe to any such Leavie, Contribution, or Assistance, forthWith, upon publication of this Our Proclamation, desist from continuing such their Contribution or Assistance, or giving any Countenance to any such Leavies, at their utmost perils.

And We do likewise straitly Charge and Command as well all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Majors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers Whatsoever, That they use their utmost endeavours, as well for publishing this Our Proclamation, as for the suppressing of all Leavies, or Forces raised, or to be raised Without or against Our consent: As also all other Our loving Subjects, That they be attending, Aiding, and Assisting Our said Officers and Ministers therein, as they, and every of them Will answer it at their utmost perils.

Given at Our Court at York the eighteenth day of June, in the eighteenth yeer of Our Reign. 1642.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1642.



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69.

By the King.

A Proclamation to inform all Our loving Subjects of the Lawfulneſſe of Our Commiſsions of Array, iſſued into the ſeverall Counties of Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, and of the uſe of them: And commanding them to obey Our Commiſſioners therein named, in the Execution of their ſaid Commiſsions.

WHereas by the Laws of this Land, the Ordering and Governing of the *Militia* of the Kingdom, for the preventing and ſuppreſſion of all Invaſions and Rebellions, hath (as a moſt known and undoubted right and prerogative) belonged in all times ſolely to Our Self and Our Progenitors, Kings of *England*. And accordingly we have heretofore awarded Commiſſions of Lieutenancie into the ſeverall Counties of this Our Realm, for the governing and exerciſing of the Souldiory and Trained Bands there, like as Queen *Elizabeth* and Our dear Father, both of happy memory, had done before Us. And therein (amongſt other things) gave power to the Commiſſioners in each County, to Levie, call together, Arm, Array, Train, and Muſter Our Subjects inhabiting in the ſaid ſeverall Counties, and to conduct and lead them againſt all Our Enemies, and all Rebels and Traitors from time to time, as often as need ſhould require.

All which Commiſſions (although We did, ſince the beginning of this Parliament, grant the like for the County of *York*, to the now Earl of *Eſſex*, with the privity of both Our Houſes of Parliament, and without exception from either) have, without hearing any of Our Councell learned, been ſince Voted in Our ſaid Houſes of Parliament to be illegall and void; the reaſon whereof We have not yet been informed of, nor can imagine: For that neither any illegall Clauſe (if any ſuch be) in thoſe Commiſſions, nor any exceſſe or abuſe of their Authority, by any Lieutenants or their Deputies, in raiſing of Moneys, taxing of the Inhabitants, or otherwiſe could, by Law, make void any ſuch Powers as in themſelves were lawfull to be granted and put in execution.

And whereas, in caſe of danger and neceſſity, it had been more ſuitable to the condition of the times, and the good liking of Our Subjects (who cannot be well pleaſed with any new wayes, how ſpacious ſoever) that Our Houſes of Parliament ſhould have taken Order that Our Commiſſions of Lieutenancie (the Courſe whereof had ſo long continued) ſhould, for the preſent, have been put in execution, at leaſtwiſe ſuch part thereof as was undeniably and unqueſtionably legall, and was ſufficient for the purpoſes before mentioned, or that (according to the like Preſidents in former times) they would have deſired Us to have granted new Commiſſions of that nature, omitting ſuch Clauſes as might juſtly have been excepted againſt, which we would not have denied; and not to have called in ſo ſuddenly for thoſe Commiſſions to be cancelled, as was done (though we know not by what Law) in Our Houſe of Peers. Yet notwithſtanding, Our two Houſes of Parliament, inſtead of ſuch Our Commiſſions, under pretence of evident and imminent danger, and urgent and inevitable neceſſity of putting Our Subjects into a poſture of Defence, have made a late Order for the ſetling of the *Militia*, under the name of an Ordinance (which two or three ſeverall times had been refuſed by the major part of Peers) and being made, not only without, but againſt Our Conſent (the reaſons whereof are ſufficiently known to all Our Subjects) is not only without any one warrantable Preſident of former times (as We beleeve) but (as we are well aſſured) void in Law.

Wherefore, out of the care which We have of Our people, leſt under the pretence of danger, neceſſity, and want of Authority from Us to put them into a Military Poſture, they ſhould be drawn and ingaged in any oppoſition againſt Us or Our juſt Authority; and that they may know they are by Us otherwiſe provided for, and ſecured againſt all juſt cauſes of Fears and Dangers from any Force in a legall way (for We are reſolved to rule and govern Our Subjects according to Our known Laws only) We have thought fit, for the preſent, hereby thus timely to publiſh and declare, That We have awarded into the ſeverall Counties of Our Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, Our ſeverall Commiſſions of Array, thereby giving power to ſeverall perſons of Honour, Reputation, and Eſtate in the ſaid Counties, for the ſafety and defence of Us, Our Kingdom, and Our good Subjects from time to time, as it ſhall be needfull to Array, Train, Arm, and Muſter Our Subjects inhabiting in the ſaid Counties, and in caſe of imminent danger, to conduct and lead them for the deſtruction of Our Enemies, and in the defence of their Countrey and the Kingdom.

Which power of granting Commiſſions for the defence of Us and Our Kingdom, as it is inherent in Us, and inſeparable from Our Crown, ſo it hath been warranted by Preſidents of the like Commiſſions in all Ages, both before and ſince the grant of the great Charter by King *Henry* the third, down to the very time that Commiſſions of Lieutenancie were granted, and was agreed to be legall even by the two learned Judges, Sir *George Crook*, and Sir *Richard Hutton* (amongſt all the reſt) in their Arguments, which concluded on the Subjects part in Our Exchequer-Chamber in Maiſter *Hampdens* Caſe, as by the ſame (now ſince printed) may appear, together with divers particular Records in ſeverall Ages therein mentioned, to which many more may be added.

And in theſe Our Commiſſions, to prevent all manner of Exception, We have, in the powers given to Our Commiſſioners, in all points followed that Commiſſion of Array, which was agreed upon by the King and both Houſes of Parliament, after conference with the Judges of the Realm, in the fifth yeer of King *Henry* the fourth, and was done upon the deſire of the Commons, to have ſome alterations from former Commiſſions in certain overſtrict Clauſes, whereunto nevertheleſſe no exception was taken for the legalitie, but the Kings Aſſent acknowledged as an Act of great Grace, as appeareth by the Parliament Rolls of that yeer. Since which time Commiſſions of Array have frequently iſſued for prevention of danger, either of Enemies abroad or at home (in both which reſpects Our Houſes of Parliament have voted this Kingdom to be in danger) the ſame being indeed the old ordinary way for the preſervation of the King and Kingdom, who muſt not delay their preparation till ſuch danger break forth into Action, and ſo perhaps prove too late. And theſe Commiſſions of Array were not diſcontinued, till by reaſon of the Commiſſions of Lieutenancie (which in ſubſtance contained the powers given by thoſe Commiſſions of Array) they came to be of little uſe.

And, whereas by the Statute of the fourth and fifth yeers of the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary* King and Queen of *England*, it is enacted, That if any perſon or perſons that ſhall be commanded generally or ſpecially to Muſter afore any ſuch as ſhall have Authority or Commandment for the ſame, by, or from the King, or by any Lieutenant, Warden, or other perſon or perſons authoriſed for the ſame, do willingly abſent him or themſelves from the ſame Muſters, having no true and reaſonable excuſe of Sickneſſe, or other lawfull Impediment, or at their apparence at ſuch Muſters, do not bring with them ſuch their beſt Furniture, or Array and Armour, as he or they ſhall then have for his or their own perſon in readineſſe, that ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch default and offence, incur ſuch penalties, and to be inflicted in ſuch manner as by the ſaid Statute are limited. Which Statute is in full force.

We do therefore, by this Our Proclamation, expreſly charge and command all Our Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, Majors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other Our Officers, and other Our loving Subjects of Our ſeverall Counties of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales* reſpectively, That they be attending, aiding, aſſiſting, counſelling, and at the commandment of the ſaid Commiſſioners of Our ſeverall Counties reſpectively in the execution of their Commiſſions, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt perils.

And although We can nothing doubt that any of Our loving Subjects ſhall or will oppoſe or hinder Our ſaid Commiſſioners in the Execution of their ſaid Commiſſions, by putting in Execution any Power touching the *Militia*, not warranted by Our Authoritie, or otherwiſe diſturbing Our ſaid Commiſſioners in Execution of Our Service, conſidering the extreame danger wherein ſuch Act may, upon the ſeverall Circumſtances, by the ſtrict conſtruction of the Law involve them: Yet, leſt any ill-affected Perſons, too far preſuming upon Our Clemency, and in hope of impunity or pardon, ſhould dare to offend Us, and Our Laws, contrary to this Our Proclamation; We do hereby declare to all Our Subjects, That whoſoever ſhall, after this Our Proclamation publiſhed, do any thing in oppoſition of Our Commiſſioners, by diſobeying their Commands, according to Law, or putting in Execution any other Command concerning the *Militia* of Our Kingdom, contrary to Law, We ſhall account them unworthy of Our Grace and Mercy, and ſuch as muſt expect, that Juſtice (how penall or capitall ſoever it be) ſhall be done upon them according to their demerits.

Given at Our Court at York *the twentieth day of June, in the eighteenth Yeer of Our Reign,* 1642.

Imprinted firſt at *York*, and now Reprinted at *London*. 1642.

By the King.

His Majesties Proclamation for the Adjournment of part of Michaelmasse Term.

THe Kings most Excellent Majestie taking into his Princely consideration the present miserable condition of his People of this his Kingdom, and the many Distractions whereinto they are fallen, and how impossible it is like to be for such as have Causes and Suits in Law to travell, and follow and prosecute the same, hath resolved, for the Safetie, Ease, and Relief of his People, to Adjourn part of the next Term of S. Michael now at hand, That is to say, From the first Return thereof, called A die Sancti Michaelis in tres Septimanas, untill the Return of In Octabis Sancti Martini next ensuing. His Majestie therefore of his especiall Favour and Clemencie doth hereby Declare, That he is pleased and contented to Adjourn the said Term of S. Michael, That is to say, From the Return of A die Sancti Michaelis in tres Septimanas, unto the said Return of In Octabis Sancti Martini, Which his Majestie signifieth to all and singular his loving Subjects of this his Realm, to the intent that they and every of them which hath cause or commandment to appear in any of his Majesties Courts at Westminster, in, or at the said Return of A die Sancti Michaelis in tres Septimanas, or in, or at any day or time from, and after the said Return of A die Sancti Michaelis in tres Septimanas, and before the said Return of In Octabis Sancti Martini, may tarry at their dwellings, or where their businesse otherwise shall lie, without resorting to any of the said Courts for that cause before the said Return of In Octabis Sancti Martini next coming, and that without danger of Forfeiture, Penaltie, or Contempt to incurre towards his Majestie in that behalf.

And nevertheless his Majesties pleasure is, that two of his Justices, that is to say, of either Bench one, shall the first day of the Term of S. Michael, called A die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas, according to the ancient order of the Laws, keep the Essoynes of the said A die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas, at which Return of A die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas, writs of Adjournment shall be directed to the said Justices, giving them authority to Adjourn the said Term of S. Michael, that is to say, A die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas untill the said Return of In Octabis Sancti Martini, as before is said: And the said Adjournment shall be made in the first day of the said A die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas commonly called the day of the Essoines.

And further, his Majesties pleasure is, that all Matters, Causes and Suits, depending in any of his other Courts, between party and party, as in his Highnesse Courts of Chancerie, and Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liveries, and Dutchy of Lancaster shall have continuance, and the parties shall have day, from the date of these presents, unto In Octabis Sancti Martini, as before is said: Willing and commanding all and every of his Majesties Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, to whom it doth or shall appertain, to observe and keep their Assemblies, and Appearances with all their Returns, and Certificates in his Highnesse said Courts at Westminster, In Octabis Sancti Martini next, then and there to be holden and kept, and there to do their Offices, and duties in every behalf, in like manner and form as they should, or ought to have done, if this present Proclamation had not been had, or made, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

Given at Our Court at *Shrewesbury*, the fourth day of *October*, in the eighteenth yeer of Our Reign.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by ROBERT BARKER, Printer to the Kings most excellent MAJESTIE: And by the Assignes of JOHN BILL. MDCXLII.

Proclamation.

By the King.

His Majesties offer of Pardon to the Rebells now in Arms against Him.

WHereas an Actuall and Open Rebellion is raised, and severall Armies marching against Us, under the Command and Conduct of Robert Earl of Essex, and other persons under his Commissions and Authority, who falsely pretend that what they do, is by vertue of Our Authority, and for Our Service, and so seduce many of Our weak Subjects from their dutie and Allegiance, into this horrid and odious Rebellion against Us; We do therefore declare the said Robert Earl of Essex, and all such who by any Commission under him have Leavied, or do command any Souldiers, to be guilty of High Treason, and that this Rebellion is raised to take away Our life from Us; To destroy Our Posterity; To change the blessed Protestant Religion established by the Laws of the Land; To suppresse the Law of the Kingdom, and to take away the Liberty of the Subject, and to subject both to an unlimited Arbitrary Power. And We do therefore will and command all Our loving Subjects upon their Allegiance, and their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, that they apprehend the said Earl of Essex, and all such who by vertue of any Commission under him have Leavied, or do now Command any Souldiers in any places of this Kingdom, as guilty of High Treason. And to any common Souldiers so raised, We do grant Our free and generall Pardon, as to Persons seduced by the cunning and falshood of the Authours of this Rebellion, if such Souldiers shall disband within six dayes after the publishing of this Our Proclamation, so they commit no Hostile Act in the mean while against Us. And if such Souldier or Souldiers shall within that time apprehend and bring before Us, or any Officers of Our Army, the bodies of any of the Commanders or Officers now in Rebellion against Us, he and they, besides their Pardons, shall receive such liberall rewards by Pensions or otherwise, as their severall services in respect of the qualities of the Persons so apprehended shall deserve. And if any Commander or Officer of any of the Armies now in Rebellion against Us, shall within four dayes after this Our Proclamation published, being convinced in his Conscience of his damnable offence against God and Us, in assisting this odious Rebellion, return to his Allegiance, and repair to Our Army, and commit no Hostile Act in the mean while against Us, We shall not onely pardon him, but so far imploy him as his quality and demeanour shall deserve; Except all such persons whom We have before excepted in Our Declaration of the twelfth of the last August. And we do hereby require all Our loving Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, upon their Allegiance, and as they tender the cause of God, (the Protestant Religion being invaded, and threatned to be rooted up by Anabaptists, Brownists, and Atheists) of Us and Our Posterity, (Our life being sought after by this Rebellion) and of themselves (the Law and Liberty of the Subject being in apparent hazard to be subjected to an Arbitrary Lawlesse Power of a few Schismaticall, Factious and Ambitious persons) to assist Us in person, or with the Loan of Money, Plate and Horses in this Our great necessity.

And We do further declare to all Our loving Subjects, That as We have and shall take all possible care to prevent the sufferings of Our good people by the Souldiers of Our Army, so what ever pressures shall unavoidably fall upon them, by reason of the violence offered unto Us, in seising and detaining Our own Money and Revenue from Us, We do promise in the word of a King to satisfie them for the same as soon as God shall enable Us. And the better to encourage Our good Subjects to aid and assist Us in this Our necessary defence, to which their duty to God and Us obliges them, We do declare, That whosoever shall lose his life in this Service, the Wardship of his Heir shall be granted by Us without Rent or Fine to his own use, And We shall hold Our Self obliged to take all possible care for the Support, Relief and Protection of all their Wives and Children, who shall have the hard fortune to die in this Service.

Given at Our Court at *Edge-Hill*, this 24. day of October, in the eighteenth yeer of Our Reign.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1642.

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation of His* Majesties *Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of* Devon.

WHEREAS We have taken notice, that by the Malice, Industry and Importunity of severall ill-affected and seditious persons in Our County of *Devon*, very many of Our weake and seduced Subjects of that Our County have not only been drawne to exercise the *Militia*, under colour of a pretended Ordinance, without and against Our Consent (a Crime of a very high nature, if We would strictly enquire thereinto) but have made Contributions of Plate, Money and Horses towards the maintenance of the Army now in Rebellion against Vs; We doe hereby publish and declare, That We are graciously pleased to attribute the Crimes and Offences of Our said Subjects of that County to the power and Faction of their seducers, Who, We beleeve, by Threates, Menaces, and false Informations compelled and led them into these actions of undutifullnesse and disloyalty towards Vs; And We doe therefore hereby offer Our free & gracious Pardon to all the Inhabitants of Our said County of *Devon*, for all Offences concerning the premises committed against Vs before the publishing of this Our Proclamation (except Sir *George Chudleigh*, and Sir *John Northcote* Baronets, Sir *Samuell Rolle*, and Sir *Nicholas Martyn* Knights,) against all which We shall proceed according to the Rules of the Law, as against Traitours and Stirrers of sedition against Vs, And whom We doe hereby require all Our Officers and Ministers of Iustice, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to apprehend and cause to be kept in safe Custody till Our Pleasure be further knowne. Provided that this Our Grace shall not extend to any Person, who after the publishing this Our Proclamation shall presume by Loane or Contribution to assist the said Army of Rebells, to assemble and Muster themselves in Armes without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand, to enter into any Oath of Association for opposing Vs and Our Army, or to succour or entertaine any of the Persons excepted in this Our Proclamation, or in Our Declaration of the 12. of *August*. But We must and doe declare, That whosoever shall hence forward be guilty of the premises, or of either of them, or shall give any obedience to any warrants concerning any Musters, Leavies, or Contributions for Leavies whatsoever, under any pretence of Authority whatsoever, either from the said Sir *George Chudleigh*, Sir *John Northcote*, Sir *Samuell Rolle*, and Sir *Nicholas Martyn*, or from any other persons whatsoever, without Our expresse consent declared under Our great Seale or Signe Manuall, shall be esteemed by Us as an Enemy to the publike Peace, a Person disaffected to Vs, and to the Religion and Lawes of the Kingdome, and shall accordingly receive condigne punishment, of which We give them timely notice, that they may proceed accordingly at their perills. And We doe hereby will and require Our high Sheriffe, Iustices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers, and loving Subjects to resist, oppose and apprehend all such Persons as shall presume to make any Leavies in that Our County, under what pretence soever without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand; And We likewise will and require them and every of them to be assistant to all such as shall either command the Traine Bands of that Our County, or make any Leavies in the same by virtue of Commission under Our great Seale or signe Manuall.

¶ *Given at Our Court at* Mayden-head, *this ninth day of* November, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.* 1642.

God save the King.



By the King.

A Proclamation for the better Government of His Majesties Army, and for the preventing the Plundring, Spoyling, and Robbing of His Majesties subjects, under any Pretence whatsoever, upon pain of the Punishments herein declared.

WE having taken into Our Princely and serious Consideration the great misery and ruine falling, and likely to fall upon Our good Subjects (if not timely prevented) by the Plundring, Robbing, and Spoyling of their houses, and taking from them their Money, Plate, Houshold-stuff, Cattle, and other goods, under pretence of their being disaffected to Us and Our Service; And these unjust and unlawfull Actions done by divers Souldiers of Our Army, and others sheltring themselves in the same, under that Title; Have, of Our tender commiseration of such their sufferings, as detesting all such horrid and barbarous proceedings, and for their future defence and preservation, thought fit to publish and declare Our Royall Pleasure to be; That from henceforth no Officer, Souldier, of Horse or Foot, or Party sent from Our Army, presume to search for, or seize upon any Money, Plate, Goods, or Houshold-stuff belonging to any of Our Subjects, of what Condition soever, without Our expresse Warrant for the same, under Our Sign Manuall, declaring the cause of such seizure: And if any, either Officer or Souldier of Our Army of Horse or Foot, presume from henceforth, to Plunder, Spoyl, or Rob any of Our People, or take from them any their Money, Plate, Houshold-stuff, or any Oxen, Sheep, or other Cattle, or any Victualls, Corn, Hay, or other Commodities or Provisions going to, or from any Our Markets or otherwise, being in the Grounds, Houses, or Possession of any Our Subjects, without giving full satisfaction for the same: Upon complaint made thereof, We will and command the Officer in chief of the Quarter within which such fact shall be committed, to proceed against such Offendor or Offendors by the Law Martiall, without Favour or Connivence, and cause him or them to be executed accordingly without mercy. And if any Officer in chief of such Quarter, shall either neglect or refuse to do Justice upon any person whatsoever, offending against any particular herein mentioned, Our Will is, and We do require the party grieved to repair unto Us, whereseever We shall remain, and appeal to Our Justice, which We shall be ever most ready to afford any of Our Subjects for redresse of their sufferings, in any the least kinde whatsoever. Likewise for the better Order in Our Army, and for the preservation of the due Government thereof, We do farther strictly Charge and Command all Officers and Souldiers, both of Horse and Foot of the same, as also all Parties sent out, That they, nor any of them, presume to depart or be absent from their Quarter, without a Passe or License under the Hand of the Officer commanding in chief in such Quarter of Our Army, upon pain of death; nor that any other, but such Our Officer in chief, presume to give any Passe or other License to any Officer or Souldier to be absent, upon pain of cashiering. And that Our Pleasure herein declared, may be fully observed, and produce the effects We intend, for the good and securitie of Our Subjects, We do hereby further repuire all the Officers commanding in chief, in any the Quarters of Our Army, to cause this Our Proclamation to be published and made known to all the officers and souldiers under their Command, and to see that severe and due punishment be inflicted upon such as shall henceforth offend against any the least Particulars herein before mentioned, as they and every of them expect to avoid our high displeasure for the neglect thereof.

Given at Our Court at *Reading*, the 25 day of *November*, in the eighteenth Yeer of Our Raign. 1642.

God save the King.

By the King.

DIEV ET MON DROIT.

BY THE KING

A Proclamation prohibiting the payment and receipt of Cuſtomes, and other Maritime Duties upon the late pretended ORDINANCE of both Houſes of PARLIAMENT.



WEE have made ſo many Declarations of Our Royall Intentions concerning the preſerving of the Religion and Lawes of this Land, That Wee thinke it not fit oft to repeate, Though by Gods grace We ſeriouſly intend never to decline or depart from the ſame. But this ſeemes moſt ſtrange unto Vs, that whil'ſt (eſpecially at, and about LONDON) Our juſt and Legall Commands are not obeyed, other Orders and Ordinances, (for which there is no Legall foundation) which not onely diſcountenance, but overthrow the Lawes of the Land that ſettle Religion, and were the ſences of the Subjects property, are ſubmitted unto and obeyed by many of Our weaker Subjects: And amongſt theſe a blind obedience hath been yeelded unto the pretended Ordinance, for ſetling Cuſtomes without an act; of Parliament, when an Act this Parliament (received from Vs, and ſo underſtood by Vs; as one of the greateſt graces the Crowne ever conferred on the Subject) declares, no Cuſtome is due without an Act; and all ſuch perſones as receive the ſame incurr the forfeiture of a premunire. This We thought would not have found obedince from the Merc' ant, who underſtood what his owne benefit was thereby and could not be ignorant how penall it was in him to breake this Law; eſpecially when he found he paid his Cuſtome for ſupport of an unnaturall Warr againſt his Prince, and to foment an inteſtine and Civill diſſention which hath already, and may in the future produce ſo many Evills upon this poore People. But upon the menaces and uſage ſome received that denyed it, We find ſince a more generall Obedience in ſuch as Trade, then We expected, though We underſtand by it the Trade of the Kingdom is much leſſened. Nevertheleſſe We thought not fit untill this preſent, by any of Our Proclamations to prohibite the ſame, becauſe We hoped before this time; We having ſo often and by ſo many meanes endeavoured the ſame, ſome happy underſtanding might have beene between Vs, and both our Houſes of Parliament. But at preſent finding that the monyes ariſing from theſe Duties, are a great part of the fewell that maintaines this fire, and ſupports this unnaturall Rebellion againſt Vs, and heightens the Spirits of ſuch as have no Spirit to Peace, unleſſe they may deſtroy Vs Our Poſterity, and the ſetled government both of Church aod State; We doe hereby Declare to all Our People of what ſort ſoever, That whoſoever henceforward ſhall, by vertue of the pretended Ordinance of Parliament, pay any Monyes for Cuſtome or other Dutyes therein mentioned, other then to Our proper Miniſters, what is due to Us by the knowne Laws of the Kingdome, That We will proceed againſt him or them in due time, as an ill-affected perſon or perſons to the Peace of this Kingdome, and as ſuch as endeavour (as much as in them lyes) to hinder a true Intelligence betwixt Vs and Our People. And for ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall continue to require or receive the ſame contrary to the Statute made this Parliament, We ſhall likewiſe proceed againſt them according to the penalty in the ſaid Act, And becauſe (though the Law ought to have been every mans prohibition) We did not, untill this time, forbid the ſame, We doe hereby gtant our free pardon to all ſuch as formerly having either paid, or received theſe cuſtomes, ſhall henceforth refuſe the ſame, And to no other.

Given under Our Signe Manuall at Our Court at Oxford, *the ſixteenth day of* December, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

1642.

¶ A Proclamation to prevent Plundering:

BY

ROBERT *Earl of ESSEX, &c. Captain Generall of the Army raiſed and imployed for the defence of the Proteſtant Religion, King, Parliament and Kingdom.*

WHereas I am informed, That ſeverall Inſolencies and Outrages have been of late committed by ſome Troopers, and other Souldiers belonging to this Army, without the approbation or allowance of my ſelf, or the Officers of the Army, to the great prejudice of many the Inhabitants of this County of *Berks*, and Counties adjacent; I do hereby publiſh and declare, That if any Officer or Souldier, horſe or foot belonging to this Army, ſhall (after Proclamation hereof made by the Provoſt Marſhall Generall of the Army) upon any pretence whatſoever, ſeize, take, imbezill or purloin any the Horſes, Mares, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, or any other the Goods of any the Inhabitants of this County, or other the adjacent Counties, either Papiſt or Malignant, or other ill-affected perſon whatſoever, without ſpeciall and particular Warrant from my ſelf; That every ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall undergo and ſuffer ſuch puniſhment by death or otherwiſe, as the nature of the offence ſhall require: But in caſe any the Officers or Souldiers ſhall ſeize or take any the Horſes or Goods of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, coming or ſending ſupply of neceſſaries for the Army, that ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall ſuffer death without mercie. And if any Officer or Souldier of this Army ſhall by vertue of any Warrant, ſeize or take away the Horſes or Goods of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, and ſhall not within Two dayes next after the ſeizing of them repair unto my Quarter, to certifie unto me in writing whoſe Horſes and Goods have been ſo ſeized, and by whoſe Warrant, that they may be brought hither to be diſpoſed of by me, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall be deemed and accounted guilty of the breach of this Proclamation, and ſhall be proceeded againſt accordingly. And I do hereby further Declare, that if any the horſes or goods of any perſon or perſons inhabiting within this County, or any other adjacent Counties have bin unjuſtly ſeized or taken from them or any of them, upon his or their juſt complaint made unto me, I ſhall give preſent Order for the reſtitution of them according to juſtice. And laſtly, I do will and require all and every the high Conſtables of the ſeverall Diviſions within the counties of Berks, Southampton, and Oxon, that they do forthwith upon, and after Proclamation hereof made, make out ſeverall Warrants to the petty Conſtables, for the aſſeſſing and taxing of the ſeverall Parriſhes with ſuch Quantities of proviſion of all ſorts as they are ſtored with, and to make, and returne a Certificate within three dayes of ſuch aſſeſſements, what ſeverall quantities are aſſeſſed upon the ſaid Parriſhes, with the Names of ſuch perſons a ſhall refuſe to provide and ſend proviſions to the *Army* as aforeſaid, which Certificate is to be delivered into the hands of two or more of the Commiſſioners appointed to receive the ſame, that ſuch further order may be taken with the perſons ſo refuſing as ſhall be thought fit. And I do hereby Declare, that I expect that the ſeverall Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeverall Counties ſhould readily contribute their aſſiſtance herein, which I doubt not but they will do with the more cheerfulneſſe, it being for the ſupply of this Army which is rayſed for the defence of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, the preſervation of Gods true Religion, and the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subjects from violence and oppreſſion. And I do hereby will and require all the Officers and ſouldiers of this Army, and all others whom it may concern to be obedient hereunto, as they and every of them will anſwer the contrary at their uttermoſt perill: Given under my Hand and Seale at Armes, this twenty fourth day of *April*. 1643.

ESSEX.

It is his Excellencies pleaſure that this Proclamation be forthwith printed. Rob: Chambers, *Secr.*

London, Printed for *Edw: Husbands*. 1643.

A Proclamation to prevent Plunder

BY THE KING.

His Majesties Proclamation and Declaration concerning a Clause in one of the late Articles at Reading.

WHEREAS, by Our late Proclamation bearing date the Eighteenth day of *Aprill*, We did declare Our gratious Pleasure to grant Our free and generall Pardon to all Captains and Officers (not formerly excepted in any of Our Proclamations and Declarations) and to all Common-Souldiers then under the Command of the Earle of *Essex*, under the Conditions and Limitations expressed in Our said Proclamation, And that We would look upon such Persons as should returne to their due obedience to Us, as upon Persons seduced by the Cunning and Falshood of the Authors of the present Rebellion, and that if such Persons shall be willing to serve Us, they should be entertained in Our Army, Or, if they be not willing to serve, That they should have Our Pardon and free Passe, Provided they would take an Oath never to take up Armes against Us: And whereas by certain Articles between the Earle of *Essex* and the Commanders of Our Forces in *Reading* concerning their marching out of that Our Towne, such Persons were excepted who had left that Rebellious Army, and betaken themselves to Our Protection and Service in that Our Towne, and so were again upon the matter delivered up to those whom out of Conscience and Duty to Us they had forsaken; We have thought fit to declare, And We doe hereby declare to all the World, That We were not privy to, or in the least Degree consented to that exception, but doe hold the same most prejudiciall to Our service, and derogatory from Our Honour, and We should and alwaies shall chuse to runne any hazard or Danger the violence or Treason of Our Enemies can threaten, or bring upon Us, rather then to withdraw or deny Our Protection to any, who being convinced in their Consciences of their Disloyalty to Us shall returne to their duty, and betake themselves to Our service. And as Wee have referred to a Court of Warre the full examination of all the particular Proceedings in the delivery of that Towne, that so Iustice may be done accordingly, so We doe farther declare, That We shall alwaies proceed with all severity against all such as shall by the like dishonourable conditions expose Our Subjects, and bereave them of Our Protection, that have returned to their Obedience to Us. And We doe therefore once more assure all the Officers and Souldiers now in Rebellion against Us (except only such whom by name We have excepted in any of Our Proclamations or Declarations) That if they shall yet within sixe daies, after the publishing of this Our Proclamation, render themselves to Our Lieutenant Generall, or to any other Principall Officer of Our Army (so they commit no hostile Act in the mean time) they shall receive all the Grace & Favour mentioned in Our said Proclamation of the Eighteenth of *Aprill*, as if they had observed the time limited in that Our Proclamation. And We doe farther assure all such of Our good Subjects who shall so put themselves into Our hands, that they shall not only receive Our Grace and Protection, but that their former Errors shall never be remembred in the least degree to their disadvantage. And this We promise in the Word of a KING. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the Twelfth day of* May, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the University. 1643.

C. R.

NG. *A Proclamation warning all His Majesties good Subjects no longer to be misled by the Votes, Orders, and pretended Ordinances, of One, or both Houses, by reason the Members doe not enjoy the Freedome and Liberty of Parliament. With His Majesties Gracious Offer of pardon to the Members of both Houses, and of Protection to such of them as shall repair to Him.*

WHereas We have been long since driven by Force and Violence from Our Pallace at Westminster (the place of sitting for Us, and Our two Houses of this Parliament) so that We could not with safety of Our Life be present with Our great Councell, and much the greater part of the Members of both Houses of Parliament have been likewise driven by Tumults and Force for their safety from their attendance upon that Councell, the said Members having been threatned and assaulted for delivering their Opinions freely in the Houses; or have out of Conscience and Duty withdrawne themselves from being present at the Debates and Resolutions, which they have well knowne to be so contrary to their Duty and Allegiance, or for so withdrawing, or for freely speaking in the Houses, have been expended or suspended from being Members of that Councell, contrary to the ancient Practice, and just Priviledges of Parliament. Since which time, and by which meanes, a great and Rebellious Army hath been raised against Us, under the Command of *Robert* Earle of *Essex*, which Army hath not only endeavoured to take away Our life from Us in a set Battle, but the same, and other Forces raised by the like meanes, hath committed all the Acts of Outrage, Robbery, and Murder, upon Our good Subjects throughout the Kingdome, and still continues to doe the same. And though in truth, a very small part of that great Councell remaine there to-
nder pretence of having the countenance of Our two Houses of Parliament, some seditious persons assume to themselves (with the assistance of those Rebellious Armies, and
tinous and desperate Brownists, Anabaptists, and other ill affected persons in Our City of London, by whose meanes they awe such Members of both Houses who yet continue
n) a power to doe things absolutely contrary to the Lawes of the Land, and destructive to Our Rights, and to the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and to alter the whole
Government of this Kingdome, disposing of the Lives and Fortunes of Us, and Our good Subjects, according to their discretion, subjecting both to their owne unlimited ar-
r and Government: We have only accused some particular persons, whom We well know to be the Authours and Contrivers of these desperate Counsels, and Actions, and
e to censure or charge the whole number of the Members remaining, by whose Orders and Authority the evils have been pretended to be done, We hoping that the sense of the
tractions of the Kingdom would at length have brought them to discern where they had erred and Our often Messages, and Complaints of the violence offered to Us, and to the
both Houses, would have procured justice & Redresse: and that the Power and Reputation of such then, who wished well to the Peace of the Kingdom, and Priviledges of
arliaments, would at last so far prevailed, that a right understanding might have been begotten betwixt Us and Our People, and all shew of Force and Violence so taken
orced, that We might in a full and peaceable convention of Parliament, with the advice of that Our great Councell, have so settled the present distempers, that there might
st of the like for the future. But finding to Our great Griefe, that the power of these seditious persons, who first contrived these desperate and bloody Distractions, continues
as they have driven, and now keep Us, and the much greater part of both Houses, from being present at that Councell, so they so far awe those who remaine there, that they
free to give their Votes and Resolutions according to their Consciences, and the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdome, that the Members of both Houses have beene
make Protestations to live and dye with the Earle of Essex, the Generall of the Rebellious Army, and other unlawfull and Treasonable Protestations; and that such who
to take the said Protestations, have been expelled and imprisoned for such their refusall. That the great affaires of the Kingdome are managed and concluded by a private
without being ever reported to the Houses, contrary to the Lawes and Rules of Parliament. That the Common-Councell of London (most of them being persons factiously
Brownists, Anabaptists, and such who oppose the regular wholsome Government of that City, and have promised themselves the destruction of the Church, are grown the
ats over both Houses, and obtrude upon them what conclusions and resolutions they please. That they take upon them to justifie this Rebellion against Us; And have pre-
science of the Orders of both Houses, to invite forraigne Forces to invade this Kingdome. To send Agents to forraigne Princes to Negotiate and Treat with them in their
To imprison Our good Subjects contrary to Law, prohibiting Our Judges to grant *Habeas Corpus* according to Law. To introduce a new Clergy throughout the King-
dome of godly learned Divines, without the least colour of Law, or juridicall proceedings, and putting ignorant and seditious Preachers in their places to poyson the hearts
. To countenance the villifying of the Liturgie of the Church of England established by the Law of the Land. To seize, leavy, and take away what they please of the Estates and
Our Subjects, by disposing of the Treasure exported, and Plate, by extorting them with unsupportable weekly Taxes for the maintenance of their Rebellious Army; and by
to lay odious Excises upon Victuall, Goods and Merchandize of Our People for the same purpose, while they suffer Our poor Protestant Subjects of Our Kingdome of Ire-
defence wanting, by Our two Houses, and that Army raised for the suppressing of that horrid Rebellion, to be starved, and in danger of dis-banding, or necessitated to
ngdome for want of money, victuall, and such other necessaries as were to be provided for them by Act of Parliament, out of those moneys which they have spent to destroy
ing Army, by exacting from Merchants Tunnage and Poundage, and other impositions upon Merchandises, as well Native as Forraigne, contrary to an Act made this present
with a penalty of præmunire on those who shall payor receive it. And lastly, That they have (after the breaking of the late Treaty, by a peremptory recalling the Committee,
during their abode with Us, had no power to Treat by reason of their strict limitation) so far rejected all possible meanes and overtures of Treaty and Accommodation, that
ceiving Our Gracious Messages, the House of Commons hath imprisoned Our Messenger sent by us to them, to invite both Houses to an Accommodation, and especially to
to take such a course for the freedome of Parliament which we might safely advise with that Our great Councell for the settling too of setled Distractions, and Distempers.
liciously and in contempt of Us (and after an attempt to murder Us at Burlington Rode, the place of Her landing) impeached Our Royall Consort of High Treason, for
with Armes and Ammunition to defend Us from this Rebellion. It is time now to let Our good Subjects know, that they may no longer looke upon the Votes and Actions of
ow remaining, as upon Our two Houses of Parliament, Freedome and Liberty to be present, and of opinion and debate there, being essentiall to a Parliament, which Free-
dome, all men must confesse to be taken away from this Assembly, when they remember the great Tumults brought downe to awe the House, and that they were
downe when any great Debate was in either House, and not like to be so carried as some seditious persons who governed those Tumults did desire; that in the greatest heat
of Tumults the principall governours amongst them directed the unruly people to goe to White-Hall, where Our owne Person then was, and designing by force to have
Person of Our Son the Prince; that when it was desired that a Declaration might be made against such Tumults, in stead of consenting thereunto, the Tumults themselves
d; and when a legall course was prescribed by the Lords, and taken by the proper Ministers of Justice to suppresse and prevent such Tumults, and Riots, that legall course was
by those who were then present of the House of Commons, and the Ministers of Justice punished and imprisoned for executing the Law, when they represented that several
either House have been threatned and assaulted in those Tumults, and their owne names prescribed as persons disaffected, by causeth privately whilst the confeder-
houses. That the House of Peers have been so far threatned and menaced, that the names of those have been with threats demanded by the false Commissaries at the Barr
House, who refused to consent to this or that Proposition which had been in debate before them: And tumultuous petitions countenanced which have been presented to that
. That the Members of both Houses have been imprisoned, and forbid to be present at those Councels, for no reasons but because their opinion have not been liked. That
y Voice (Our greatest and most Soveraigne Priviledge) is totally denyed. That a presumptuous attempt hath been made by the major part of the remaining part of the House
to make Our Great Seale of England, the making of which by the expresse letter of the Law, is high Treason, and would subvert the ancient and Fundamentall administrati-
. That at this time, We and the Major part of both Houses are kept by a strong and Rebellious Army from being present at that Councell, and that those who are present,
the Army awed and forced to take unlawfull and Treasonable Protestations to engage their Votes. And that such Resolutions and Directions which concerne the Property
of the Subjects are transacted and concluded by a few persons (under the name of a close Committee consisting of the Earle of Manchester, the Lord *Say*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr.
r. *Strood*, Mr. *Martyn*, and others, the whole number not exceeding the number of 17 persons) without reporting the same to the Houses, or having the same consented by the
rary to the expresse Law and Customes of Parliament. All which for the matter of fact, We are ready to make proofe of, and desire nothing but to bring the Contrivers of
said mischiefes to their tryall by Law, and till that be submitted to, We must pursue them by Armes or any other way, in which Our good Subjects ought to give Us assistance
se. The imagining the death of Us, Our Royall Consort or Our eldest Son, the leavying War against Us in Our Realme, giving to them aid of comfort, the counterfeiting Our
Money, being by the expresse words of the Stat. of the 25 yeare of King *Edw.* 3. Cap. 2. high Treason, and how applicable this is to those who have borne Armes against Us,
who have consented that such Armes be borne, to those who have promised to live and dye with the Earle of Essex, and to those who every day consent to some Act for the
increase of that Army, We shall leave to all the world to judge, and hope that this Gracious Warning and Information now given by Us, will make that impression in the
ur People, that they will no longer suffer themselves to be misled from their Duty and Allegiance upon any pretences whatsoever: And We doe declare, That We shall pro-
l severity against all persons whatsoever, who shall hence forward, insist, vote, or incur in any kinde toward the maintenance and countenancing such Actions and Resoluti-
by the knowne and expresse Laws of the Land, are high Treason, and against all those who shall adhere to them who are in Rebellion against Us, against Rebellion and Trai-
manner as by the Laws and Statutes of the Realme is directed and appointed: And since by the power of seditious persons, We and both Houses are kept from being secured
dangerous Assemblies, and both Houses from adjournment to some place of safety, which being done, might quickly make an end of these miserable Distractions, whereby We
from the benefit and advice We expected from that Our great Councell, the Members thereof being scattered into severall places: Therefore that the whole Kingdome may
are willing to receive Advice from those few who are truely free among them, though We cannot receive the same in the place to which they were called, for the Reasons aforesaid, nor
ceive advice from them elsewhere in the capacity of Members of Parliament: We do hereby declare, That such of the Members of both Houses, as well those who have been
m of the Malignant party expelled for performing their duties to Us, and into whose rooms no persons have been since chosen by their Countries, as those who shall desire
ion, shall be welcome to Us at Our City of Oxford, untill by the adjournment of the Houses to some fit and free place, or otherwise due course be taken for the full and free
in Parliament of Us, and all the Members of both Houses. And for their better encouragement to resort to Us, We do hereby will and command all the Officers and Soul-
Army to suffer all such persons who are Members of either House, with his or their Servants to come to Us to this Our City of Oxford: And that none of Our good Sub-
jects believe that by this Our necessary Declaration against the freedom & liberty of that present Assembly, We may have the least intention to violate or to avoid any Act or Acts pas-
the good and benefit of Our people in this Parliament: We doe hereby declare to all the world, That We shall, as We have often promised as inviolably observe all those Acts,
unhappy interruption had happened to the Freedom and liberty in that Councell: And desire nothing more than to have such a free convention in Parliament, that We may add
Acts of Grace, as shall be thought necessary for the advancement of the true Protestant Religion, for the maintenance of the Liberty & Property of the Subjects, and the prefer-
Liberty, Freedome, and Priviledges of Parliament. And that all the world may see how willing and desirous We are to forget all the Injuries and Indignities offered to Us
have been misled though we know the originall of some, or who have not been the principall Contrivers of the present miseries: We doe offer a free and generall pardon to all the Members
ses (except *Robert* Earle of *Essex*, *Hen.* Earle of *Warwick*, *Edward* Earle of *Manchester*, *Hen.* Earle of *Stamford*, *William* Vi. *Say* and *Seal*, Sir *John Hotham* Knight and Baronet, Sir
ohn Baronet, Sir *Henry Ludlow*, Sir *Samuel Luke*, Sir *Thomas Peplam* Knights, *Nathaniel Fines*, *John Hampden*, *John Pym*, *William Strood*, *Henry Martyn*, & *Alexander Peplam*
Penwarne Alderman of London, and Captain *Lunsford*, who (having the principall Authors of these present Calamities, have sacrificed the Peace and Prosperity of their Country
to their malice and ambition. And against whom We shall proceed as against persons guilty of high Treason by the known Laws of the Land, & shall in the proceeding be most
reserve to them the priviledges in the fullest manner that by the Law or the Custome of former times is due to them,) If they shall within tenne dayes after the publishing of this
return to their Duty and Allegiance to Us. And lastly, We strictly injoyne and Command all Our Subjects upon their Allegiance to Us, as they will answer the
Almighty God, and as they desire that they and their Posterity should be freed from the foule staine of high Treason, and as they tender the peace of this Kingdome, that they
to give any assistance to the before mentioned Rebellious Armies in Kind or Person or otherwise, but to joyn with Us according to their Duty and the Laws of
suppresse this horrid Rebellion. And Our Pleasure and Commands is, That Our Proclamation be read in all Churches and Chappels within this Our Kingdome.

Given at Our Court at Oxford, the 20 day of June, in the 19 Year of Our Reigne. God save the KING.

Printed at *Oxford* by *Leonard Lichfield*, Printer to the University, 1643.

BY THE KING.

¶ *His* Majesties *Proclamation forbidding the Tendring or Taking of the late Vow or Covenant devised by some Members of both Houses to engage His* Majesties *good Subjects in the maintenance of this odious Rebellion.*

WHEREAS We have lately seen a Vow or Covenant pretended to be taken by some Members of both Houses of Parliament, whereby after the taking notice of a Popish and Traiterous Plot for the subversion of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject, and to surprize the Citties of *London* and *Westminster*, They doe promise and covenant, according to their utmost power, to assist the Forces pretended to be raised and continued by both Houses of Parliament, against the Forces raised by Us, and to assist all other Persons that shall take the said Oath, in what they shall doe in pursuance thereof; which Oath as the same hath been taken without the least colour or ground, the contrivers thereof well knowing that there is no Popish Army within this Kingdom, that We are so farre from giving countenance to that Religion, that We have alwaies given, and alwaies offered Our consent to any Act for the suppression of Popery and the growth thereof; and that the Army raised by Us is in truth for the necessary defence of the true Reformed Protestant Religion established by Law, the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and Our own just Rights according to Law; all which being setled and submitted to, or such a free and Peaceable corr[illegible]ation in Parliament being provided for, that the same might be setled, We have offered and are still ready to Disband Our Armies; and as the said Oath was devised only to prevent Peace, and to preengage the Votes of the Members of both Houses (directly contrary to the Freedom and Liberty of Parliament) and to engage them and Our good Subjects in the maintenance of this horrid and odious Rebellion; so it is directly contrary, as well to their naturall Duty as to the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy established by Law, which obliges them to bear to Us Truth and Faith of Life, Members and Earthly Honour, and to defend Us to the utmost of their powers against all conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against Our Person, Our Crown and Dignity, and to doe their best endeavours to disclose and make known to Us all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies which shall be against Us, and to their Power to assist and defend all Iurisdictions, Priviledges, Preheminences, and Authority belonging to Us, or united and annexed to the Imperiall Crowne of this Realme. And whereas We are informed that some desperate seditious Persons doe endeavour to perswade and seduce others of Our Subjects to take the said Oath, thereby to engage them and this Kingdom into a continuance of these miserable and bloody distempers, We doe therefore out of Grace and Compassion to Our people, and that they may not by any craft or violence suffer themselves to be seduced against their Duty and Conscience, warne them of their naturall Allegiance, and their Obligations by Oathes lawfully administred to them, and with them to remember the great blessings of God in peace and plenty which the whole Kingdome hath received, whilst that Duty and those Oathes were carefully observed, and the unspeakeable miseries and Calamities they have suffered in the breaking and violation thereof. And We doe straitly Charge and Command Our loving Subjects of what degree and quality soever, upon their Allegiance, that they presume not to take the said seditious and traiterous Vow or Covenant, which endeavours to withdraw them from their naturall Allegiance which they owe unto Us, and to which they are or ought to be sworn, and are bound by the known Lawes of the Land, albeit they are not sworn, and engages them in Acts of High Treason by the expresse letter of the Statute of the 25. year of King *Edward* the third. And We doe likewise hereby forbid and inhibit all Our Subjects to impose, administer, or tender the said Oath or Covenant: And if notwithstanding this Our gratious Proclamation any person shall presume to impose, tender, or take the said Vow or Covenant, We shall proceed against him or them with all severity according to the known Lawes of the Land. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD *the one and Twentieth day of Iune, in the nineteenth year of Our Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the University. 1643.

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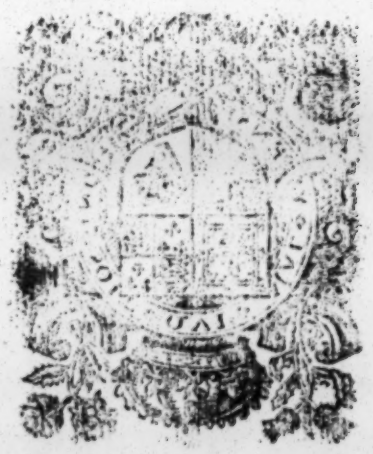
BY THE KING.

His Majesties *Proclamation*, forbidding the Tendring or Taking of the late Vow or Covenant, devised by some Members of both Houses, to engage His Majesties good Subjects in the Maintenance of this odious Rebellion.

WHEREAS We have lately seen a Vow or Covenant pretended to be taken by some Members of both Houses of Parliament, whereby after the taking notice of a Popish and Traiterous Plot for the subversion of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject, and to surprize the Cities of London and Westminster, They do promise and covenant according to their utmost power, to assist the Forces pretended to be raised and continued by both Houses of Parliament, against the Forces raised by Us, and to assist all other Persons that shall take the said Oath, in what they shall do in pursuance thereof; which Oath as the same hath been taken without the least colour or ground, the Contrivers thereof well knowing that there is no Popish Army within this Kingdome; that We are so far from giving countenance to that Religion, that We have alwayes given, and alwayes offered Our consent to any Act for the suppression of Popery, and the growth thereof; and that the Army raised by Us is in truth for the necessary defence of the true Reformed Protestant Religion established by Law, the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and Our own Just Rights according to Law; all which being setled and submitted to, or such a free and peaceable Convention in Parliament being provided for, that the same might be setled, We have offered and are still ready to Disband our Armies; and as the said Oath was devised only to prevent Peace, and to preengage the Votes of the Members of both Houses (directly contrary to the Freedom and Liberty of Parliament) and to engage them and Our good Subjects in the maintenance of this horrid and odious Rebellion; so it is directly contrary, as well to their natural Duty, as to the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy established by Law, which obliges them to bear to Us Truth and Faith of Life, Members and Earthly Honour, and to defend Us to the utmost of their powers against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against Our Person, Our Crown and Dignity, and to do their best endeavours to disclose and make known to Us all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies which shall be against Us, and to their power to assist and defend all Jurisdictions, Priviledges, Preheminences, and Authority belonging to Us, or united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. And whereas We are informed, that some desperate seditious Persons, do endeavour to perswade and seduce others of Our good Subjects to take the said Oath, thereby to engage them and this Kingdom into a continuance of these miserable and bloody distempers, We do therefore out of Grace & Compassion to Our People, and that they may not by any craft or violence suffer themselves to be seduced against their Duty and Conscience, warn them of their natural Allegiance, and their Obligations by Oaths lawfully administred to them, and with them to remember the great Blessings of God in peace and plenty, which the whole Kingdom hath received, whilst that Duty and those Oaths were carefully observed, and the unspeakable miseries & Calamities they have suffered in the breaking and violation thereof. And We do straitly Charge & Command Our loving Subjects of what degree & quality soever, upon their Allegiance, that they presume not to take the said seditious & Traiterous Vow or Covenant, which endeavours to withdraw them from their natural Allegiance which they owe unto Us, & to which they are or ought to be sworn, & are bound by the known Laws of the Land, albeit they are not sworn, & engages them in Acts of High Treason by the express letter of the Statute of the 25*th*. Year of King Edward the third. And We do likewise hereby forbid & inhibit all Our Subjects to impose, administer, or tender the said Oath or Covenant: And if notwithstanding this Our Gracious Proclamation any Person shall presume to impose, tender, or take the said Vow or Covenant, We shall proceed against him or them with all severity according to the known Laws of the Land. Given at Our Court at *Oxford*, the One and Twentieth day of *June*, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed for *Will. Sheares*, who suffered Imprisonment for refusing to take the *Covenant*, 1660.



C R

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for a Generall Faſt to be held throughout this Kingdome on the ſecond Friday *in every Moneth.*

WHen a generall Faſt was firſt propounded unto Us, in contemplation of the miſeries of Our Kingdome of *Ireland*, We readily gave Our Conſent unto it, and in Our Court, and in Our Perſon have duely obſerved it, as a Religious duty, fit to be exerciſed in a time of common Calamity. But when we have ſeen what ill uſe hath been made of thoſe publique meetings under the pretence of Religion, in the Pulpits, and Prayers and Sermons of many ſeditious Lecturers to ſtirre up and continue the Rebellion raiſed againſt Us within this Kingdome; And that thoſe, who firſt moved and ſeemed to affect the relief of Our diſtreſſed Subjects of *Ireland*, have deſerted the care thereof, and diverted the Means ordained for the ſupport and preſervation of that Kingdome, to the deſtruction of Us and of this Kingdome of *England*; We have thought it fit to Command, That ſuch an Hypocriticall Faſt, to the diſhonour of God, and the ſlander of true Religion, be no longer continued and countenanced by Our Authority, which hath been too long continued already, to ſuch falſe and Trayterous ends. And yet we being deſirous (as by Our duty to Almighty God We are bound) by all poſsible means to expreſſe Our own Humiliation, and the Humiliation of Our People, for Our own ſinnes and the ſinnes of this Nation, (as We have great cauſe) are reſolved to continue a Monthly Faſt, but not on the day formerly appoynted and ſo much abuſed by thoſe who are in Rebellion againſt Us, they uſing it as a Principall Engine to work their own deſignes. We doe therefore hereby Command, That from henceforth no Faſts, or publike Meetings under that name be held on the laſt Wedneſday of the Moneth in any part of this Our Kingdome of *England*, as for many Moneths it hath been, nor upon any other day, then as hereby is appoynted by Us, which we are well aſſured, none of Our Subjects may or ought to doe without, much leſſe againſt Our Command: but inſtead thereof We do expreſly Charge and Command, That in all Churches and Chappels in all the parts of this Our Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, there be a ſolemne Faſt held, and Religiouſly obſerved on the ſecond Friday in every Moneth, with publike Prayers to God, and Preaching in all places where it may be had, when and where we may all both Prince and People, as one man, earneſtly powre out our Prayers to God, for the diverting of his heavy judgements from Us, for continuing of his gratious *Protection* over Us and this Nation, for the avoyding of all Malitious practices againſt Us, and the Setling and Eſtabliſhing of a happy Peace amongſt Us. And to the end that with one Heart and one Voyce We may performe ſo Religious an Exerciſe, We have cauſed devout formes of Prayers to be Compoſed and Printed, and intend to diſperſe them into all the parts of this Our Kingdome, and doe Command that they be uſed in all Churches and Chappels at theſe ſolemne and publique Meetings. And if thus We ſhall heartily and unfainedly apply Our ſelves to Our good God and gratious Father, whom We have offended, and prayſe him for his many and even Miraculous deliverances paſt, we may with Comfort and Confidence hope that he will in mercy look upon Us, and be reconciled unto Us. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *this fifth day of* October, *in the* Nineteenth *yeare of Our Reigne.*

God ſave the King.

Printed at *Oxford* by LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

AND whereas by His Majesties Commission, under the great Seale of this Kingdome, bearing date the seventh day of this Moneth, in the ninteenth yeare of His Majesties Raigne, Sir *John Veale* Knight, *Peter Vandenhoven*, and *Gilbert Tonques* Goldsmiths, are authorized to melt, or cause to be melted downe, such Plate, Coyne, Bullion, or Silver, as shall be brought unto them into small peeces, according to His Majesties said directions, and whereof an eight part is to be in Groats, three pences, and two pences. And whereas the said Sir *John Veale*, *Peter Vandenhoven*, and *Gilbert Tonques*, have entred into Recognizance of two thousand pounds sterling, for the true making of the said peeces of the same weight, value, and allay, as His Majesties monyes now currant in *England* of those values respectively are, and for the redelivery of such peeces unto the bringers of the Plate, Coyne, Bullion, or Silver, whereof the same shall be made, they first receiving for the coyning thereof, the summe of three shillings for every pound weight, every pound being three pound of sterling mony, according to the weight of the Tower of London, so to be melted downe or coyned, and so after the same rate for a greater, or lesser proportion, and no more. Now we the Lords, Iustices, and Councell, according to His Majesties good pleasure so to us signified as aforesaid, doe by this Prolamation in His Majesties name publish and declare, That all such peeces as shall be by them (the said Sir *John Veale*, *Peter Vandenhoven*, and *Gilbert Tonques*) melted, or caused to be melted down, or coyned according to His Majesties said Letters, and Commission, do and shall presently, after the publishing of this Proclamation, be currant money of and in this Kingdome, and do and shall passe as currant money in all exchanges and payments as well of debts, as for any Wares, Merchandizes or other Commodities whatsoever. And we require the Major, and Sheriffes of the City of *Dublin* to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published, and proclaimed throughout this City and Suburbs. *Given at His Majesties Castle of* Dublin *the Eight of* July, 1643.

La. Dublin. *Ormond.* *Roscomon.* *Edw. Brabazon.* *Ant. Midensis*
Cha. Lambert. *I. Temple.* *Tho. Rotherham.* *Fr. Willoughby.*
Tho. Lucas. *Iam. Ware.* *G. Wentworth.*

As in and by the said Proclamation may appeare.

AND whereas Our pleasure and purpose was and is, That the said severall peeces of coyne, should be made to passe currant as well in this Our Kingdome of *England*, as in that of *Ireland*, We doe by this Our Proclamation publish and Declare to all Our Subjects within this Our Kingdome of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, That all such peeces as already are, or shall be coyned according to Our said Letters, and the Commission thereupon granted doe, and shall presently, after the publishing of this Our Proclamation, be currant mony of and in this Our Kingdome of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, and doe, and shall passe as currant Mony in all exchanges and payments, as well of debts as for any Wares, Merchandizes, or other commodities whatsoever. And We doe hereby will, and require, That this Our Proclamation, be forthwith published, and Proclaimed, throughout all Citties and places of this Our Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *this thirteenth day of October in the ninteenth yeare of Our Raigne.* 1643.

God save the King.

Printed at *Oxford* by LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer to the University. 1643.

BY THE KING.

¶ A Proclamation for the apprehending and puniſhing all ſtragling Souldiers, for the greater ſecurity of His Majeſties *good Subjects.*

WHereas We have been certainly informed, that diverſe perſons, who either are actually Souldiers of Our Army, or pretend themſelves to be ſo, do wander up and down from Pariſh to Pariſh, in ſeverall Counties of this Our Kingdom under Our obedience, and there Quarter themſelves upon the Inhabitants, and enforce them to give them Free-Quarter, without making any ſatisfaction; and likewiſe very often Robbe and deſpoyle them of their Horſes, Cattell, and other goods, to the great prejudice and diſcouragement of Our good Subjects in thoſe Counties. For prevention whereof, and that We may not be wanting, in theſe times of diſtraction and Rebellion, to give Our good Subjects all the reliefe and Protection We can poſsible, We are gratiouſly pleaſed to declare Our Pleaſure, and hereby to Will and Command, all and every Conſtable or other Officer of any Pariſh or Towne, whereunto any perſons ſhall come, pretending themſelves to be Souldiers, ſtrictly to examine them, and if he either find they have Robbed, or taken away any Horſes, Cattell, or other goods from any Our Subjects whatſoever, without authority, or that they cannot produce any authentique paſſe, under the Hand and Seale of the Colonell, Lieutenant, Colonell, or Sergeant-Major of the Regiment whereof he or they pretend themſelves, or other the ſuperior Officers of Our Army, then the ſaid Conſtable or other Officer, is forthwith to apprehend them, and cauſe them to be ſafely brought and delivered to the chiefe Officers of any Our neereſt Garriſons or Quarters, who are ſpeedily to cauſe them to be ſent and delivered to the Provoſt-Marſhall-Generall of Our Army, or to ſuch other Provoſt-Marſhall, whom We ſhall for the eaſe and ſafety of each County cauſe to reſide therein, who receiving with them particulars of the Offences of ſuch Offenders, ſhall cauſe them to be brought to a Court of Warre, there to receive puniſhment as they deſerve, for the ſatisfaction, and future ſecurity of Our good Subjects. And if it ſhall happen that ſuch ſtraglers ſhall be of ſo great force and number, that the Conſtables ſhall not dare to apprehend them, then Our Command is, that upon notice given to the chiefe Officer of Our next Garriſon or Quarter, he give the Conſtable, or other Officer ſuch aſsiſtance, by ſending out ſuch a party, as ſhall be requiſite to performe the ſame. But if any Souldiers of Our Army (eſpecially thoſe who are ſick or wounded) ſhall paſſe through any of Our Counties, having ſuch Paſſe or Teſtimoniall, then Our Command is, that the Conſtable of every Pariſh, where they come to Lodge, ſhall provide for them neceſſary dyet, and Lodging, the charge whereof ſhall be allowed out of the Contribution, in all thoſe Counties who pay us the ſame. This Our Pleaſure, We Command ſhall inſtantly be publiſhed in all the ſeverall Pariſhes of the Counties in Our Obedience, and be therein duly and fully obſerved by all Perſons whatſoever, whom it may in any ſort concerne, at their utmoſt perills. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *thu firſt of* December, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Reigne.* 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford*, by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.



BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting Free-Quarter, or taking any Proviſions in the Counties of Oxford, Berks, and Wilts, *without paying upon paine of death.*

WHEREAS the Gentlemen, and other the inhabitants of Our Counties of *Oxford*, *Berks*, and *Wilts*, have out of their affection to Our Service, and for the benefit and advantage of all the Inhabitants therein, entred into an Agreement to pay Us by way of Loane, or Contribution, the ſumme of Twelve Hundred pounds weekly, out of *Oxford-ſhire*, One Thouſand Pounds weekly, out of *Berk ſhire*; and Twelve Hundred Pounds weekly, out of *Wiltſhire*, to be iſſued towards the payment of the Horſe of Our Army; and for the ſame to be freed from all Free-Quarter, or any violence whatſoever. And ſeeing the Counties of *Berks*, and *Oxford*, have with all cheerefulneſſe, made good the ſaid Agreement, and paid in their monyes, and We expect the ſame from *Wilt-ſhire*, We are Gratiouſly pleaſed to give them all the eaſe, and ſatisfaction they can deſire. And do therefore ſtraitly charge and command, all the reſpective Officers, and Souldiers, of any Regements of Our Army Quartered in the ſaid Counties, that from henceforth they, nor any of them, preſume to aske, demand, or take any Free-Quarter, or Billet, from, or upon any the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties, (as ſoone as they ſhall have paid the ſaid Contribution) nor any manner of Victualls, or Proviſions, for man or Horſe, from any of them, with out making due and reaſonable payment for the ſame upon paine of death. And if hereafter any prejudice be done to any of Our good Subjects by any of Our Forces, and the ſame really appearing, defalcation ſhall be made, and allowed to every of them the week following out of the ſaid Contributions, and upon certificate of the names of ſuch offenders, they ſhall be ſpeedily apprehended and puniſhed without favour or connivance to the terror of others, and prevention of future diſorders. This Our Grace and Favour Our will is, ſhall immediatly be publiſhed in all the Hundreds and pariſhes of the ſaid Counties, that ſo it may be obſerved accordingly. *Given under Our Signe Manuall at Our Court at* Oxford, *this firſt day of* December. 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford*, by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity.

84.

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation for the better defence of the Kings Royall Perſon, and of the Univerſity and City of* Oxford.

WHereas the Lords and Commons of Parliament aſſembled at *Oxford*, on Monday the Fifteenth day of this preſent *April*, did Order that a Regiment of Auxiliaries ſhould be raiſed for the better defence of this place, to be commanded by the Earle of *Dover*, and to conſiſt of Scholars and Strangers, and that this Regiment upon no occaſion ſhould March out of this Town upon ſervice, otherwiſe then upon Sallies in caſe of Siege, nor ſhould doe any other Duties in the Town (except in caſe of Siege or other extraordinary Occaſions) and ſhould be exerciſed every Thurſday, and oftner, as the Commanders ſhall think fit. And it was further Ordered, that whoſoever ſhould refuſe to provide Armes and to ſerve in Perſon, or by his Servant (if himſelfe be not able) ſhall be debarred the priviledge of Trade (if he be a Trader) and of Protection, and looſe the benefit of lodging either in the Univerſity or Town, (except Scholars) and that the property of all Armes to be thus provided ſhall remain in the Owners, and that no reſtraint ſhall be hereby put upon any Gentleman, or his Servants, who ſhall be liſted in this Service from going out of the Town, ſo as he and they firſt acquaint their Colonell therewith, to the end he may not expect them when there ſhall be need to uſe them. And laſtly it was Ordered, that ſuch Gentlemen as ſhall be liſted in this ſervice, ſhall ſerve under Colonels, Lieu-tenant Colonels, and Majors Companies; and that ſuch Scholars and their Servants as ſhall be thus Liſted, ſhall ſerve in Companies by themſelves, and all other Strangers in the reſt of the Companies; and that all poſſible diligence be uſed in compleating this Regiment. And whereas His Majeſty being made acquainted with this Order, hath given His full and free conſent thereunto, and His approbation thereof; And afterwards at a Councell of Warre His Majeſty was pleaſed to referre the more particular Ordering and ſetling thereof to the Lords and others Commiſsioners appointed for the Fortifications of this Town. Now to the end that all theſe things may be duely and ſpeedily put in execution; His Majeſty doth by this His Royall Proclamation Declare and ſtrictly command, that all perſons whatſoever reſiding in this Town, or Suburbs, do with all ſpeed apply themſelves to the performance thereof, and within three daies after the date of this Proclamation, do repair to the Earle of *Dover*, or to ſuch as he ſhall appoynt to that purpoſe, and doe there alſo enter with what Armes they make choice to ſerve, and doe their uttermoſt endeavours to furniſh, and fit themſelves with ſuch Armes and Weapons, and apply themſelves to be inſtructed and exerciſed as aforeſaid. And if any ſhall refuſe or neglect to conforme themſelves to theſe directions, every ſuch perſon ſhall be reputed a perſon diſaffected to His Majeſties Service, and proceeded againſt accordingly. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *the* 28. *day of April in the Twentieth year of Our Reigne.* 1644.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

¶ *Printed at* Oxford, *by* Leonard Lichfield, *Printer to the Univerſity*, 1644.



C R

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation to Prorogue the Aſſembly of the Lords and Commons of Parliament at* Oxford, *untill the ninth day of* November *next.*

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the 22th day of *December* laſt, for the Reaſons therein Expreſſed, We Aſſembled, at Our City of *Oxford* the 22. day of *January* laſt, the Members of both Our Houſes of Parliament, which Aſſembly was, by Our Conſent, Adjourned, untill the 8th day of *October* next; We now taking into Our Princely Conſideration, the preſent Difficulties in the Paſſage unto Our ſaid City of *Oxford*, and the Dangers, that thoſe Members of both Houſes may thereby incurre, if they ſhould reaſſemble at the ſaid time and place, before the ſeverall Counties about *Oxford* be cleared from the Rebells Forces, that infeſt thoſe, and other Parts, through which the ſaid Members muſt neceſſarily paſſe, and the Incertainty of Our Returne to *Oxford*, ſo ſoon as the time appointed; And We moſt earneſtly deſiring, as ſoon as with Conveniency may be, to be aſsiſted with the Councell, and Advice of the ſaid Members of both Our Houſes of Parliament, and to have them Witneſſes of all Our Actions, and Proceedings, in order to the Peace of this Our Kingdome, and the good of Our People; have reſolved to reſpite the meeting of the ſaid Aſſembly, till ſuch time as it may conſiſt with the preſent Condition of Our Affaires, and be convenient for the Members Acceſſe to Us. And to that end, We doe hereby Declare, Our Will and Pleaſure to be, That the meeting of the ſaid Aſſembly at *Oxford*, be prorogued, from the ſaid 8th day of *October* next, untill the 9th day of *November* next. And We doe hereby Will, and Require all the Members of both Houſes, mentioned in Our ſaid Proclamation to Aſſemble themſelves together at Our City of *Oxford*, upon the ſaid 9th day of *November*, next enſuing the date hereof, where all poſsible Care ſhall be taken, for their free Paſſage and Accommodation, and where (We being debarred by force of Armes, to receive their Advice at Our City of *Weſtminſter*) all Our good Subjects ſhall behold Our conſtant Care, and Reſolution, to prepare, promote, and perfect, by the concurrent Councells of the ſaid Members of both Houſes of Parliament, all meanes conſiſting with piety towards Almighty God, and Juſtice to Our Selves and them, which may beſt prevent that generall Deſolation which will inevitably follow the continuance of this Warre, and to endeavour to remove all Impediments, that obſtruct the way to a happy Peace to this Nation, and Our other Kingdomes, which out of Our Princely, and Fatherly Compaſſion of Our Peoples ſufferings, and Calamities, under the inevitable preſſures of a Civill Warre, and Forreigne Invaſion, We doe, and ever ſhall, preferre before all earthly Bleſsings that may befall Us, and dayly implore the God of Peace to vouchſafe it Us, and Our People. And Our Pleaſure is, That this Our Proclamation be Read in all Churches, and Chappells within this Our Kingdome, and Dominion of *Wales*. *Given at Our Court at* Exceſter, *the Twenty firſt day of* September, *in the Twentieth yeare of Our Reigne.* 1644.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at Oxford, *by* Leonard Lichfield, *Printer to the Univerſity.*

C R

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation of Grace and Pardon to all ſuch as ſhall returne to their Obedience, and ſubmit to, and ſeek His MAJESTIES *mercy before the end of* May *next.*

WHEREAS this unnaturall Rebellion was begun and fomented upon pretence of maintaining the true Proteſtant Religion, the Laws, Liberty and Property of the Subject, and the Priviledges of Parliament; And was heretofore carryed on in the name of the King and Parliament, upon pretence alſo of the preſervation of Our Honour, and the Rights of Our Crowne, and the Safety of Our Perſon, and redeeming it from the hands and power of evill Counſellors: And under theſe ſpecious pretences very many of Our Subjects have been miſled into it. But that which was at firſt known and foreſeen by ſome, may now be manifeſt to all, even of the meaneſt capacity, that theſe were but pretences to colour the Ambition, malice, and avarice of a few men; ſince it is apparent, that in the proſecution, and for the upholding of the Rebellion, there hath been more prophanation and ſcorne to the Proteſtant Religion here eſtabliſhed, more oppreſſion of the Subject, by depriving them of their Lives, Liberty and Property, without and againſt Law, and more uſurpation upon the Rights of Our Crowne, and violation of Lawes, and of Acts of Parliament, and of Priviledges of Parliament publiquely avowed, then can be parallell'd by any former example in this Kingdom. And upon Our ſeverall Meſſages and Invitations for a Treaty for Peace, nothing is propounded to Us, and inſiſted upon, concerning the breach of any Law, or the Liberty, or Property of the Subject, or the Priviledges of Parliament; But changes in the Religion eſtabliſhed, and alterations of the ancient Government of this Kingdome both in Church and State. And touching the defence and ſafety of Our Perſon, notwithſtanding Our earneſt endeavours for Peace, this Rebellion is ſtill proſecuted, and new Armies now moulded, and Forces raiſed under the name of the Parliament and State, with Commiſsion to kill and deſtroy, without exception or regard of Our Perſon: So that (beſide the Tryalls We have already undergone) We may eaſily diſcerne what ſafety or defence We are to expect hereafter. And it is evident that the deſigne tends to the deſtruction, not onely of Our Perſon and Poſterity, but even of Monarchy it ſelfe: and that the defence of the true Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed, of the Lawes, Liberty and Property of the Subject, of the juſt Priviledges of Parliament, and of Our Perſon, and the Rights of Our Crowne, are laid aſide, and can be no longer pretences for this Rebellion. And whereas We have reaſon to beleeve that very many of Our Subjects, who were heretofore ſeduced, and miſled, are by this, and their own manifold ſufferings, brought to a ſight of their error, and to a diſlike and deteſtation of this execrable Rebellion, which threatens ſpeedy Ruine and deſtruction to the Nation: but being heretofore involved and intangled in the guilt of it, are doubtfull of their owne ſecurity, and cannot eaſily find the way to free themſelves with ſafety. In purſuance therefore of Our conſtant purpoſe, to omit nothing which We ſhall conceive may give ſecurity to thoſe Our Subjects, who ſhall not ſtill wilfully and malitiouſly perſiſt in miſchiefe, and which may conduce to the quenching of this Fire, and reſtoring Peace to Our People in all Our Dominions, We have thought fit once againe to ſet forth this Our Proclamation of Grace and Pardon: And We doe hereby Publiſh and Declare, That to all ſuch of what eſtate, degree, or condition ſoever they be (without exception) who ſhall before the end of *May* next enſuing, returne to their due Obedience, and ſubmit to, and deſire Our Mercy, We ſhall grant them Our free and gracious Pardon for all offences whatſoever, committed or done, in or by the proſecuting, promoting, aſſiſting, or countenancing of this Rebellion, or which have any relation thereunto. And this in the Word of a King We ſhall effectually make good unto them. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the* 19th *day of* April, *in the One and Twentieth yeare of Our Raigne.* 1645.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at Oxford, *by* Leonard Lichfield, *Printer to the Univerſity.* 1645.





Proclamation.

WHoſoever will ſerve the KING as a foot Souldier, and bring his Muſket, ſhall have pay 6ſ. per weeke.

Whoſoever will ſerve upon any Nagge or Mare of 3l. price or upward as a Dragoon, and will bring a Musket, ſhall have pay 12ſ. 10d. per weeke.

If he bring a Gun of any other kind that is foure foot long hee ſhall have 11ſ. 8d. per weeke.

Without a Gun 10ſ. 6d. per weeke.

Whoſoever will bring a ſerviceable Horſe, ſaddled and bridled, with Piſtoll or Carabin ſhall have 3l. towards his Horſe, and his Horſe his owne at the end of the ſervice, and 17ſ. 6d. per weeke.

Let them repaire to Sir IOHN BYRON Colonell of a Regiment of Horſe for His Majeſtie, and all this ſhall be performed.

God ſave the KING.

This on Setterday last was proclaimed in ſeuerall streets in Oxō:





Proclamation

By the King.

WHEREAS this County, in which (out of Our experience of the good Affection thereof) We have choſen to make Our reſidence this Winter, is in great danger to ſuffer violence, and to receive loſſe and damage by the Incurſions of the Rebells, who by reaſon of their number of Dragooners (with which they have furniſhed themſelves, by ſeizing of the Horſes of any of Our loving Subjects, without their conſent, and to which they are authoriz'd by a late pretended Ordinance) run up and down into ſeverall Counties, pillaging and plundring Our good Subjects with unheard of Rapine, Inſolence, and Inhumanity, whilſt Our Horſe, for want of ſuch Aſſiſtance in reſpect of the Lanes, and deep and narrow wayes, cannot prevent thoſe out-rages. Though We hope never to be forced to follow the example of theſe ill men (who having received ſuch vaſt Sums of Money from Our Subjects, and ſeized all Ours, can yet have no cauſe for ſuch Impoſitions, but their love of Rapine) to lay ſuch burthens upon Our People, albeit for their preſervation, as the Committees in ſeverall Counties have Authority, and are directed to do by that Ordinance, yet We have thought fit to declare, That it will be an exceeding acceptable Service unto Us, and We ſhall take it as a ſingular Teſtimony of their affection, and the ſenſe of the Cauſe, if they ſhall at this time ſend in Horſes, Geldings, Mares, or Naggs, to be uſed as Dragoon-Horſes for Our Service, and the defence of this County: And to that purpoſe Our Will and Pleaſure is, That this Our Declaration be read in all Churches and Chappels on Sunday next, both at Morning and Evening Prayer; not doubting but that every Gentleman, and other ſubſtantiall Free-holder, and the Inhabitants of every Pariſh, by joynt conſent, will ſend in ſuch Horſes as aforeſaid, with Saddles and Bridles: And whoſoever can ſend in men armed with Muskets upon thoſe Horſes, ſhall much adde to this Service. And Our pleaſure is, That all ſuch who are willing to gratifie Us herein, ſhall bring or ſend their Horſes on Thurſday next, to the ſign of the *Katherine-Wheel* in *Oxford*, and deliver them to the hands of Our truſty and welbeloved, *Winter Graunt* Eſquire, Our Waggon-Maſter Generall, who ſhall be there ready to receive them. And We command the Conſtable of every Hundred, receiving Information from the ſeverall Petty-Conſtables within their Hundred, to bring in a Note of the names of all ſuch Pariſhes and particular Perſons who upon this ſo viſible occaſion ſhall oblige Us in this kinde, and preſent the ſame unto Us, with the number of Horſes, Men, and Muskets ſo ſent by them, that We may remember it to their advantage; and, when it ſhall pleaſe God to enable Us, pay them the true Value, which We do hereby promiſe to do: And ſuch Perſons who ſhall then offer themſelves to ſerve on the ſaid Horſes, ſhall be then liſted and entred into Pay, as the reſt of Our Dragoons are; And We hope the Threats, Menaces, and Compulſion of the Rebells ſhall not more work upon Our People for their Supply, then this gracious deſire and earneſt intreaty of Ours ſhall do, in a Caſe wherein they, We, and the Publike are ſo neerly concerned.

God ſave the King.



89

A

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Excellency the Lord General.

WHereas *information* is given, that *divers Soldiers* of the *Army* have entered into the Houſes of ſome *Merchants, Citizens,* and other *inhabitants,* in and about the *Cities* of *London* and *Weſtminſter,* and there in an uncivil and diſorderly manner exacting Mony and Victuals there, to their great *injury,* and the ſcandal of the *Army,* contrary to a *Proclamation* in that caſe formerly publiſhed; Theſe are therefore to *will* and *require* all *Souldiers* of the *Army* under my Command, upon *pain of Death,* that they do not enter into the Houſes of any *Merchant, Citizen,* or others, in any *forcible manner,* or require of any perſon any *mony, victuals,* or other *proviſions,* unleſs it be in the Houſes of *Victualers,* or other places where *victuals* are ſold, and in ſuch caſes they are to go in a *civil and orderly manner,* and duly to pay for what they call; And in caſe *any Souldier* ſhall, notwithſtanding this *Proclamation,* offend, or otherwiſe *miſdemean* themſelves, I do *then* hereby *require* the *Officers* of the next *Guard,* upon *complaint* made unto them, to *apprehend and ſecure* the *Souldiers* ſo offending, and to *bring* them to *Whitehall,* together with *the witneſſes,* that *the offendors* may be delt withal as to *Juſtice* ſhall be thought fit.

And whereas *divers Souldiers,* and ſome perſons, who go in the *name and habit* of *Souldiers,* and pretend *themſelves* to be of the *Army,* but are not, do ſeiſe upon *perſons* who have been in Arms againſt the *Parliament,* and their *goods,* without *order,* (for the preventing of *theſe and other abuſes* for the future,) I do further *require* all *Officers and Souldiers* of *the Army* under *my Command,* That they do not preſume to enter into *the houſes* of *any perſon* whatſoever (unleſſe for *proviſion* as aforeſaid) or to ſeize upon *any perſons* whatſoever, unleſſe they go by *Warrant* with a *Commiſſion Officer,* and *he and they* give in *their names* of what *Troop* or *Company,* and in what *Regiment* they are, that ſo, if *any abuſe* be offered, upon *complaint* from *the perſon* or *perſons* ſo *injured* to *the Court Marſhal,* all *offendors* ſhall be proceeded againſt according to *Juſtice.*

Given under my Hand and Seal in Queens-*ſtreet the twelfth day of February,* 1648.

To be proclaimed by ſound of Trumpet in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter.

T. FAIRFAX.

Hen: Whalley Advocate.

London, Printed for JOHN PLAYFORD, and are to be ſold at his ſhop in the inner Temple, Feb. 13. 1648.

90

By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

(90). Forbidding Meetings to carry on any Declaration or Subscription concerning affairs of State or Govern^t

WHEREAS The Parliament assembled at Westminster the Third of November 1640. is now Dissolved, and the Care and Preservation of the Publick peace in this Interval, is in a special manner, committed by Authority of Parliament, to the Council of State, Which Trust they are obliged and resolved in the Strength of God, to perform With all Faithfulness to the Publick Safety. And being taught by the late dispensations which God hath exercised these Nations With, that the surest, and directest Way, to arrive at that great and good End, is to Waite upon Gods Providence and Blessing, in the pursuite of those Methods, Which, by his preceptive Will, appear most regular, and orderly; Which being conformed unto, may at last, after the many Motions and Revolutions that have befaln these Nations, Fix the good People thereof upon right Foundations of Settlement, and true Freedom; And having cause to apprehend, that some persons (consulting more private Concernments and Interests) may, upon Principles of dissatisfaction, attempt the putting of Affairs, out of that Hopeful Way, into Which, the over-ruling Wisdom, and Soveraignty of Divine Providence, hath at present reduced them. The Council have therefore thought it necessary, to charge and require (as they hereby do) all Persons, of What Condition soever they be, to forbear any meeting or meetings, in order to the contriving, or carrying on of any Declaration, or Subscription concerning Affairs of State or Government; But that they do quietly apply themselves to a peaceable Submission to the present Authority, and to expect, and acquiesce in such management of publick Affairs, as God by the influence of his Wisdom and Conduct, shall guide them to, untill the next Parliament shall be assembled, and take further order; Not doubting but the Whole Nation shall in due time receive the Fruit of such their Submission, and of the Councils circumspection and integrity for securing their Rights and Welfare. And it is hereby declared, That if any Person or Persons, after this Caution given, shall do any thing to the contrary hereof, they shall be looked upon, as Enemies of the Publick Peace, and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

Saturday March 17. 1659.

At the Council of State at VVhitehal.

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

W. JESSOP, Clerk of the Council.

Printed by *Abel Roper*, and *Tho: Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

Granting Reduced & Disbanded officers leave to come into London & Westminster.

Whereas ſeveral Officers Reduced and Disbanded, within the ſpace of a Year laſt paſt, do now remain in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and frequently reſort thither, who may be juſtly ſuſpected (in theſe times of danger) to be inclineable (through the influence of their diſcontent with the preſent poſture of affairs) to Foment Diſſatisfactions, and to combine amongſt themſelves, and with others of the ſame Principle, for diſturbance of the publick peace: The Council of State having a due reſentment hereof, and in tender reſpect to the Safety of the Commonwealth, have thought it neceſſary, That all and every ſuch Reduced and Disbanded Officer and Officers, do on or before the Twenty Fifth day of this inſtant *March*, depart out of the ſaid Cities of London and *Weſtminſter*, and the late Lines of Communication, to their reſpective dwellings and places of abode in the Country. And they do hereby charge and require them, and every of them to depart accordingly, and not to return till the Firſt of *May* next, unleſs upon ſatisfaction received of their peaceable Spirits and Demeanour; Or that they have no dwellings and places of abode in the Country, and notice left with the Clerks of the Council, or one of them, of the Places of their Reſidence in and about the ſaid Cities, or either of them, they ſhall obtain leave from the Council of State there to continue till further Order. Herein the Council will expect, from all perſons concerned, a punctual Submiſſion and Conformity at their Perils.

Saturday the 17 *of March* 1659.

At the Council of State at Whitehal

Ordered that this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

Wil. Jessop, *Clerk of the Council.*

LONDON,

Printed by *Abel Roper*, and *Thomas Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

By the Council of State.

PROCLAMATION.

Comanding Papists & such ab have born Armes for ye late King ag^t ye Parliam^t to retire to yeir respective Abodes &c.

WHereas the Parliament assembled at Westminster the third of November, One thousand six hundred and forty, is now dissolved, and the Enemies of this Commonwealth, in this Interval, are likely to take advantage, to carry on their designs, for disturbance of the Publick Peace: And taking notice of the great Confluence of Papists and other disaffected persons, at this time, to the Cities of London, and Westminster, and places adjacent, with Intention, probably, to put in execution their said designs, whereof, their great boldness and confidence expressed both here, and in several parts of the Nation, giveth just occasion of suspition, and more then ordinary apprehension of danger, to those who are well affected co the peace of the Nation: For preventing the dangers that may be occasioned thereby: The Council have thought fit to publish and declare, and doth hereby enjoyn, and require all, and person and persons, born within this Commonwealth, being a Papist, or Popish Recusant, and all, and person and persons, who have, or hath at any time born Armes on behalf of the late King against the Parla- or since, in pursuance of that Interest, and every of them (who shall not have leave from the Council of State, Lord General of the Army to the contrary) do before the Twenty fifth day of this instant March, or, if un- straint, then, within three dayes after his or their enlargement, repair unto his, and their place of dwelling, he or they usually heretofore made their common abode, and shall not at any time after, until the First day y next ensuing, return to the Cities of London and Westminster, without like leave or licence. Or if such Pa- or Popish Recusant, or other person aforesaid, have no certain place, dwelling, or abode, within this Com- ealth, that then all, and every such Popish Recusant, and other person aforesaid, do, by the time before limit- ove to the distance of twenty miles at the least from London or Westminster, and not at any time after re- urn the said First day of May, without licence as aforesaid, upon pain of being apprehended, and proceeded as disturbers of the publick peace. And all Justices of peace, Commissioners of the Militia for the Ci- ondon, and the respective Counties and Cities of this Commonwealth, and all other Officers, Civil and ry, are to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended all, and every such Papist, and popish Recusant, and other or persons aforesaid, as shall be found at any time after the said Twenty fifth of March, until the said First May, within the Cities of London and Westminster, or within Twenty miles thereof, contrary to this Pro- ion: And to secure all, and every such person or persons so offending in the premises, to be proceeded against eaid. And likewise to seize on, and apprehend all, and every person and persons whatsoever, who shall Tumults, or shall practise, or complot against the publick peace and safety, or make disturbance within this n, or hold correspondence with any the enemies thereof, and them to secure till upon notice to the Council, e Order shall be therein given. And all Officers of the Ports, and Commanders of Ships, are required to end and secure all suspicious persons that shall pass the ports, either going, or coming from beyond Seas, ut leave of the Council, till the Council, upon notice, take order therein.

Saturday the 17 of March 1659.

At the Council of State at Whitehal

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

Jo. Rushworth, *Clerk of the Council.*

Printed by *Abel Roper*, and *Thomas Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

1: shirts 6: bands, 3:
4 Cuffs 1 pair

(7)

The same day deliver-
6: Blue aprons, 1: white
5: napkins, 3: towells,
2: shifts to Sands

By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

Agt Agitators in ye Army.

THE Council of State being intrusted, in this Interval of Parliament, with Preservation of the Publick Peace; and being well informed, That some Persons, from mistaken Apprehensions of the temper of the Army, do secretly attempt the debauching, and alienating the Affections of some in the Army, from that Obedience and Duty which they owe, and (as upon good Grounds is hoped, and believed) bear to the present Authority, established by Parliament, and to their Superior Officers in the Army; HAVE therefore thought fit, hereby to declare, and make known, their great dislike of such Proceedings, as tending, and ayming at the disturbance of the Peace of this Commonwealth, and engaging it into new Distractions and Blood (now that such a Door of Hope is opened of Deliverance and Settlement.) And do hereby charge and require, all and every Person and Persons, of What sort or degree soever, whether belonging to any the Armies of this Commonwealth, or others, to forbear, at their uttermost perils, all Applications, of What kinde soever, to any the Officers or Soldiers of the Armies of this Commonwealth, by Way of Agitating, or otherwise, with design or endeavor, by Word or Act, to beget Dissatisfactions in any such Officer or Soldier, towards the present Government; or to withdraw them from their Obedience to their Superiors; or to make Combinations or Factions in the Army, to the disturbance thereof, or endangering the Peace of the Nation.

And the Council do hereby Impower, and Require all Officers, both Military and Civil, and all Soldiers, and others, upon certain Information given them of any Person or Persons, contriving, devising, or prosecuting any design, or endeavor to the purposes aforesaid, forthwith to seize and secure every such Person and Persons, and him, and them, to bring or send in custody to the Council of State, to answer the same: And albeit, the Council have reason to hope, That every Person concerned in the Safety and Publick Interest of the Nation, will be thereby sufficiently obliged to discover and bring to condign punishment all Offenders in this kinde; yet for the better encouragement of all whom this may concern, to be faithful to that Duty which they owe to their Countries Peace, the Council doth hereby Declare and Promise, That for every Person, who upon due proof to be made, shall appear to have acted under the name of an AGITATOR, or otherwise, for the mischievous ends and purposes aforesaid, there shall be allowed, and paid out of the Publick Treasure of this Commonwealth, the sum of Ten Pounds, to the Officer or Officers, Soldier or Soldiers, who shall discover, secure, and bring or send in custody, to the Council, any such Person as aforesaid. And all Officers, Military and Civil, are required upon request made in that behalf, to be aiding and assisting in the apprehending, securing, and bringing in custody, to the Council, all and every Person and Persons who may be justly charged with the Crimes aforesaid. And the Chief Officers of the respective Regiments, Troops, and Companies of the Army, are required forthwith, after it shall come to their Hands, to cause this Proclamation to be published in the Head of their Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to the intent the same may be better taken notice of, and put into the more effectual Execution.

Saturday March 24. 1659.

At the Council of State at Whitehal.

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

W. JESSOP, Clerk of the Council.

Printed by *Abel Roper*, and *Tho: Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

...kerchiefs ... —
... laced ... — 4.
... d ... — 3
... — 7.
... ... — 1
... cloathes — 0
... d 12. bloud Aprons
... napkins a table cloath
... d 3 pairs of sheets ...

0 — 01 — 11

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

hibiting all unlawful and Seditious Meetings and Conventicles under pretence of Religious Worſhip.

HARLES R.

A LThough nothing can be more unwelcome unto Us, then the neceſſity of reſtreyning ſome part of that Liberty which was indulged to tender conſciences by Our late gracious Declaration; Yet ſince divers perſons (known by the name of Anabaptiſts and Quakers, Fifth-Monarchy-men, or ſome ſuch like Appellation, as a mark of diſtinction and ſeparation) under pretence of ſerving God, do daily meet in great numbers in ſecret places, and at unuſual times, by reaſon whereof they begin to boaſt of their multitudes, and to encreaſe in their confidences, as having frequent opportunities to ſettle a perfect correſpondency and confederacy between themſelves, of which ſome evil Effects have already enſued, even to the diſturbance of the publique Peace by Inſurrection and Murther, for which the Offenders muſt anſwer to the Law and far worſe may be ſtill expected, unleſs ſome ſpeedy courſe be taken to prevent their further growth.

o the intent therefore that none of thoſe perſons who have preſumed to make ſo ill an uſe of Our indulgence, be ſtrengthened in ſuch their proceedings by any general words, or expreſſions in Our late Declaration, ave thought fit by theſe preſents to publiſh and Declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That no Meeting ſoever of the Perſons aforeſaid, under pretence of Worſhipping God, ſhall at any time hereafter be permit- allowed, unleſs it be in ſome Parochial Church or Chappel in this Realm, or in private houſes by the per- there inhabiting. And that all Meetings and Aſſemblies whatſoever, in order to any Spiritual exerciſe or ng of God by the perſons aforeſaid, unleſs in the places aforeſaid, ſhall be eſteemed, and are hereby declared to lawful Aſſemblies, and ſhall be proſecuted accordingly, and the perſons therein Aſſembled ſhall be pro- d againſt as perſons riotouſly and unlawfully Aſſembled.

nd for the better execution of this Our Proclamation, and the prevention of all illegal and Seditious Meet- , and Conventicles, We do hereby ſtreightly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, ſtables, Headboroughs, Commanders, and other Our Officers and Miniſters whom it may concern, That cauſe diligent ſearch to be made from time to time, in all and every the places where any ſuch Meetings or enticles, as aforeſaid, ſhall or may be ſuſpected. And that they cauſe all and every the perſons therein Al- led, to be apprehended and brought before one or more Juſtices of the Peace, and to be bound over to appear at ext Seſſions within the reſpective Precincts, and in the mean time to find Sureties for the good Behaviour, default thereof to be committed to the next Gaol.

nd further We do Will and Command Our Juſtices of Peace, That they cauſe the Oath of Allegiance to nder'd to every perſon ſo brought before them, and upon his or their refuſal, to proceed according as by the tute made in the ſeventh year of the Reign of Our Royal Grand-father of ever bleſſed memory they are di- and commanded.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Tenth day of *January*, One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Quieting the Post-Master-General in the Execution of his Office.

CHARLES R.

WHereas We have by Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seal, constituted and appointed Our Trusty and wel-beloved Henry Bishop Esq; Our Post-Master-General, to perform and execute all and every the powers mentioned in a late Act of Parliament, touching the erecting and setling an Office of Post-Master-General; And whereas the secret and indirect conveyance of Letters, by ways unlawful, and unauthorized, doth not onely tend to the diminution of Our Revenue, by lessening the Office of Post-Master-General, but may be a means to promote Seditious designs, and to disturbe the Peace of Our Realm; We have thought fit therefore by this Our Proclamation, to advertise all and singular Our good Subjects of their duty, and to require their Obedience accordingly; And we do hereby strictly prohibite, and forbid all and singular person and persons whatsoever (other then the said Henry Bishop, Deputies, Servants, or Assignes, directly, or indirectly) to do, execute, perform, or intrude themselves, to be any Employment in or about any thing, which ought to be done by him the said Henry Bishop, his Deputies, servants, or Assignes, without his the said Henry Bishop's Deputation, Licence or Allowance, upon pain of ur Displeasure, and such other penalty as may be inflicted upon the Offenders for contempt of this Our Royal mmandment, and of the said Act of Parliament. And that the said Henry Bishop, his Deputies, Servants, Assignes may the better intend the service and duty of the said Office of Post-Master-General, We do hereby ther Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, That the said Henry Bishop, his Deputies, Servants and signes, shall be from henceforth freed, exempted, and discharged, of, and from serving upon all Juries, Insts, Musters, or any other Publike Employments or attendances, that may any way impede, retarde, or judice the execution of his or their duty and service in the said Office; And that he and they shall have and enall such Priviledges as have been formerly granted by any of Our Royal Ancestors, unto the Masters of their ts, and servants. And We do further expresly Will and Command by these presents, all Majors, Sheriffs, stices of Peace, Constables, Bailiffs, all Searchers of Our Ports, and all other Our Officers and Ministers ersoever, within their several Jurisdictions and Offices from time to time to make diligent search for all ules, Bougets, and other carriages of all such disallowed and unlicenced Carriers and Messengers, or er suspected persons carrying Packquets, or Letters, from place to place within Our said Realms and Dominis, or coming in or going out of this Realm, to or from any other Kingdoms or Countries, contrary to the te of the said Act of Parliament, and the Rights and Priviledges of the Post-Master-General therein declared established; and to Seize all and every such Males and Packquets of Letters which shall be found in the nds of persons not having lawful Warrant or Authority from Our Post-Master-General for the time being, carry the same and the said Males or Packquets of Letters, together with the names of the persons so, as aforesd, presuming to convey them, immediately to send up, and certifie to Our Privy Councel.

Given at the Court at *Whitehall*, the Sixteenth day of *January*, in the Twelfth Year of His Majesties Reign, One thousand six hundred and sixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers.*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Prohibiting the seizing of any Persons, or Searching Houses without Warrant; except in time of Actual Insurrections.

CHARLES R.

WHereas ever since Our arrival into England, We have made it Our great care and Study to improve the mercies of Almighty God in Our Happy and Miraculous Restauration, by endeavouring all that lay in Us, to compose and settle the minds of all Our Subjects: And in order thereunto We did freely give Our Royal assent to an act of General Pardon and Oblivion (which We are resolved inviolably on Our part to keep and observe) yet such hath been the restless and perverse disposition of certain unreasonable men disaffected to Our Royal Person and Government, that they have lately attempted, and actually began the levying a new War, and the revival (as much as in them lay) of those differences and divisions which We have so often desired and endeavoured to have buried in perpetual Oblivion: And for the better effecting their malicious and traitorous purposes, had provided themselves with stores of Arms and other Warlike Ammunition, and many of them lay privately, and do yet lurk in and about Our Cities of London and Westminster, watching all opportunities to put their Wicked designs in execution: For preventing whereof, and for the preservation of Our Peace, We have been necessitated to cause diligent search to be made for such Arms, and to secure several persons, whom We had good cause to suspect to be engaged in the said Wicked and traitorous designs; Which nevertheless We desired might be done in so orderly a manner that every innocent person might rest secure, and not to the prejudice, disturbance, or injury of any of Our good Subjects who were lately of the Army under the Duke of Albemarle, and therein instrumental to Our Happy Restauration, or others, in their Persons, Estates, or Families.

And We being given to understand, That during those late Commotions, several persons have been imprisoned by Souldiers and others, their Houses searched, and their Goods taken away without lawful Authority, And that thereupon opprobrious words and terms of dissension and discrimination of parties have been used and given, to Our great disservice, contrary to the before-said Act of Pardon and Oblivion; and notwithstanding Our Royal Pleasure so often published and declared to the contrary.

These are therefore strictly to Charge and Command all Officers and Souldiers, and all other persons whatsoever (unless it be upon inevitable necessity of suddain and actual Rebellion or Insurrection) to forbear to molest or trouble any of Our good Subjects, either in their Persons or Estates, and not to presume to apprehend or secure any person or persons, or seize any Armes whatsoever, or to search any houses, without a lawful Warrant under the Hand and Seal of some one or more of the Lords of Our Priby Council, or under the Hand and Seal of some one or more of Our Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, or Justices of the Peace, in their respective Liberties and Precincts, within the several Counties, Cities, and Towns Corporate, in Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed: And We Will that the said Warrants be always directed to some Constable, or other known Legal Officer; and that no Souldiers do otherwise interpose or meddle with the execution of any of the said Warrants, then by aiding and assisting of the said Constable, or other such known Legal Officer or Officers, as aforesaid: And all Military Officers and Souldiers are hereby commanded to be aiding and assisting to such Constable, or other Legal Officers, being by them or any of them thereunto required: And we do hereby declare, That as well all those who shall hereafter be so hardy as to offend against this Our Proclamation, shall not only not receive countenance from Us therein, but shall be left to be proceeded against according to Our Laws, and incur Our high displeasure, as persons doing their utmost to bring scandal and contempt upon Our Government.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Seventeenth day of *January*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, One thousand six hundred and sixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers.*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Obſervation of the Thirtieth day of *January* as a day of Faſt and Humiliation according to the late Act of Parliament for that purpoſe.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in Our late Parliament held at Weſtminſter, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, The Lords and Commons therein Aſſembled did ſhew and declare unto Us, That the execrable murther of Our Royal Father CHARLES the Firſt, of ever Bleſſed and Glorious Memory, hath been committed by a Party of Wretched men, deſperately Wicked and hardened in their Impiety, Who having firſt plotted and contrived the ruine and deſtruction of this Excellent Monarchy, and with it the true Reformed Proteſtant Religion, Which had been ſo long Protected by it, and flouriſhed under it, found it neceſſary in order to the carrying on of their pernitious and traitorous Deſigns, to throw down all the Bulwarks and Fences of Law, and to ſubvert the very being and conſtitution of Parliament, That ſo they might at laſt make their Way open for any further Attempts upon His Perſon: And for the more eaſie effecting thereof, they did then firſt ſeduce ſome part of the then Army into a compliance, and then kept the reſt in ſubjection to them, partly for hope of preferment, and chiefly for fear of loſing their Imployments and Arrears, untill by theſe and other more odious Arts and Devices they had fully ſtrengthened themſelves both in Power and Faction; Which being done, they did Declare againſt all manner of Treaty with the Perſon of Our Royal Father, even then when a Treaty by advice of both Houſes of Parliament was in being, and did Remonſtrate againſt the Houſes of Parliament for ſuch proceedings, and ſeiz'd upon the perſon of Our Royal Father, While the Commiſſioners were returned to the Houſes of Parliament With his anſwer. And When his Conceſſions had been Voted a ground for Peace, ſeize upon the Houſe of Commons, Seclude, and Impriſon ſome Members, force out others; And there being left but a ſmall Remnant of their own Creatures (not a tenth part of the Whole) did ſeek to ſhelter themſelves by this Weak pretence, under the name and authority of a Parliament, and in that name labored to proſecute what was yet behind, and unfiniſhed of their long intended Treaſon and Conſpiracy: To that purpoſe they prepared an Ordinance for erecting a prodigious and unheard of Tribunal, which they called, An *High* Court of Juſtice, for Tryal of His Majeſty, Our moſt Dear Father; and having eaſily procured it to paſs their Houſe of Commons, as it then ſtood moulded, ventured to ſend it up from thence to the Peers, then ſitting, Who totally rejected it; Whereupon their rage and fury increaſing, they preſumed to paſs it alone as an Act of the Commons, and in the name of the Commons of England; and having gained the pretence of a Law made by the power of their own making, purſued it With all poſſible force and cruelty, untill at laſt upon the Thirtieth day of January, One thouſand ſix hundred forty and eight, His Sacred Majeſty, Our late Dear Father, was brought unto a Scaffold, and there publikly murthered before the Gates of his own Royal Palace. And becauſe by this horrid Action, the Proteſtant Religion hath received the greateſt Wound and reproach, and the people of England, the moſt inſupportable ſhame and infamy that it is poſſible for the Enemies of God and the King to bring upon them, Whilſt the Fanatick rage of a few miſcreants (Who were as far from being true Proteſtants, as they were from being true Subjects) ſtands imputed by Our Adverſaries to the Whole Nation. The Parliament Aſſembled did therefore renounce, abominate, and proteſt againſt that Impious Fact, the execrable murther and unparalleld Treaſon committed againſt the Sacred Perſon and Life of Our moſt Royal Father, And did beſeech Us that it might be Declared, And it is by the ſaid Act Declared, That by the undoubted Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, neither the Peers of the Realm, nor the Commons, nor both together in Parliament, nor the People collectively or repreſentatively, nor any other perſons Whatſoever, ever had, hath, or ought to have any coercive power over the Perſons of the Kings of this Realm. And for the better vindication of themſelves to poſterity, and as a laſting Monument of their otherwiſe inexpreſſible deteſtation and abhorrency of that villanous and abhominable Fact, They did further beſeech Us that it might be Enacted; And it is thereby Enacted, That every thirtieth day of January (unleſs it ſhould fall out to be on the Lords Day, and then the next day following) ſhould be for ever thereafter ſet apart to be kept and obſerved in all Our Churches and Chappels of Our Kingdoms of England and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the Iſles of Jerſey and Guernſey, and all other Our Dominions, as an Anniverſary day of Faſting and Humiliation, to implore the Mercy of God; That neither the guilt of that Sacred and Innocent Blood, nor thoſe other ſins by Which God was provoked to deliver up both them and their King into the hands of cruel and unreaſonable men, might at any time after be viſited upon them or their Poſterity, as by the ſaid Act amongſt other things at large appeareth. We being very ſenſible of the Pious and good Intentions of Our ſaid Dutiful and Loyal Subjects; and holding Our Self obliged to do Our utmoſt endeavor that a Work ſo much tending to the honor and acknowledgement of the infinite Mercies of Our good and gracious God, who hath been pleaſed not onely to reſtore Us to the Throne of Our Anceſtors, from Which We were long deteined, and Our ſaid good Subjects to their Rights and Liberties, and the Nation to Peace, after a bloody and unnatural War, And tending to a due acknowledgment of the ſins Which provoked the Juſtice of God ſo far as juſtly to deliver up theſe Nations to the many and deplorable Calamities Which proceeded from, and enſued that horrid and bloody murther of Our moſt Dear Father, Do ſtrictly command, and enjoyn all Our loving Subjects of What degree, quality or condition ſoever, ſolemnly and humbly to conform themſelves, and give obedience to the ſaid Act of Parliament, and to ſet apart, and obſerve the Thirtieth day of January this preſent year, and ſo from time to time every Thirtieth day of January every year, as a day of Faſting and Humiliation for the purpoſes in the ſaid Act of Parliament mentioned: And to that end We command all Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Parſons, Vicars, Miniſters, and other Eccleſiaſtical perſons in their ſeveral charges, according to their ſeveral duties to take care hereof, And to cauſe this Our Proclamation to be yearly read in all Churches and Chappels the Sunday before the ſaid Faſt is to be obſerved. And We ſtrictly command all perſons Whatſoever, for the better obſervation of the ſaid Day, to abſtain from all ſervile Works and Buſineſs on that Day, and meekly and orderly to repair to the Publike place for Divine Worſhip, to beſeech God for his Mercy, and to humbly themſelves in his ſight, according to the good intention of the ſaid Act. And We Declare, That ſuch perſons as ſhall be faulty herein, ſhall be eſteemed by Us Contemners and Infringers of Our Laws and Commands, and Prophane Perſons, Who wilfully ſhut their eyes, both againſt the Judgements and Mercies of Almighty God.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twenty fifth day of *January*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Reſtraint of Killing, Dreſsing, and Eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, or on Fiſh-dayes, appointed by the Law to be obſerved.

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers good Laws and Statutes have heretofore with great care and providence been made and Enacted for the due Obſervation of Lent, and other dayes appointed for Fiſh-dayes, as well for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh-victuals, as for the maintenance of the Navy and Shipping of this Realm, by the encouragement of Fiſhermen to go to the Seas for the taking of Fiſh; which Laws and politick Conſtitutions have heretofore been quickned by ſundry Proclamations, and other Acts and Ordinances of State in the times of Our Royal Predeceſſors. And whereas notwithſtanding ſo many good Proviſions heretofore had and made in that kinde, all ſorts of People have for many years laſt paſt taken upon them ſuch a Liberty to kill, dreſs, and eat Fleſh in the Lent-ſeaſon, and on other dayes and times prohibited, as now it is become ſo inveterate an evil, that it will require more then ordinary care to redreſs the ſame.

And taking notice of a Proclamation heretofore publiſhed in the time of Our Royal Father of ever bleſſed memory, for the reſtraining of Killing, Dreſsing, and Eating of Fleſh in the time of Lent, and other dayes and times prohibited by the Laws, to the end that the ſame may now again be revived and quickned For the prevention of ſo great and growing a miſchief and inconvenience as may happen to Our whole Kingdome, if ſo great a liberty ſhould be permitted to kill, dreſs, and utter Fleſh in the Lent-ſeaſon, and on other dayes and times prohibited by Law, as of late yeares there hath been.

We therefore much affecting the Reformation of ſo great and growing an Evil, which is ſo great an Enemy to the Plenty of this Our Kingdome, have thought fit thus timely (the better to take away all pretences of excuſe) to expreſs Our Self and our Royal Commandment in this behalf, whereof We ſhall expect, and doe require from all Our loving Subjects, that due notice be taken, and that a ſtrict conformity be yielded thereunto.

And for avoyding of Inconveniencies hereafter, Our will and pleaſure is, That the Lord Mayor of our City of London, and the Juſtices of Peace of Our City of Weſtminſter and the Liberties thereof, ſhall yearly before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cauſe all Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary Tables, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners, within the ſaid Cities and Liberties thereof, to appeare before them, And ſhall take Recognizances with two ſufficient Sureties of every of them (viz.) the Principal in Forty pounds, and their Sureties in Twenty pounds apiece to Our uſe, That the Butchers ſhall kill no Fleſh, and that the other perſons before-mentioned ſhall not dreſs, nor ſuffer any Fleſh to be eaten in their houſes in the Lent-time, or at any time prohibited, contrary to Law.

And to the end that Fiſhermen may employ themſelves at Sea with better encouragement then heretofore, and that the Fiſhmongers may furniſh themſelves with ſuch ſtore from time to time hereafter as ſhall be expedient as well for the proviſion of the City, as for ſelling the ſame at reaſonable rates, We will that they take notice of this Our Commandment and conſtant Reſolution for obſervance of Lent and Fiſh-dayes, both now and hereafter, as by Law is required.

And furthermore, as We think it fit that every man ſhould be a rule of order and abſtinence in his own houſe, as well in reſpect of the publick, as of his private eaſe and benefit, ſo We ſtreightly charge and command all Inholders, keepers of Ordinary Tables, Victuallers, Cooks, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners, not to make any ſupper for any perſon or perſons whatſoever upon Friday nights, either in Lent or out of Lent, nor ſuffer any meat to be then dreſſed, uttered, ſold, or eaten in their houſes, upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as is due to thoſe that ſhall contemn Our Royall Pleaſure and Commandment, and as by due courſe of the Laws may be inflicted.

COLLECTION

And forasmuch as upon further advice and consideration had of this Inconvenience, which too much liberty hath occasioned, We conceive that the restraint of killing and dressing of Flesh is no sufficient remedy alone for these Mischiefs, unless there be better care also taken to suppress the unlawful and inordinate eating of Flesh in the time of Lent, and on other dayes and times prohibited, wherewith Our Subjects have for severall years past accustomed themselves, rather for Delicacy then for Necessity. It is therefore Our Royal will and pleasure, and accordingly We do hereby streightly prohibit and forbid all Our subjects, of what degree or quality soever within this Realm, to eat any manner of Flesh in the time of Lent, or on other dayes now usually observed as Fish-dayes, without a special Licence first obtained from the Bishop of the Diocess, or such other as by the Law have power to give Licence in that behalf, according to Our Lawes in that case provided, which We will and command shall be sparingly granted.

And as these Orders are to be executed in Our Cities of London and Westminster, and the places near to the same, so it is Our express pleasure and commandment, That Our Justices of Peace in all Shires within their Rule, and all other Majors, Bailiffs, and chief Officers in Towns Corporate, or in any Liberties within their Precincts, shall cause the same to be observed and performed in like manner. Further charging and commanding the Lord Major of our City of London, the Justices of Assize in their several Circuits, the Majors and chief Officers of all other Cities and Towns corporate, Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties and all other Officers and Ministers within the several Counties of this Our Realm, that they and every of them fully obey this Our pleasure, and cause the same to be obeyed and executed by others, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils.

And for the due execution of the Premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realm, as well as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, We do hereby streightly charge and command all Our Justices of Peace within the same Counties, as well within Liberties as without, That yearly and every year hereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appear before them, all keepers of Ordinary-tables, Inholders, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers and other Victuallers whatsoever, and to require and take of them to Our use several Recognizances with Sureties for the observation of the Premisses (viz.) the Principals in Ten pounds, and their two Sureties in Five pounds apiece: And if they shall refuse or neglect to enter into such Recognizances, then the said Justices shall suppress such Persons so refusing from Victualling any more, and shall also cause them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our use (viz.) the Principals in Twenty pounds, and their two Sureties in Ten pounds apiece, not to Victual, or sell Beer or Ale from henceforth; which if they shall refuse to do, then the said Justices to commit to Prison all such Persons so refusing to enter into such Recognizances, until they shall submit themselves, and become bound as aforesaid. And further, all such keepers of Ordinary-Tables, Inholders, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers, as shall not appear before the said Justices as aforesaid, That they may immediately send forth their Warrants, or grant Process against them and every of them so making default, to appear and answer their contempt at the next General Sessions of the Peace.

And further, for the more due punishment of Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary-tables, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, Taverners and such like, who shall forfeit their Recognizances, by Killing, Dressing of Flesh, or suffering it to be eaten in their houses in the Lent-time and other Fish-dayes; And to the end that the same may be as well taken in due form of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer: We do will and require all Justices of Peace, as well within Liberties as without, That at such times as they shall meet within their several Divisions for the taking of such Recognizances, that they give notice to the Clerks of the Peace or their Deputies, to attend them for that purpose, Of whom We will require a strict Accompt for the Legal taking and returning of the same Recognizances into Our said Exchequer.

And because these Directions are for the better observation of Order and due keeping of the Lent, according to our Lawes, which Our Ministers and Officers are to see executed of Office, without making the same grievous unto Our People, by taking of excessive Fees for their entring into Recognizances to observe these Orders: We therefore streightly charge and command, That no Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, nor other Officer, shall or do presume to demand or take any Fee or reward above the Summ of Twelve pence, although more hath been heretofore limited to be taken by the Town-Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties, for taking and certifying any such Recognizances, nor shall give any Fee or Reward for returning the same into Our Exchequer.

And Lastly, for that the Fishmongers (upon the observation of the aforesaid Orders) may perhaps take occasion thereby to inhaunce the prices as well of Fresh as Sea-fish; We do therefore hereby further charge and command all Fishmongers whatsoever, That they Sell and utter their Fish at moderate and usual Rates and Prices. And that all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Officers, as well within Liberties as without, to whom it shall appertain, shall from time to time take such Order with the said Fishmongers, that Our Subjects be not grieved by any such Inhauncement or increase of Prices upon Fish, upon pain of Our high displeasure, and such further punishment as may be inflicted upon them by Our Lawes.

Given at Our Palace at *Whitehall*, the Twenty ninth day of *January*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, One thousand six hundred and sixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

BY THE KING.

A *Proclamation* for Authorizing an uniformity of the Book of *Common-Prayer*, to be used throughout the REALM.

C. R.

ALthough it cannot be unknown to Our Subjects by the former Declarations We have published, what Our purposes & procedings have bên in matters of Religion, since Our coming to this Crown: Yet the same being now by Us reduced to a setled Form, We have occasion to repeat somewhat of that which hath passed, and how at our very first entry into the Realm, being entertained & importuned with Informations of sundry Ministers, complaining of the Errors & Imperfections of the Church here, as well in matters of Doctrine, as of Discipline: Although we had no reason to presume that things were so far amiss, as was pretended, because We had seen the Kingdom under that Form of Religion which by Law was established in the dayes of the late Queen of famous memory, blessed with a peace & prosperity, both extraordinary, and of many years continuance, (a strong evidence that God was therewith well pleased,) Yet because the importunity of the Complainers was great, their affirmations vehement, and the zeal wherewith the same did seem to be accompanied, very specious: We were moved thereby to make it Our occasion to discharge the duty which is the chiefest of all Kingly duties, that is to settle the Affairs of Religion, and the Service of God before their own. Which while we were in hand to do as the contagion of the sickness reigning in Our City of London and other places, would permit an Assembly of persons met for that purpose; Some of those who misliked the state of Religion here established, presuming more of Our intents than ever We gave them cause to do, & transported with humor, began such procedings as did rather raise a scandal in the Church, than take offence away. For both they used Forms of publick serving of God not here allowed, held Assemblies without Authority, and did other things carrying a very shew of Sedition more than of zeal; whom we restrained by a former Proclamation in the Month of October last, & gave intimation of the Conference We intended to be had with as much speed as conveniently could be, for the ordering of those things of the Church, which accordingly followed in the Month of January last, at Our Honour of Hampton Court, where before Our Self, & Our Privy Council, were assembled many of the gravest Bishops & Prelates of the Realm, & many other learned men, as well of those that are conformable to the State of the Church established, as of those that dissented: Among whom what Our pains were, what Our patience in hearing & replying, and what the indifferency & uprightnes of Our Judgment in determining, We leave to the report of those who heard the same, contenting Our Self with the sincerity of Our own heart therein. But we cannot conceal, that the success of that Conference was such, as happeneth to many other things, which moving great expectation before they be entred into, in their issue produce small effects. For We found mighty & vehement Informations supported with so weak & slender proofs as it appeareth unto Us, and Our Council, that there was no cause why any change should have bên at all in that which was most impunged, the Book of Common-Prayer, containing the Form of the publick Service of God here established, neither in the Doctrine which appeared to be sincere, nor in the Forms and Rite which were justified out of the practise of the Primitive Church: Notwithstanding, We thought meet, with consent of the Bishops and other learned men there present, That some small things might rather be explained then changed, not that the same might not very well have been born with by men who have made a reasonable construction of them: but for that in a matter concerning the Service of God, we were nice, or rather jealous, that the publick Form thereof should be frée, not only from blame, but from suspition, so as neither the common Adversary should have advantage to wrest ought therein contained, to other sense than the Church of England intendeth, nor any troublesome or ignorant person of this Church be able to take the least occasion of cavil against it: And for that purpose gave forth Our Commission under Our Great Seal of England, to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and others, according to the Form which the Laws of the Realm in like case prescribe to be used, to make the said Explanation, and to cause the whole Book of Common-Prayer to be newly printed; which being now done, & established anew after so serious a deliberation; although we doubt not but all Our Subjects, both Ministers & others, will receive the same with such reverence as appertaineth, and conform themselves thereto every man in that which him concerneth: Yet have We thought it necessary, to make known by Proclamation Our authorizing of the same; and to require & enjoyn all men, as well Ecclesiastical as Temporal, to conform themselves unto it, and to the practise thereof, as the only publick Form of serving God, established & allowed to be in this Realm: and the rather for that all the learned men who were there present, as well of the Bishops as others, promised their conformity in the practise of it, only making suit to Us, that some few might be born with for a time.

Wherefore We require all Arch-Bishops, Bishops, and all publick Ministers, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, to do their duty in causing the same to be obeyed, and in punishing the offenders according to the Laws of the Realm heretofore established, for the authorizing of the said Book of Common-Prayer. And we think it also necessary, that the said Arch-Bishops and Bishops, do each of them in his Province and Dioces take order, That every Parish do procure to themselves within such time as they shall think good to limit, one of the said Books so explained. And last of all We do admonish all men, that hereafter they shall not expect, nor attempt any further alteration in the common & publick Form of Gods Service, from this which is now established, for that neither will we give way to any to presume, that Our own Judgments having determined in a matter of this weight, shall be swayed to alteration by the frivilous suggestions of any light spirit: neither are we ignorant of the Inconveniences that do arise in Government, by admitting Innovation in things once setled by mature deliberation: And how necessary it is to use constancy in the upholding of the publick determination of States, for that such is the unquietnes & unstedfastnes of some dispositions, affecting every Year new Forms of things, as if they should be followed in their unconstancy, would make all actions of States ridiculous and contemptible; whereas the stedfast maintaining of things by good advice established, is the wealth of all the Common-wealth. Given at Our Court, the 5*th*, day of *March*.

LONDON, Printed for *Will. Sheares*, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring his MAJESTIES pleasure touching His Royal *Coronation*, and the Solemnity thereof.

CHARLES R.

WHereas We have resolved by the favour and blessing of God to celebrate the Solemnitie of our Royal Coronation upon the Three and twentieth day of April next, being S. George's day, at Our Palace of Westminster; And forasmuch as by ancient Customes and Usages of this Realm, as also in regard of divers Tenures of sundry Mannors, Lands, and other Hereditaments, many of Our loving Subjects do claim and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day and at the time of the Coronation, as in times precedent their Ancestors and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the Coronations of Our Famous Progenitors and Predecessors Kings and Queens of this Realm. We therefore out of Our Princely care for the preservation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of Our loving Subjects whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of and publish Our Resolution therein, and do hereby give notice of and publish the same accordingly.

And We do hereby further signifie, That by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of England, We have appointed and authorized Our Right trusty and Right welbeloved Cosins and Counsellors, Edward Lord Hyde Our Chancellor of England, Thomas Earl of Southampton Our high Treasurer, George Duke of Albemarle Master of Our Horse, Henry Marquis of Dorchester, Montague Earl of Lindsey Our great Chamberlain, James Marquis of Ormond Steward of Our Houshold, Edward Earl of Manchester Chamberlain of Our Houshold, Aubery Earl of Oxford, John Lord Roberts Baron of Truro, and our Trusty and welbeloved Sir Robert Foller Knight chief Justice of Our Court of Kings Bench, and Sir Orlando Bridgman Knight and Baronet, chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas, or any three, or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of Our loving Subjects in this behalf: And We shall appoint Our said Commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of Our Palace of Westminster upon the Six and twentieth day of this instant moneth of March, in the afternoon of that day, and from time to time to adjourn as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of Our said Commission, which We do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons whom it may any wayes concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning their Services before-mentioned, to be done or performed unto Us at Our said Coronation.

And We do hereby signifie unto all and every Our Subjects whom it may concern, That Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby streightly charge all persons of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon Our Letters to them directed, or by reason of their Offices or Tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of Our Coronation, That they do duely give their Attendance accordingly in all respects furnished and appointed, as to so great a Solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth. And of this, they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by Our Self, under Our hand to be allowed, We shall dispence with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Eighth day of *March*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, One thousand six hundred and sixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Publishing of an Act of Parliament late made for the better Ordering and Selling of *Wines* by Retail, *&c.*

CHARLES R.

WHereas by a late Act made in the Parliament begun and held at Westminster the 25th day of April, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, Entituled, An Act for the better ordering the Selling of Wines by Retail, and for preventing abuses in the Mingling, Corrupting and Vitiating of *Wines*, and for setting and limiting the Prices of the same; It was Enacted, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, from and after the Five and Twentieth day of March One thousand six hundred sixty one, unless he or they were authorised and enabled in manner and form as in the said Act is prescribed and appointed, should sell or utter by Retail, that is, by the Pint, Quart, Pottle or Gallon, or by any other great or lesser Retail-measure, any kind of Wine or Wines to be drunk or spent within his or their Mansion house or houses, or other place in his or their Tenure or occupation, or without such Mansion house or houses, or such other place within his or their Tenure or occupation, by any colour, craft or mean whatsoever, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence the sum of Five pounds, The one Moyety of every such penalty to be to Us, the other Moyety to him or them that would sue for the same, to be recovered as in and by the said Act is appointed.

And whereas it is further Enacted by the said Act, That it should be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors from time to time to issue out under the Great Seal of England, one or more Commission or Commissions to two or more Persons, thereby authorizing them to Licence and give Authority to such Person and Persons as they shall think fit to sell and utter by Retail, all and every or any kind of Wine or Wines whatsoever, to be drunk and spent as well within the house or houses or other place, in the Tenure or occupation of the Party so Licenced, as without, in any City, Town or other place within the Kingdome of England, Dominion of Wales, and Port and Town of Berwick upon Twede. And that such persons as from time to time, or at any time, should be by such Commission or Commissions as aforesaid in that behalf appointed, should have power and authority to treat and contract for Licence, Authority and Dispensations to be given and granted to any person or persons for the selling and uttering of Wines by Retail, in any City, Town or other place as aforesaid, according to the rules and directions of the said Act, and the true intent and meaning thereof, and not otherwise. And that such persons as should be Commissioned and appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors as aforesaid, should be, and be called Our Agents for granting Licences for the selling and uttering of Wine by Retail: And that Our said Agents should be authorised and enabled under their Seal of Office to be appointed by Us, to grant Licence for the selling and uttering of Wines by Retail to any person or persons, or for any time or term not exceeding One and twenty years, if such person [illegible] Fine be taken for the same, But that the Rent and sums of money agreed upon and reserved, be paid and answered half yearly by equal portions during the whole terme. And that such Licence should not be given or granted, but to such who should personally use the Trade of Selling and uttering of Wines by Retail, or to the Landlord and Owner of the house, where the Person using such Trade should sell or utter Wine by Retail; Nor that the same should be assignable, nor in any wise beneficial or extensive to indemnifie any person against the penalties of the said Act, except the first taker: And that it should also be lawful to and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to constitute and appoint such and so many other Officers and Ministers, as a Receiver, Register, Clerk, Comptroller, Messenger or the like, for the better carrying on of that service, as We and they shall think fit, so as the salaries and wages of all such Officers to be appointed, together with the salary or wages of the said Agents do not exceed Six pence in the pound of the Revenue that should thence arise; And that the Rents, Revenues and Sums of money arising thence, except what should be allowed for the Wages and Salaries of such Officers and Ministers which are not to exceed six pence out of every pound as aforesaid, should be duely and constantly paid and answered into Our Exchequer, and should not be particularly charged or chargeable, either before it be paid into the Exchequer, or after with any Gift or pension. And Our said Agents are by the said Act required and enjoyned to return into the Court of Exchequer every Michaelmas and Easter Term, upon their Oathes (which Oathes the Barons of the Exchequer are by the said Act authorised to Administer) a Book fairly written, containing a true and full Accompt of what Licences have been granted the preceding half year, and what Rents and Sums of money are thereupon reserved, and have been paid, or are in arrear, together with the securitie of the persons so in Arrear, to the end due and speedy Process might be made out according to the course of the Exchequer for recovery of the same, as in and by the said Act, amongst other things, it doth and may appear.

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act, We have by Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of England Commissioned and appointed certain persons of Trust therein named, to be Our Agents for the Licensing of such persons as they shall think fit to sell and utter Wines by Retail, as in and by the said Act is appointed.

Now to the intent that all Our loving Subjects within Our said Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick aforesaid, who shall be therein concerned, may take notice of the said Act and duly observe the same: We have thought fit to declare and publish the said Act and the contents thereof by this Our Royal Proclamation; And to the further end and intent that all and every person and persons concerned therein, may accordingly address themselves to Our said Agents at their Office in the Castle-yard in Holborn, and there receive from them such Licences and Dispensations for selling and uttering Wines by Retail as shall be agreed on, and as by the said Act and Our Commission of Agency thereupon they are impowered to grant.

And because Licences cannot formally be granted and past so soon as the Five and twentieth day of March instant; It is hereby declared, That all such persons as now draw Wine by Retail, and shall make their application to Our Agents for granting Licences, and procure from them any Order for their Continuance before the end of Easter Term next, shall be hereby Indemnified against the Penalties of the said Act.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Nineteenth day of *March*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, One thousand six hundred and sixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

Touching the ſpeedy calling to Accompt of all ſuch Perſons whoſe Accompts are excepted in the Act of Oblivion.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in the Act made in the Parliament begun at Weſtminſter the Fifth and twentieth day of April in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign (Entituled, An Act of Free and general Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion) there is contained an Exception of the Accompts of Treaſurers, Receivers, Farmers and Collectors, other then the Sub-collectors of the ſeveral Pariſhes, Towns and Hamlets reſpectively, for their Receipts therein mentioned, who had received or collected the Duties ſpecified in the ſaid Exception. And whereas Our high Treaſurer of England by Our command hath ſent out ſeveral Warrants or Summons to divers Treaſurers and other Perſons reſiding in and about London, for bringing in of their Accompts into the Office of Our Remembrancer in Our Exchequer, at certain dayes and times in the ſaid Warrants prefixed, to the end that all ſuch moneys as have been received, or any wayes collected from Our loving Subjects, and are not pardoned by the ſaid Act of General Pardon, may be duely accompted for, and anſwered unto Us, Our Heirs or Succeſſors, and that the Perſons ſo accompting may have their legall Diſcharges according to the courſe of Our Exchequer. Therefore Our Will and Pleaſure is, and We do ſtreightly charge and command all manner of Perſons whatſoever, which have received or ſhall receive any Warrants or Summons from Our ſaid high Treaſurer, for bringing in of their Accompts into Our Exchequer, that they bring them in according to the dayes and times in the ſaid Warrants expreſſed. And that all and every other perſon accomptable unto Us by vertue of the ſaid Exception in the ſaid Act of Parliament, and whoſe Accompts are not thereby pardoned, do appear in Our Exchequer in the Office of Our Remembrancer, and deliver into the ſaid Office a perfect Accompt of all ſuch Sums of money as they have received, under colour of any pretended Acts or Ordinances of Parliament, or otherwiſe for the uſe of the Publick, which are not Pardoned as aforeſaid; And alſo an Accompt of their Diſburſments out of their ſaid Receipts, with their Vouchers for the ſame, before the laſt day of Eaſter Term next. And foraſmuch as the Accompts of the ſaid Receivers and Collectors cannot be well taken without perfect Eſtreats of the Aſſeſſments, which every one of them had in charge to collect; Our will and pleaſure is, And We do ſtreightly charge and command all manner of Perſons which have acted as Commiſsioners, by colour of any pretended Act or Ordinance of Parliament, for the taxing or aſſeſsing of any weekly or monethly Tax or Aſſeſſment for the maintenance of the Armies in England or Ireland, that they and every of them before the end of the firſt week in Eaſter Term next, deliver or ſend into the Office of Our Remembrancer of Our Exchequer perfect Duplicates of the Aſſeſſments made by vertue of each particular pretended Act or Ordinance, under the hands of two or more of them, expreſsing therein the total ſumme charged upon each Pariſh, Hamlet, Ward, Hundred, Lath, Rape, Wapentake, or any other Diviſion, with the Names, Sirnames and Places of abode of all ſuch Perſons as they appointed to be Receivers or high Collectors of each particular County, City, Hundred, Lath, Rape, Wapentake, or any other Diviſion, and what the total ſumme amounts to, which every Receiver or high Collector had in charge to collect. And We do hereby further command and require all manner of Perſons which have been Treaſurers, Receivers, Farmers, Collectors or Accomptants, Regiſters, Regiſter-Accomptants and Comptrollers of the Receipts and Payments, and all manner of Perſons who have in their cuſtody any Orders or Warrants for receipt of publick Moneys not pardoned as aforeſaid, or any Books kept for the Comptrollment of any Receipts or Payments of or for any Publick Moneys not pardoned as aforeſaid, that they deliver the ſame into the Office of Our Remembrancer in the Exchequer, on or before the firſt day of Eaſter Term nert. To all which We require and expect a due obſervance from all Perſons concerned, upon pain of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch further proceedings againſt them and penalties as are conſonant to Law and Juſtice.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twentieth day of *March*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

103.

By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

Agt Livewel Chapman Stationer.



Whereas the Council of State is informed, That Livewel Chapman of London, Stationer, having from a wicked Design to engage the Nation in Blood, and Confusion, caused several Seditious and Treasonable Books, to be Printed and Published, doth now hide and obscure himself, for avoiding the Hand of Justice, The Council do hereby charge and require the said Livewel Chapman (at his uttermost peril) to appear and render himself to the Council at Whitehal, on or before Monday next, to answer such things as shall be objected against him. And they do further enjoyn and require, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, within the Cities of London or Westminster, or the late Lines of Communication, or elsewhere, do conceal or harbor the said Livewel Chapman, but that he and they, do discover and use their best endeavors, to produce him before the Council: And if any Person or Persons shall after publication hereof, harbor or conceal the said Livewel Chapman, every such Person shall be esteemed and exemplarily proceeded against, as an Enemy to this Commonwealth, and the peace thereof: And all Officers, both Civil and Military, are required and authorised, upon discovery of the said Livewel Chapman, forthwith to seize and secure him, and to bring him in custody before the Council.

Wednesday, 28 March, 1660.

At the Council of State at VVhitehal.

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

VVIL. JESSOP *Clerk of the Council.*

London, Printed by *Abel Roper* and *Thomas Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

104

104. By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

Requiring ye obſervation of ye An Act for calling & holding of a Parliam^t, in ye Elections for ye nex^t Parliam^t

WHereas by an Act of the laſt Parliament, Intituled, An Act for Diſſolving the Parliament begun the Third of November 1640, and for the calling and holding of a Parliament at Weſtminſter the 25 of April 1660. It is expreſly Declared and Enacted, That all Perſons Engaged in the late Rebellion in Ireland, and all who profeſs the Popiſh Religion, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons who have Adviſed, or Voluntarily Ayded, Abetted, or Aſsiſted in any War againſt the Parliament, ſince the firſt day of January 1641. and his or their Sons (unleſs he or they have ſince manifeſted their good affection to the ſaid Parliament) ſhall be incapable to be elected to ſerve as Members in the next Parliament. And whereas the Council of State is given to underſtand, That notwithſtanding the good proviſion that is therein made, and albeit the happineſs and ſettlement of the Nation is ſo much concerned in the obſervance thereof, yet divers Perſons more reſpecting private Intereſts, and Perſonal Satisfactions, then Publique Safety, do intend, and endeavor to promote the Elections of Perſons not qualified, as by that Act is directed, to the violating of that Law, and the perverting of thoſe good Ends of Peace and Eſtabliſhment which are thereby aimed at: Therefore, according to the Truſt repoſed in them for the due Execution of the Laws, and to the intent, thoſe who have not been hitherto acquainted with the Tenor and purport of that Act, may be the better informed how far they are thereby obliged, and that they may avoid the penalty impoſed upon the Infringers thereof, The Council have thought fit hereby ſtrictly to enjoyn, and require all Perſons any Wales concerned in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, to take notice of the ſaid Act, and of the Qualifications thereby preſcribed as aforeſaid, and not to do, or attempt any thing to the contrary thereof. To which purpoſe, the Sheriffs and Chief Magiſtrates of the reſpective Counties, Cities, and Borroughs of this Nation, are required, at the times and places appointed for Electing their Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and before they do actually proceed to ſuch Elections, to cauſe this Proclamation to be publickly read, and Proclaimed in their ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Borroughs, that none may have colour to pretend ignorance thereof; In which behalf, the Council ſhall expect a punctual Compliance, and call thoſe to a ſtrict Accompt who ſhall neglect the ſame.

Wedneſday March 28. 1660.

By the Council of State at Whitehal.

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

W. JESSOP, Clerk of the Council.

Printed by *Abel Roper*, and *Tho: Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

105

By the Council of State.

105.

A PROCLAMATION.

For Apprehending Col. John Lambert.

Whereas Colonel John Lambert Was, in Order to the Publique Safety, and for Reasons of High Concernment to the Peace of the Nation, Committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, and there continued under Restraint by Order of the Late Parliament: And whereas the Council of State is Informed, That the said Colonel John Lambert hath broke Prison, and made his Escape out of the Tower. The Council do hereby Charge, and Require the said Colonel John Lambert, at his uttermost Peril, to Render himself to the Council at Whitehall, within twenty four hours after the Publishing of this Proclamation; And they do strictly Prohibit all and every Person and Persons from Harbouring, Sheltering, or in any kind Concealing of the said Colonel John Lambert upon such paines and penalties as the said Colonel John Lambert is himself lyable to, for the high crimes whereof he stands guilty. And the Council do hereby declare, That Whosoever shall discover, and bring into them, the said Colonel John Lambert, shall have One hundred pounds given him as a gratuity, and reward for such his service. And all Officers Civil and Military are required to give their best Assistance to any person that shall make discovery of the said Colonel John Lambert, for the securing and bringing of him in safe custody to the Council.

Wednesday 11 Aprill. 1660.

At the Council of State at Whitehall.

Ordered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

William Jessop,
Clerk of the Council.

LONDON, Printed by *Abel Roper* and *Tho. Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

By the Council of State.

106

A PROCLAMATION.

Declaring there is no Intention to abate or Retrench any Arrears to ye Army.

THe Council of State being Informed, That since the Officers of the Armies under the Lord Generals Command, by their late Humble Remonstrance and Address, Declared their resolution to observe such Commands as they shall receive from His Excellency, or the Council of State, or the Parliament when Assembled; some Persons designing to obstruct the Nations Settlement, have not been Wanting to endeavour the removal of some in the Army from their stability and temper; And to accomplish so mischievous a Design, have scattered and fomented (among other untruths) false rumours, That there is an Intention to deprive the Souldiers of their Arrears of Pay; Against Which Attempt the Council are Well perswaded the fidelity and Interest of the Souldiers Will be a good Security: Yet to the intent a Report so false in it self, and so destructive in its aim, may not make the more easie Impressions upon any, though its passing uncontradicted, and thereby gratifie those only, Who seek advantages, by lengthning out our troubles. The Council of State do hereby Declare, That it is not in their intention or thoughts, to retrench or abate any part of the Arrears, that are, or shall be due to the Souldiers, whilst they continue in the Army, and in their obedience: But that on the contrary, it shall be their endeavour to encourage them, by taking care for satisfying their Arrears, as soon as there shall be opportunity, in such sort as to make an actual, aswell as verbal confutation, to so false a suggestion.

Fryday 13 Aprill. 1660.

At the Council of State at Whitehall.

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

JOHN RUSHWORTH,
Clerk of the Council.

LONDON, Printed by *Abel Roper* and *Tho. Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

By the Council of State.

107

A PROCLAMATION.

Prohibiting ye People of these nations to take fforeign Comissions to seize Ships from any foreign Prince or State.

Whereas the Council of State is given to understand, That divers of the English, and other of the People and Subjects of this CommonWealth have of late received, and taken from, and under several Forreign Kings, Princes, Potentates, or States, Sea Commissions, or Letters of Reprizal, Marque or Countermarque, containing therein Powers to seize and surprize at Sea, or in Ports, Ships, Vessels, and goods of such People and Countryes as are therein named, and by colour thereof have gone forth to Sea With Ships and Vessels of War, and made seizures and surprizals of Merchants, and other Ships, and goods, and disturbed the Trade both of the People of these Nations, and of other Nations in Friendship, Allyance, and Confederacy With this CommonWealth, Whereof grievous complaints do arise; The Council of State finding it necessary, according to the trust reposed in them, to discourage and discountenance all such undue courses, surprizals, and proceedings, and to put an absolute restraint on all the People and Subjects of this CommonWealth, from receiving any such Forreign Sea Commissions, from or under any Forreign Princes, States, or Potentates Whatsoever, or making any manner of use of any such already received; Do therefore, and for prevention of all depredations, and undue surprizals at Sea, or in Ports, by pretence or colour of such Forreign Powers, or Sea Commissions, and for the encouragement and security of Merchants Ships, and of the freedome of Trade and Navigation, strictly enjoyn and require all and every the people and subjects of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, that they, nor any of them, in their, or any other name or names, directly or indirectly, do or shall receive, or take, or make use of any Sea Commission Whatsoever, or by What name soever called, thereby to infest the Seas, or seize, or surprize any Merchants Ships, or Goods, or other Ships, Vessels, or Goods Whatsoever, or in any Wise to hinder or disturb the freedome of Trade, or free course of shipping or Navigation, and do expresly forbid all and every the people and subjects of these Nations and Territories, that neither under pretence of removing their habitations into any other places, or subjecting themselves voluntarily to the obedience or subjection of any Forreign Princes or States, nor under any other colour Whatsoever (their Native subjection, as born Within these Nations, Dominions, and Territories, being a permanent and perpetual subjection upon them) they or any of them do presume to violate, or infringe this Injunction, or to take, receive, make use of, exercise, or put in ure by him or themselves, or any others imployed by or under them any Forreign Sea Commission, or Commissions granted by, or derived from, or under any Forreign King, Prince, CommonWealth, State, or Potentate Whatsoever, for the seizing or surprizing of Ships, Vessels, or Goods at Sea, or in Ports, Creeks, Harbours, or places Whatsoever, nor any Wayes to infest the Seas, or hinder or disturb Trade or Navigation, or the open and free passage thereof, under the pain and peril of being Arrested, proceeded against, and punished in the High-Court of Admiralty according to the Rights of Nations, Laws of the Sea, and course of Admiralty: And the Council of State do Will and Require the said Court of Admiralty to do speedy Justice therein, and to inflict such penalties & punishments upon all & every the Transgressors & Offenders in the premises as may by Law & the course of the Sea, & of the Admiralty be Inflicted in such Cases, and to cause the same to be duly Executed; & also to Order, Award, & Decree (& that in the most Summary Way that by the Rules of Justice may be) full & plenary Restitution, Dammages, and Reparation, to all and every the People, and Friends, and Allyes of these Nations, that shall by colour or pretence of any such Foreign Sea-Commissions, have any their Ships, Vessels, or Goods, seized, surprized, imbezelled, detained, or any Ways indamaged, or their Course of Navigation or Free-Passage upon the Seas, or from Port to Port disturbed or hindred, or be in any manner of Way dampnified or prejudiced: And Whatsoever Ships or Vessels they be belonging to any of the People or Friends, or Allyes of this Nation, that upon pretence of any such Foreign Sea-Commissions, being (though unduely) seized, or surprized, shall be either voluntarily or otherWise, brought, or driven, or come into any Harbour, Creek or Port of these Nations, the same shall presently by the Officers of, or in such Ports or Harbours, or the next Officers that may seize the same, be seized, detained, put under and into the Cognizance and Jurisdiction of the said Court of Admiralty, Without suffering or permitting any Bulk to be broken, or sale or other disposition of all or any part to be made, but to be kept intire for the said Court of Admiralty to do right and speedy Justice thereupon; and to make such Orders, plenary Restitutions, and Reparations, for the good and benefit of the People, and Friends, and Allyes of these Nations, the true and first Owners, or lawful Possessors of the said surprized Ships, Vessels, or Goods, as by the Laws of the Sea and Admiralty, and Rights of Nations in such Cases may be done; condemning the said undue Seizors and Spoylers, according to the Exigence of Law, and putting the Laws in due Execution against them. And to the end that this Proclamation may be openly known, and be obeyed, and take place, and that none may pretend ignorance thereof, the Council of State do Order and Command, That it be Printed; and Published by the Sergeant at Arms, and Sound of Trumpet, at the Royal Exchange London, at the time of concourse of Merchants there, and severall Copies to be affixed upon the Pillars of the said Exchange to be read and taken notice of by all concerned.

Fryday, Aprill 13. 1660.

At the Council of State at Whitehall.

ORdered, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

WILLIAM JESSOP, Clerk of the Council.

LONDON, Printed by *Abel Roper* and *Tho. Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

Requiring Several Officers (therein named) intending to raise a new War & to join wth Lambert, to render themselves to ye Council of State.

Whereas the Council of State hath received Information, that there is an endeavour by Colonel John Lambert, and other Officers (lately reduced) to raise a new War, and to imbroil the Nation in blood and distractions, and to hinder the Members from meeting in the next Parliament, on whose free Councel (under God) the hope of setling the Nations doth principally depend. And being informed that Colonel John Hewson, Col. Ralph Cobbet, Col. Edward Salmon, Col. Ashfeild, Major Creed, Major General Tho. Harrison, Col. John Okey, Major Wagstaff, Lieutenant Col. Miller, Captain John Blackwell, Captain Richard Dean, and Major Gladman (some of them being the number of those nine Officers upon whom the Parliament put a mark of displeasure, for their former disturbing of Parliament Authority, and Colonel Robert Lilburn, who was summoned to attend the Council, and came accordingly to London, hath lurked privately about the Town, and is since departed, without making his Appearance) are persons apprehended to be dangerous, and bent to engage with the said Colonel John Lambert, in disturbing the Peace of the Nation, and to interrupt the sitting of the next Parliament. The Council doth therefore hereby strictly charge, and require the said Colonel John Hewson, Col. Ralph Cobbet, Col. Edward Salmon, Col. Ashfeild, Major Creed, Major General Thomas Harrison, Col. John Okey, Major Wagstaff, Lieutenant Colonel Miller, Captain John Blackwell, Capt. Richard Dean, Major Gladman, and Col. Robert Lilburn, to appear and render themselves to the Council at White-hall, within three daies after the proclamming of this Proclamation, in the County or place where any of the said persons are or shall be, under the pains and penalties of being proceeded against, and of having their Estates to be forthwith seized and sequestred for the use of the Commonwealth, in case of their Failer to appear according to the time limitted by this Proclamation.

Given at the Council of State at *Whitehall*, this one and twentieth day of *April*, 1660.

LONDON, Printed by *Abel Roper* and *Tho. Collins*, Printers to the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION

By the Council of State.

A PROCLAMATION,

Of both Houſes of Parliament,

For Proclaiming of His *Majeſty* King of *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

ALthough it can no Way be doubted, but that His Majeſties Right and Title to his Crowns add Kingdomes, is, and Was every Way compleated by the death of His moſt Royal Father of Glorious Memory, Without the Ceremony or Solemnity of a Proclamation; Yet ſince Proclamations in ſuch Caſes have been allWayes uſed, to the end that all Good Subjects might upon this occaſion teſtifie their Duty and Reſpects; And ſince the Armed Violence, and other the Calamities of theſe many years laſt paſt, have hitherto deprived Us of any ſuch opportunity, Wherein We might expreſs Our Loyalty and Allegiance to his Majeſty. We therefore the Lords and Commons now Aſſembled in Parliament, together With the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, and other Freemen of this Kingdom now preſent, do, according to Our Duty and Allegiance, heartily, joyfully and unanimouſly AckноWledge and Proclaim, That immediately upon the deceaſe of Our late Soveraign Lord King Charles, the Imperial Crown of the Realm of England, and of all the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Rights belonging to the ſame, did by Inherent Birth-right, and lawfull and undoubted Succeſſion, deſcend and come to his moſt Excellent Majeſty Charles the Second, as being Lineally, Juſtly, and Lawfully next Heir of the Blood Royal of this Realm; And that by the Goodneſs and Providence of Almighty God, He is of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland the moſt Potent, Mighty, and undoubted King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And thereunto We moſt humbly and faithfully do ſubmit and oblige our Selves, our Heirs and Poſterities for ever. Dated the 8th day of May 1660.

Die Martis, May 8. 1660.

ORdered *by the Lords in Parliament Aſſembled*, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

Jo. Browne, *Cleric. Parliamentorum.*

LONDON, Printed by *John Macock*, and *Francis Tyton*, Printers to the Houſe of Lords, 1660.

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110.

A PROCLAMATION.

Dfye Comons for proclaiming K. Charles 2de 2d.

ALthough it can no way be doubted, but that His Majesties Right and Title to His Crowns and Kingdoms, is, and was every way compleated by the death of His most Royal Father of Glorious memory, without the Ceremony or Solemnity of a Proclamation, yet since Proclamations in such Cases have been allways used, to the end that all good Subjects might upon this occasion testifie their Duty and Respect; And since the Armed Violence, and other the Calamities of many years last past, have hitherto deprived us of any such opportunity, wherein we might express our Loyalty and Allegeance to His Majesty, We therefore the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, together with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, and other Freemen of this Kingdom now present, do according to our Duty and Allegeance, heartily, joyfully, and unanimously acknowledge and Proclaim, That immediately upon the Decease of our late Soveraign Lord King Charls, the Imperial Crown of the Realm of England, and of all the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Rights belonging to the same, did by inherent Birthright, and Lawful and undoubted Succession, Descend and come to His most Excellent Majesty, CHARLS the Second, as being Lineally, Justly, and Lawfully next Heir of the Blood-Royal of this Realm; and that by the Goodness and Providence of Almighty God, He is of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, the most Potent, mighty, and undoubted King: And thereunto we most humbly and faithfully do Submit and Oblige Our Selves, Our Heirs, and Posterities for Ever.

God Save the King.

Tuesday May 8, 1660

ORdered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

WILL: JESSOP Clerk of the Commons House of Parliament.

London, Printed by Edward Husbands and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the Commons House of Parliament.

A PROCLAMATION
OF THE
General Convention of Ireland,
For the Proclaiming his SACRED ROYAL
MAJESTY
King CHARLES the Second.

WHereas by the death of Our late Soveraign Lord King CHARLES, of Blessed Memory, the Imperial Crowns of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland did then immediately, solely and rightfully by inherent Birth-right, and lawfull and undoubted Succession, descend and come to his Most Excellent Majestie, Charles the Second, as being Lineally, Justly, and Lawfully next Heir of the Blood-Royal of these Realms; and although it can no way be doubted, but that his Majesties Right and Title to his Crowns and Kingdoms, was, and is every way compleated by the Death of his most Royal Father of Glorious Memory, without the Ceremony or Solemnity of a Proclamation: Yet seeing Proclamations in such Cases have been alwayes used, to the end all good Subjects might upon such occasions testifie their Duty and Respect; And considering that the armed Violence, and other Calamities of many years last past, have hitherto deprived us of any such Opportunity, wherein we might Expresse Our Loyalty and Allegiance to his Majestie: We therefore the General Convention of Ireland, together with the Lords Commissioners for Government and Management of the affairs in Ireland, and the Commissioners for Government of the Army, and divers of the Nobility of this Kingdom now present, and the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commons of the City of Dublin, and the Officers and Souldiers of the Army in and about the said City, and other Freemen of this Kingdom now present. do according unto our Duty and Allegiance, heartily, joyfully and unanimously acknowledge, publish, declare and Proclaim, That the said high and mighty Prince Charles the Second, immediately from and after the death of his said Royal Father of happy Memory, was and is become our only, Lawfull, Lineal, and Rightfull liege Lord, CHARLES by the Grace of God the most Potent, Mighty and Undoubted King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience with all hearty and humble Affections, and to whom we do most faithfully and humbly Submit and Oblige Our selves, Our heirs and posterities for Ever: Beseeching God by whom Kings do reign to blesse his Royal Majesty with long and happy years to Reign over us.

J. Barry Chairman.

God Save the King.

May the 14. 1660.

ORdered by the General Convention of Ireland, That this Proclamation be forthwith Printed and Published.

MA. BARRY Clerk of the General Convention of IRELAND.

Dublin Printed by *William Bladen*, and Re-printed at *London* by *Daniel Pakeman* at the *Rainbow* in *Fleetstreet*. *Anno Dom.* 1660.

A PROCLAMATION

AGAINST

Vicious, Debauch'd, and Prophane Persons.

By the King.

CHARLES R.

SInce it hath pleased the Divine Providence in so wonderful a manner, and by ways and means no less miraculous, then those by which he did, heretofore, preserve and restore his own chosen people, to restore Us, and Our good Subjects to each other, and to shew Us a very hopeful Prospect, if not to put Us already into possession of that Peace, happiness, and Security with which this Our Kingdom hath been herekofore blessed; It will become Us all, in Our several Stations, to acknowledge this transcendent goodness of Almighty God, in so seasonable a conjuncture, with such a Circumspection, Integrity, and Reformation in Our Lives, that We may not drive away that Mercy which so near approacheth Us, by making Our selves (wholly) unworthy of it. And in Order hereunto, We think it high time to shew Our dislike of those (against whom We have been ever enough offended, though We could not, in this manner declare
who; under pretence of Affection to Us and Our Service, assume to themselves the liberty of Reviling,
catning and Reproaching others; and as much as in them lies, endeavor to stifle and divert their good Incli-
ns to Our Service, and so to prevent that Reconciliation and Union of Hearts and Affections, Which can
, with Gods Blessing, make Us rejoyce in each other, and keep Our Enemies from rejoycing.
ere are likewise another sort of Men, of whom We have heard much, and are sufficiently ashamed, who spend
time in Taverns, Tipling-houses and Debauches, giving no other Evidence of their Affection to Us,
drinking Our Health, and Inveighing against all others Who are not of their own dissolute temper; and
in truth, have more discredited Our Cause by the Licence of their Manners and Lives, then they could e-
dvance it by their Affection or Courage. We hope that this extraordinary Way of delivering Us all from
e feared, and almost bringing Us to all We can reasonably hope, hath and will Work upon the Hearts, even
ese men to that degree, that they Will cordially renounce all that Licentiousness, Prophaneness, and
iety with which they have been corrupted, and endeavored to corrupt others, and that they Will hereafter
ne examples of Sobriety and Virtue, and make it appear, that What is past, Was rather the Vice of the
es then of the Persons, and so the fitter to be forgotten together.
d, because the fear of Punishment, or apprehension of Our Displeasure, may have influence upon many,
Will not be restrained by the Conscience of their Duty, We do Declare, That We will not exercise just Seve-
against any Malefactors, sooner, then against men of dissolute, debauch'd, and prophane Lives, With What
s soever they may be otherwise qualified and endowed; and We hope, that all Persons of Honor, or in Place
Authority, Will so far assist Us in discountenancing such Men, that their Discretion and shame Will per-
e them to reform What their Conscience would not, and that the displeasure of good Men towards them,
supply What the Laws have not; and, it may be, cannot Well provide against, there being by the Licence
Corruption of the Times, and the depraved Nature of Men, many Enormities, Scandals, and Impieties,
actice and Manners, Which Laws cannot Well describe, and consequently not enough provide against, Which
by the example and severity of Vertuous Men, be easily discountenanced, and by degrees suppressed.
owever, for the more effectual reforming these Men, Who are a discredit to the Nation, and unto any
se they pretend to favor, and to Wish Well to; We require all Majors, Sheriffs, and Justices of Peace, to
ry vigilant and strict in the discovery and prosecution of all Dissolute and Prophane Persons, and such as
spheme the Name of God, by prophane Swearing and Cursing, or revile or disturbe Ministers, and despise
ublick Worship of God; that being first bound to the Good-behavior, they may be further proceeded against,
xposed to shame, in such a manner, as the Laws of the Land, and the just and necessary Rules of Govern-
shall direct or permit.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Thirtieth day of *May*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

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don, Printed by *Christopher Barker* and *John Bill*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Quieting POSSESSIONS.

CHARLES R.

CHARLES, By the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our loving Subjects of Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, Greeting. We taking notice by the Information of the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, That several Riots have been committed, and forcible Entries made upon the Possessions of divers of Our Subjects, as well Ecclesiastical as Temporal, who have been setled in the said Possessions by any lawful or pretended Authority, and that without any Order of Parliament or Legal Eviction, to the disturbance of the Publick Peace, whilest these Matters are under the consideration of Our Parliament. We therefore, by the advice of Our Lords and Commons aforesaid, for prevention of the like Riots and forcible Entries, and preservation of the Publick Peace of this Our Realm, Do by this Our Proclamation, command, publish, and declare, That no Person or Persons, Ecclesiastical or Temporal, shall presume forcibly to enter upon, or disturbe the said Possessions, or any of them, till Our Parliament shall take order therein, or an Eviction be had by due course of Law. And all Our Justices of the Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, and other Ministers of Justice, and all other Our loving Subjects, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the Execution of this Our Proclamation, as often as occasion shall require, as they will avoid Our Royal displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal* the First day of *June*, 1660. and in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

London, Printed by *Christopher Barker* and *John Bill*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Againſt the REBELS in *IRELAND*.

CHARLES R.



CHARLES by the Grace of God, **King of** England, Scotland, France, **and** Ireland, **Defender of the Faith**, &c. **To all Our loving Subjects of** England **and** Ireland, **Greeting. Wee taking notice by the Information of the Lords and Commons, now Aſſembled in Parliament, That after the vaſt expence of Blood and Treaſure for the ſuppreſſing of the late horrid Rebellion in** Ireland, **begun in** October, 1641. **There are yet many of the Natives of that Our Kingdom, deeply guiltly of that Rebellion, who have of late broke out into new Acts of Force and Violence, ſome Murthering, Robbing, and Deſpoiling ſeveral of Our Engliſh Proteſtant Subjects there planted, and others of them by force Entring upon, and Diſquieting the Poſſeſſions of ſeveral Adventurers and Souldiers there, to the great and manifeſt diſturbance and hinderance of Our Engliſh Plantation. And being very ſenſible of the innocent bloud of ſo many thouſands of Our Engliſh Proteſtant Subjects, formerly ſlain by the hands of thoſe barbarous Rebels, and of new miſchiefs of the ſame kind, likely to fall out, as the ſad iſſue and conſequents of ſo unhappy beginnings. Do therefore, by the advice of the ſaid Lords and Commons, now aſſembled, As well to teſtifie Our utter abhorring of the ſaid late Rebellion, as to prevent the like for the future, And for the preſent eſtabliſhment of the Peace of that Our Kingdom, hold it Our duty to God and the whole Proteſtant Intereſt, to Command, Publiſh, and Declare, And doe by this Our Proclamation, accordingly, Command, Publiſh and Declare, That all Iriſh Rebels (other then ſuch as by Articles have liberty to reſide in theſe Our Dominions, and have not ſince forfeited the benefit thereof) now remaining in, or which hereafter ſhall reſort to** England or Ireland, **be forthwith apprehended, and proceeded againſt as Rebels and Traitors according to Law. And that the Adventurers and Souldiers, and other Our Subjects in** Ireland, **their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, who on the firſt day of** January **laſt paſt were in the poſſeſſion of any of the Mannors, Caſtles, Houſes, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of any the ſaid Iriſh Rebels, ſhall not be diſturbed in ſuch their Poſſeſſions, untill We, by the advice of the Lords and Commons, now aſſembled as aforeſaid, or ſuch Parliament as We ſhall call in** England or Ireland, **ſhall take further Order, or that they be Legally evicted, by due courſe of Law: And all Our Juſtices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, and other Officers, both Civil and Military, both in** England **and** Ireland, **are hereby required to be aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of this Our Proclamation, as often as occaſion ſhall require.**

Given at our Court at Whitehall the firſt day of June 1660. In the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

LONDON, Printed by *Chriſtopher Barker* and *John Bill*, Printers to the KINGS moſt excellent Majeſty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR

Setting apart a Day of Solemn and Publick Thanksgiving

throughout the whole KINGDOM.

CHARLES R.

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty God to manifest his own immediate Goodness, Wisdom, and Power, in his late Providence towards Us, and Our Kingdoms, wherein, beyond all humane Means and Contrivances, as well of Our Friends for Us, as of Our Adversaries against Us, he hath by the interposition of his own Power and Wisdom, after a long and tedious Exile, returned Us home to Our People, and, after a long, and seemingly invincible, Interruption, restored Our People and Kingdoms to their ancient Rights, Liberties, and Government; and all this brought about, by his most Wise and over-ruling Hand, Without any effusion of Blood: But, instead thereof, filling the Hearts of Us, and People, as full of mutual Love, Confidence, and Joy, as became such a Restitution of King and Peo- whereby the Mercy is not only advanced, but the hopes of most happy consequences, thereupon, are in- ; We cannot upon the due consideration hereof, but With all humility admire and adore the Mercy and nesse of God, in these his signal manifestations thereof; and We looked, and still look upon them as invi- ns from Heaven to Us, and all Our People, unto most entire Thankfulness for the same unto Almighty and publick and chearful Expressions thereof.

nd Whereas in the midst of those Our considerations, both Our Houses of Parliament by their Address of One and Twentieth of May last, have humbly shewed unto Us, That such is the inestimable blessing of Our itution to Our Royal Throne, which at once hath put a period to the Calamities of Three Kingdoms, o all the Sorrows and Sufferings of Our Royal Person and Family, that they cannot but account it as ntrance into the state of Joy and Happiness, which obligeth all Our Subjects to render an Everlasting Tri- of Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these glorious Mercies to his afflicted People.

nd to the end, some solemn Time may be set apart for the publick performance of this Duty; and that all Subjects in England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Twede, do equally share in the joys of this verance, may be united in these Devotions, which are offered for it; They therefore humbly besecched Us, that would be pleased by Our Royal Proclamation to set apart some Day, for a publick Thanksgiving through- ll these Our Dominions. We willing that the just Tribute of Praise and Thanksgiving to Our Great eraign the King of Heaven and Earth be returned by Us, and all Our People for these his Deliverances and cies; and that as his Mercy is of Universal concernment to Us and all Our Subjects, so, to the end, that ublick Returns of Our Praise to God, for the same, though it cannot equalize, yet it may in some measure er the amplitude of the Benefit.

We do hereby Publish and Declare, That the Twenty-eight day of this instant June, be set apart and obser- us a day of Publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, throughout Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of s, and Town of Berwick, for this his great Mercy; and we do direct and appoint, that this Our Proclama- be publickly read in all Churches and Chappels, on some Lords day, precedent thereunto, to the end that e be taken thereof, and due Thanks and Praise may, upon the said Twenty eighth day of June, be offered up Almighty God by Us and all Our People, With one Heart, and that humble Supplications be poured out e him, for his continual Assistance and Improvement of this and all his Mercies, to the honor of his great ne, and the Safety, Peace and Benefit of all Our Kingdoms and Dominions. We willing and strictly com- ding all Persons within these Our Dominions, With all Sobriety, Reverence, and Thankfulness, to set t that Day to this Duty, and to observe the same as becomes so solemn an occasion.

Given under Our Sign Manual at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Fifth day of *June*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, 1660.

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don, Printed by *Christopher Barker* and *John Bill*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

To ſummon the Perſons therein named, who ſate, gave Judgment, and aſsiſted in that horrid and deteſtable Murder of His Majeſties Royal Father of bleſſed memory, to appear and render themſelves within Fourteen days, under pain of being excepted from Pardon.

CHARLES R.

CHARLES by the Grace of God, **King of** England, Scotland, France **and** Ireland, **Defender of the Faith,** &c. **To all Our loving Subjects of** England, Scotland **and** Ireland. **Greeting. We taking notice by the Information of Our Lords and Commons now aſſembled in Parliament, of the moſt horrid and execrable Treaſon and Murder committed upon the Perſon, and againſt the Life, Crown and Dignity of Our late Royal Father** CHARLES the Firſt, **of bleſſed memory: And that** John Liſle, William Say, **Eſquires, Sir** Hardreſs Waller, Valentine Wauron Edward Whalley **Eſquires, Sir** John Bourchier **Knight,** VVilliam Heveningham **Eſq;** Iſaac Pennington **Alderman of** London, Henry Martin, Iohn Barkſtead, Gilbert Millington, Edmund Ludlow, Iohn Hutchinſon, **Eſquires, Sir** Michael Liveſay **Baronet,** Robert Tichborne, Owen Roe, Robert Lilburn, Adrian Scroope, Iohn Okey, Iohn Hewſon, William Goffe, Cornelius Holland, John Carew, Miles Corbet, Henry Smith Thomas VVogan, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Scot, VVilliam Cawley, Iohn Downes, Nicholas Love, Vincent Potter, Auguſtine Garland, John Dixwell, George Fleetwood, Simon Meyne, James Temple, Peter Temple, Daniel Blagrave **and** Thomas VVayte, **Eſquires, being deeply guilty of that** moſt **deteſtable and bloody Treaſon, in ſitting upon, and giving Judgment againſt the Life of Our Royal Father; And alſo** Iohn Cooke, **Who was imployed therein as Sollicitor,** Andrew Broughton **and** John Phelps, **Who were imployed under the ſaid perſons as Clerks, and** Edward Dendy **Who attended them as Serjeant at Arms, have out of the ſenſe of their own Guilt lately fled and obſcured themſelves, Whereby they cannot be apprehended and brought to a perſonal and legal Trial for their ſaid Treaſons according to Law. We do therefore by the advice of Our ſaid Lords and Commons, command, publiſh and declare by this Our Proclamation, That all and every the perſons before named ſhall within fourteen days next after the publiſhing of this Our Royal Proclamation, perſonaly appear and render themſelves to the Speaker or Speakers of Our Houſe of Peers and Commons, or unto the Lord Mayor of Our City of** London, **or to the Sheriffs of Our reſpective Counties of** England **and** VVales, **under pain of being excepted from any Pardon or Indempnity both for their reſpective Lives and Eſtates: And that no perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to harbour or conceal any the perſons aforeſaid, under pain of Diſpuſion of High Treaſon.**

Given at our Court at Whitehall the ſixth day of June 1660. in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS moſt excellent Majeſty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION FOR Recalling of Commissions at Sea.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS sundry Commissions have, heretofore, been issued out, and granted, as well by the King's Majesty, as by his Royal Brother the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, to divers of his Majesties Subjects and others, by Sea, With Authority and Command, in hostile manner, to proceed against and prosecute his Enemies. His Majesty, by the Blessing of Almighty God, being happily restored unto his Throne, out of his tender care and respect to the Welfare of his Loving Subjects, conceaving that the Authority by the said Commissions granted, may, possibly be extended (contrary to his purpose) to the dammage and hurt of his true and faithful People, and to the great obstruction of the Trade and Commerce of his Kingdoms and Dominions; For prevention Whereof, he is graciously pleased to revoke, annul, and make void, and doth hereby, revoke, annul, and make void, all and every the said Commissions, and all Powers and Authorities in them, or any of them contained, by his Majesty, or the Duke of York, before the first of May last granted, to any of his Subjects or others, for Maritime or Sea-Affairs, in manner as aforesaid, hereby Willing and commanding them, and every of them, to forbear the further prosecution, using, or execution of the same Commissions, or any thing therein expressed, upon pain of such punishment, as by the Laws may, therefore, be inflicted upon them as Pirates; And his Majesty doth farther Will, require, and command all and every his Subjects, who now are in the Service of any Foreign Prince or State, by Sea, or in Sea-Affairs, forthwith, upon notice hereof, to repair to his Majesties Service, at home, in his Dominions.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Fifteenth of *June*, in the Twelfth Year of his Majesties Reign, 1660.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning His Majesties gracious PARDON,

In pursuance of His Majesties former *DECLARATION*.

CHARLES R.

CHARLES by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. whereas by Our Declaration, Dated at Breda the $\frac{1}{11}$ day of April last past, We did Declare, That We did grant a Full and General Pardon, which We were ready to pass under Our Great Seal of England, to all Our Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, who within Forty days after the Publication thereof, should lay hold upon that Our Grace and Favor, and should, by any publick Act, Declare their doing so, and that they returned to the Loyalty and Obedience of good Subjects, excepting only such persons as should be excepted by Parliament. And We did further Declare, That (those only excepted) all Our subjects, how faulty soever, should rely upon the Word of a King, solemnly given by that Our Declaration, That no Crime whatsoever, committed against Us, or Our Royal Father, before the publication thereof, should ever rise in Judgment, or be brought in question, against any of them, to the least Indammagement, either of their Lives, Liberties, or Estates; Or (as far forth as lay in Our Power) so much as to the prejudice of their Reputation, by any reproach, or term of distinction, from the rest of Our best Subjects. We desiring, and ordaining, That thencefoward all Notes of Discord, Separation, and difference of Parties, might be utterly abolished amongst all Our Subjects, whom we invited, and Conjured to a perfect Union amongst themselves, under Our Protection, for the resettlement of Our just Rights, and theirs, in a Free Parliament; Which Our said Declaration, We sent Incloſed in Our Letters, to both Houses of Parliament, and the same was by them received the first Day of May last; And afterwards according to Our Intention and Will was Printed and Published for the satisfaction of Our Subjects.

And Whereas, afterwards, (that is to say) the seaventh day of June instant, Our Commons assembled in Parliament, did Resolve and Declare, That they did by that their publique Act, for, and in behalf of themselves, and every of them, and of all the Commons of England, of what Quality or Degree soever they were, Lay hold upon Our Free and Generall Pardon, according as in Our said Letters and Declaration it was Granted, Tendred, or Expressed.

And that Our House, With their Speaker, did attend, and present to Us their humble desire; That it may be as effectuall to all Our Subjects in particular, (Except, as before Excepted) as if every of them, had at any time since the first of May last, personally layd hold upon Our Grace and Pardon, and by publique Act declared their doing so; And that Wee would be pleased to Declare Our acceptance thereof accordingly, and by Our Royall Proclamation to assure the hearts of Our Subjects of the same. We being very Willing and desirous to administer all just satisfaction and ease to the mindes of our people, and to remove all Feares and Jealousies which may concern their security; And to manifest to them, and the World, that Our heart is possessed With the same Clemency and tenderness towards them, that Wee expressed in that Our Declaration; which if it were not, We should not think Our self worthy of those signal Blessings which God Almighty hath powred upon Us, and the Nation since; And by the publication of that Our Declaration, in the Cheerfull obedience of Our Subjects, Do hereby publish and declare; That We do Graciously accept the said Address of Our said House of Commons, to the full Intent and End thereof, and on the behalf of All the Commons of England, and that We will very Willingly and cheerfully give Our Royall Assent to the said Act of Free and General pardon, When it shall be presented to Us by Our two Houses of Parliament, and which We do With some Impatience expect, as the most reasonable and solid Foundation of that peace, happiness, and security, We hope, and pray for, to Our self, and all Our Dominions; And for the better manifestation of Our gracious intentions and desire herein; and in regard that the great deliberations of Our Houses of Parliament, upon all the Weighty Affairs of the Kingdom, cannot admit that expedition, in the dispatch of this Bill, Which the general fears and apprehensions of Our people may long for; and, that the consideration of excepting Notorious Delinquents, may not stop the current of Our Mercy and Grace towards the generality of Our Subjects, We leave it to themselves to take and sue out, Our particular Pardons, in such manner as they think fit; And to that purpose, We have appointed Our Secretaries of State to present Warrants to Us for Our Signature, directing Our Attorney General to prepare Bills, for the passing Pardons to such, Who shall desire the same; in the issuing whereof, We will take it upon Our Self, and it shall be Our Care, and the Care of those Our Ministers, through Whose hands the same are to pass, That no Pardon shall pass to any of those Notorious Offenders, Who are in danger, or like to be Excepted by the Parliament: And We have given order to Our Attorney-General, and Council at Law, for preparing as full a Pardon of all Treasons, Felonies, and other Misdemeanors, for all other Persons, which have happened, or been occasioned by reason of the late Troubles, as they can wish.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Fifteenth day of *June*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, 1660.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Payment of the Duty of Excise, together with the Arrears thereof.

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers great Sums of money for Publique Use and Concernment, for the great Affairs of the Kingdom, have been charged upon the Receipts of Excise; And many, and great Arreats, are due and owing thereupon, as well in Our City of London, as in several of Our Counties, Cities, and Towns Corporate, within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Our Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, The Collecting and Levying of which hath been of late times much Obstructed, and become very Ineffectual, through the Practises and Contrivements of Subtil and Disaffected Persons, for their own private Lucre and Gain, And forasmuch as by an Act of this present Parliament, the Duty of Excise is continued, and the Arrears thereof directed thereby to be paid: We, at the desire, and by the Advice of Our Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, have thought fit, and do by this Our Proclamation, Command, Require, and Charge, all and every Our loving Subjects, within Our said Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed aforesaid, who are liable to pay Excise, or from whom any the Arrears thereof are due and unpaid, Speedily and without Delay, to conform themselves unto the Rules, Regulations, Orders, and Powers, whereby the aforesaid

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning the Times of holding this Summer Aſsizes.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the Juſtices aſsigned for the ſeveral Circuits of Our Realm of England, have prefixed and publiſhed the daies and places for holding the Summer Aſsiſes within their reſpective Circuits, and ſince the publiſhing thereof, the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled have made an humble Addreſs to Us. and repreſented weighty and important Reaſons which induced Us, with the Advice of Our Privie Council, to give Order for deferring the dayes of holding the ſaid Aſsiſes for ſome time; and in obſervance thereof, Our ſaid Juſtices have agreed upon, and given in Notes of other and further dayes for holding the ſaid Aſsiſes; We therefore of Our Princely Care, that Our loving Subjects may have timely notice, and to prevent, as much as in us lyes, all inconveniencies that may happen to them by the alterations, and that the due Adminiſtration of Juſtice may (as we earneſtly deſire) proceed effectually, and be equally diſtributed, have thought good, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to publiſh and Declare, and doe hereby Publiſh and Declare, the ſeveral prefixions given in by Our ſaid Juſtices for holding the Aſsiſes in their ſeveral Circuits, as they are hereinafter expreſſed and ſet down in the Foot of this Our Proclamation, to the end that our ſaid Subjects, whom the ſame ſhall concern, having knowledge thereof, may conform themſelves accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Three and Twentieth day of July, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign 1660.

Surrey ſſ. ——— Monday the third of September at Kingſton upon Thames.
Suſſex ——— Friday the ſeventh of September, at Eaſt-Greenſted.
Kent ——— Tueſday the Eleventh of September, at Maidſtone.
Eſſex ——— Monday the Seventeenth of September at Chelmsford.
Hertford ——— Friday the One and twentieth of September at Hertford.
Bucks ——— Thurſday the thirtieth of Auguſt at Aylesbury.

Bedford ——— Monday the third of September, at the Town of Bedford.
Huntingdon ——— Wedneſday the fifth of Sept. at the Town of Huntingdon.
Cambridge ——— Thurſday the ſixth of Sept. at the Caſtle of Cambridge.
Suffolk ——— Monday the Tenth of Septemb. at Bury St. Edmonds.
Norfolk ——— Saturday the fifteenth of Sept. at the Caſtle of Norwich.
City of Norwich — The ſame day at the New-hall of the City of Norwich.

Berks ——— Tueſday the fourth of September at Reading.
Oxon ——— Friday the Seventh of September at Oxford.
Glouceſter ——— Wedneſday the Twelfth of September at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter — The ſame day at the City of Glouceſter.
Monmouth ——— Monday, the Seventeenth of September at Monmouth.
Hereford ——— Thurſday the Twentieth of September at Hereford.
Worceſter ——— Tueſday the Five and Twentieth of Sept. at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter — The ſame day at the City of Worceſter.
Salop ——— Friday the Eight and twentieth of September at Bridgnorth.
Stafford ——— Wedneſday the Third of October at Stafford.

Lanceſter ——— Thurſday the Thirtieth of Auguſt at Lanceſter.
Weſtmorland ——— Thurſday the ſixth of September at Appleby.
Cumberland ——— Monday the Tenth of September at Carliſle.

Northumberland ——— Friday the Fourteenth of September at the Caſtle of Newcaſtle upon *Tyne*.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne — The ſame day at the Guild-Hall of the ſame Town.
Durham ——— Tueſday the Eighteenth of September at Durham.
York ——— Monday the Twenty fourth of Septemb. at the Caſtle of York.
York City ——— The ſame day at the Guild-Hall of the ſame City.

Southampton — Monday the Third of September at the Caſtle of *Wincheſter*
Wilts ——— Wedneſday the Fifth of September at *New-Selisbury*.
Dorſet ——— Monday the Tenth of September at Dorcheſter.
City of Exeter — Thurſday the Thirteenth of September at the Guild-hall of the city of Exeter.
Devon ——— The ſame day at the caſtle of *Exeter*.
Cornwal ——— Wedneſday the Fifteenth of September at *Launceſton*.
Somerſet ——— Tueſday the Twenty fifth of September at the city of Bath.
City of Briſtol — Saturday the Twenty ninth of September at the Guild-hall of the city of Briſtol.

Northampton — Tueſday the Fourth of September at the caſtle of *Northampton*.
Rutland ——— Friday the Seventeenth of September at Okeham.
Lincoln ——— Monday the Tenth of September at the caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln — The ſame day at the city of Lincoln.
Nottingham ——— Saturday the Fifteenth of September at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham — The ſame day at the Town of Nottingham.
Derby ——— Tueſday the Eighteenth of September at Derby.
Leiceſter ——— Friday the Twenty one of September at Leiceſter.
Town of Leiceſter — The ſame day at the Town of Leiceſter.
City of Coventry — Monday the 24th. of September at the city of Coventry.
Warwick ——— Tueſday the Five and Twentieth of September at *Warwick*.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker* Printers to the KINGS moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Publiſhing a former Proclamation of the 30th of *May* laſt (Entituled, *A Proclamation againſt Vitious, Debauch'd and Prophane perſons*) in all Churches and Chappels throughout *England* and *Wales*.

CHARLES R.

WHereas we finde, to Our exceeding great joy and comfort, that the Proclamation lately publiſhed by Us againſt Vitious, Debauchd and Prophane perſons, hath been well received and reſented, and in ſome meaſure hath had, and will we hope yet more have Our Wiſh'd effect amongſt Our People: And we continuing Our ardent deſire to proſecute all means which tend to the Suppreſsing of Vice, and the Advancement of Vertue; And alſo to acknowledge the tranſcendent goodneſs of Almighty God for the great progreſs in this ſhort time made towards Our full Eſtabliſhment, no leſs then His Wonderful Providence in Our Miraculous Reſtauration to Our People, and them to Us, with the Advice of the Lords and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, do by this Our Proclamation, ſtreightly Charge and Command, That each Miniſter in his reſpective Pariſh or Chappel, within this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, ſhall once in every Moneth, for the ſpace of Six Moneths together, next enſuing, read in their reſpective Congregations, the aforeſaid Proclamation, and incite and ſtir up their reſpective Auditories to obſerve the Duties therein enjoyned, and avoid the Vices therein forbidden.

And we do hereby alſo ſtrictly Charge and Command, That every of the reſpective Miniſters aforeſaid, do carefully and effectually obſerve Our Will and Pleaſure herein, as they tender Our Favour, and would avoid Our Diſpleaſure.

And laſtly, We do hereby renew Our Command, and again require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and Juſtices of the Peace, to be very vigilant and ſtrict in Diſcovering and Puniſhing of ſuch perſons according to Law, as ſhall offend contrary to the ſaid Proclamation.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Thirteenth day of *Auguſt*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Againſt Fighting of DUELS.

CHARLES R.

WHereas it is become too frequent, eſpecially with Perſons of quality, under a vain pretence of Honour, to take upon them to be the Revengers of their private quarrels, by Duell and ſingle Combate, upon ſlight, and, which ought not to be, upon any Provocation. We conſidering that the Sin of Murther is deteſtable before God, and this way of proſecuting ſatisfaction, ſcandalous to Chriſtian Religion, and the manifeſt violation of Our Lawes and Authority, having by Our Declaration Publiſhed at Bruſſels the Twenty Fourth Day of November, 1658. manifeſted to the World Our utter diſlike of ſuch impious and unlawful Duells.

Now, out of Our Pious care to prevent unchriſtian and raſh effuſion of Blood, do, by this Our Proclamation ſtrictly charge and command all Our loving Subiects of what quality ſoever, That neither they, by themſelves, nor by others, either by Meſſage, Word, Writing or other wayes or means, challenge or cauſe to be challenged any Perſon or Perſons to Fight in Combate or ſingle Duell; nor carry, accept or conceal any ſuch challenge or appointment, nor actually Fight ſuch Duell with any of Our Subiects, or others; or as a Second or otherwiſe, accompany or become Aſsiſtant therein.

And We do hereby Declare, That every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall offend contrary to this Our expreſs command, ſhall not only incurre Our higheſt diſpleaſure, but thereby become incapable of holding or entertaining either Office or imployment in Our Service, and never afterwards be permitted to come into Our Court or Preſence. And further, He or They to ſuffer ſuch other pains and puniſhments, as the Law ſhall inflict, upon Offences of that horrid nature.

And We do further Declare, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, do receave, accept or know of any Challenge, ſent or delivered as afore ſaid, and do not forthwith give notice thereof unto ſome of Our Privy Councel, or otherwiſe to the next Juſtice of Peace, near whereunto the ſaid Offence ſhall be committed; He or They ſo offending, ſhall be lyable to the Penalties before expreſſed, and proceeded againſt according to Law, with all rigour and ſeverity.

And Laſtly, We do hereby forbid all Intercеſsion or Mediation unto Us to be made, for or on the behalf of the Offenders. Hereby Declaring, That We will not extend Our Pardon to any Perſon that ſhall Contemn Our Command expreſſed by this Proclamation.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Thirteenth Day of *Auguſt* in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, 1660.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For calling in, and ſuppreſsing of two Books written by *John Milton*; the one Intituled, *Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano Defenſio, contra Claudii Anonymi aliàs Salmaſii, Defenſionem Regiam*; and the other in anſwer to a Book Intituled, *The Pourtraicture of his Sacred Majeſty in his Solitude and Sufferings*. And alſo a third Book Intituled, *The Obſtructors of Juſtice*, written by *John Goodwin*.

CHARLES R.

WHereas John Milton, late of Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, hath Publiſhed in Print two ſeveral Books. The one Intituled, Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano Defenſio, contra Claudii Anonymi, aliàs Salmaſii, Defenſionem Regiam. And the other in Anſwer to a Book Intituled, The Pourtraicture of his Sacred Majeſty in his Solitude and Sufferings. In both which are contained ſundry Treaſonable Paſſages againſt Us and Our Government, and moſt Impious endeavors to juſtifie the horrid and unmatchable Murther of Our late Dear Father, of Glorious Memory.

And whereas John Goodwin, late of Coleman-Street, London, Clerk, hath alſo publiſhed in Print, a Book Intituled, The Obſtructors of Juſtice, written in defence of his ſaid late Majeſty. And whereas the ſaid John Milton, and John Goodwin, are both fled, or ſo obſcure themſelves, that no endeavors uſed for their apprehenſion can take effect, whereby they might be brought to Legal Tryal, and deſervedly receive condigne puniſhment for their Treaſons and Offences.

Now to the end that Our good Subjects may not be corrupted in their Judgments, with ſuch wicked and Traitrous principles, as are diſperſed and ſcattered throughout the beforementioned Books, We, upon the motion of the Commons in Parliament now aſſembled, doe hereby ſtreighely charge and Command, all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, who live in any City, Burrough, or Town Incorporate, within this our Kingdom of England, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in Whoſe hands any of thoſe Books are, or hereafter ſhall be, That they, upon pain of Our high Diſpleaſure, and the conſequence thereof, do forthWith, upon publication of this Our Command, or within Ten days immediately following, deliver, or cauſe the ſame to be delivered to the Maior, Bayliffs, or other chief Officer or Magiſtrate, in any of the ſaid Cities, Burroughs, or Towns Incorporate, where ſuch perſon or perſons ſo live; or, if living out of any City, Burrough, or Town Incorporate, then to the next Juſtice of Peace adjoyning to his or their dWelling, or place of abode; or if living in either of Our Univerſities, then to the Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity where he or they do reſide.

And in default of ſuch voluntary delivery, which We do expect in obſervance of Our ſaid Command, That then and after the time before limited, expired, the ſaid Chief Magiſtrate of all and every the ſaid Cities, Burroughs, or Towns Incorporate, the Juſtices of the Peace in their ſeveral Counties, and the Vice-Chancellors of Our ſaid Univerſities reſpectively, are hereby Commanded to Seize and Take, all and every the Books aforeſaid, in Whoſe hands or poſſeſsion ſoever they ſhall be found, and certifie the names of the Offenders unto Our Privy Councel.

And We do hereby alſo give ſpecial Charge and Command to the ſaid Chief Magiſtrates, Juſtices of the Peace, and Vice-Chancellors reſpectively, That they cauſe the ſaid Books which ſhall be ſo brought unto any of their hands, or ſeized or taken as aforeſaid, by vertue of this Our Proclamation, to be delivered to the reſpective Sheriffs of thoſe Counties where they reſpectively live, the firſt and next Aſsizes that ſhall after happen. And the ſaid Sheriffs are hereby alſo required, in time of holding ſuch Aſsizes, to cauſe the ſame to be publickly burnt by the hand of the Common Hangman.

And We do further ſtreightly Charge and Command, That no man hereafter preſume to Print, Vend, Sell, or Diſperſe any the aforeſaid Books, upon pain of Our heavy Diſpleaſure, and of ſuch further puniſhment, as for their preſumption in that behalf, may any Way be inflicted upon them by the Laws of this Realm.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 13th day of *Auguſt*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Reſtoring and Diſcovering his Majeſties Goods.

CHARLES R.



Whereas amongſt the manifold Diſorders of the late times, it hath happened, that much of the Plate, Jewels, Houſhold-Stuff, Cabinets, Statues, Inſcriptions, Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Rings, Stones, ancient Coyns, Medalls, Books, Manuſcripts, Peices of Art, and other Goods and Chattels, which did belong unto Our late Dear Father, Our Mother the Queen, or to Our Self; have been purloyn'd and embezilled, or upon pretences ſeized, taken and received, and are diſperſed into ſeveral hands, and yet detained and concealed:

We of Our Princely Clemency and Care to prevent Suits and Proſecutions according to the rigour of Law againſt the Offenders herein, and to give them opportunities of voluntary reſtitution, have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy-Council, in this publick manner, to admoniſh all ſuch Perſons, who have any the ſaid Goods in their poſſeſſion, or know of any now, or formerly, in the cuſtody of any other Perſon or Perſons, to reſtore or diſcover the ſame.

And to the intent that no man who ſhall neglect this Our Grace, hereafter may be excuſable, We do by this Our Proclamation, ſtreightly charge and command all Perſons whatſoever, who either have, or know where, or in whoſe cuſtody, poſſeſſion or keeping any of the aforeſaid Goods or Chattels lately were, now are or remaine, to bring in, deliver, or cauſe the ſame to be delivered, or otherwiſe to make diſcovery thereof unto Our Right Truſty and Right Well-Beloved Couſin and Counſellor, Edward Earl of Sandwich, Maſter of Our Great Wardrobe, on or before the Twenty Ninth day of September next enſuing, under the penalty of Our high diſpleaſure, and as they will anſwer the contrary at their perill. And in caſe of refuſal, or Non performance of Our Commands, thus favourably ſignified, within the time before limited and appointed; Wee doe hereby alſo declare, that Wee ſhall not only look upon the diſobedience of the perſons concerned, but alſo take a ſtrict and ſpeedy courſe againſt them according to Law.

And Wee doe further declare, That Wee Will reaſonably reward any of Our well affected Subjects or others who ſhall diſcover unto us any the ſaid Goods Wilfully concealed

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Fourteenth day of *Auguſt*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

By the King.

PROCLAMATION

For the Apprehenſion of *Edmund Ludlow* Eſquire, commonly called, Colonel *Ludlow*.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS We, by Our Proclamation, bearing date the ſixth day of June laſt paſt, taking notice, by the Information of the Lords and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, of the moſt horrid and execrable Treaſon and Murther, committed againſt the Perſon, and againſt the Life, Crown and Dignity of Our late Royal Father of Bleſſed Memory. And that the Perſons therein named were deeply guilty thereof, did thereby command, that all and every of them ſhould, within Fourteen days next after, perſonally appear and render themſelves, as therein is appointed, under the paine therein alſo expreſſed.

And Whereas Edmund Ludlow Eſquire, being one of the perſons therein named, did, thereupon, render himſelf, Nevertheleſs hath, ſince, eſcaped from out dy of the Serjeant at Arms, attending on the Houſe of Commons, and is fled, or doth obſcure himvade the Juſtice of a Legal Tryal.

herefore have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to publiſh the ſame, to Loving Subjects, not doubting of their care and forwardneſs in his apprehenſion. And hereby require and command, aſwell all and ſingular Our Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, s, Bayliffs, Conſtables and Headboroughs, as alſo all Officers and Miniſters of Our Ports, and Our Subjects Whatſoever, Within Our Realms of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Dominion , and all other Our Dominions and Territories, to be diligent in enquiring and ſearching for the mund Ludlow, in all places Whatſoever, as well Within Liberties as Without, Whom, if they ſhall to take, Our further Will and Pleaſure is, that they cauſe him ſo apprehended, to be ſafely carrie the next Juſtice of the Peace, to the Place where he ſhall be arreſted, Whom We ſtreightly command to him to Priſon, and preſently inform Us, or Our Privy Council, of his ſaid apprehenſion.

We do hereby further Declare and Publiſh, That if any Perſon or Perſons, after this Our Proclapubliſhed, ſhall directly or indirectly, conceale, harbour, keep, retain or maintain the ſaid Edmund , or ſhall contrive or connive at any means, whereby he may eſcape from being taken or arreſted, or t uſe their beſt endeavors for his apprehenſion, as well by giving due advertiſement thereof to Our s, as by all other good means, We Will (as there is juſt cauſe) proceed againſt them that ſhall ſo this Our commandment with all ſeverity.

laſtly, We do Declare, That Whoſoever ſhall diſcover the ſaid Edmund Ludlow, either Within Our ms of England, Scotland, Ireland or Dominion of Wales, or in any other Our Dominions and Territories here beyond the Seas, and ſhall cauſe him to be apprehended, and brought in as aforeſaid, ſhall have rd of Three hundred Pounds in money, to be paid unto him, in recompence of ſuch his Service.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Firſt day of *September*, 1660. in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the preventing of the Exportation of Wools, Wool-Fells, Woollen-Yarn, Fullers-Earth, and other Scouring Earths, out of this Kingdom.

CHARLES R.

FORASMUCH as the making of Woollen-Cloth, and other Manufactures of Wool, which hath been, and is the great Staple-Trade of this Kingdom, (whereby the Commerce of this Kingdom, and many thousand Families therein have been, and are principally maintained and upheld) hath nevertheless of late years been much impaired and decayed; And whereas it is apparent, That the Exportation of Wools, Wool-fells, Yarn made of Wool, Fullers-Earth, and other scouring Earths, are a great means and occasion of such decay of the said Trade, by enabling the Forreign making of Cloth, and thereby hindering the Vent of Our Clothes made Within this Our Realm of England:

We taking into Our Princely consideration, the Weighty consequence thereof, and desiring to advance the Wealth of Our People, and to provide an effectual remedy against such a growing evil, at the humble request of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, have thought fit, and do by this Our Proclamation, streightly charge, prohibite, and command, That no manner of Wools, Wool-fells, Yarn made of Wooll, Fullers-earth, or other scouring Earths whatsoever, be at any time or times hereafter, by any person or persons, whether natural born Subject, Denizen, or Stranger, exported, transported, or sent out of this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or the Town or Port of Berwick upon Twede, or any the Isles, Ports, Creeks, or places thereof, into the Kingdom of Scotland, or into any Forreign parts beyond the Seas, upon pain of Our highest indignation, and the severe Penalties that by the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm may be inflicted as Well upon the Offenders themselves, as their Aiders, Procurers, Abettors, and Favorers:

And to the end, that all Customers, Officers, and Ministers, in or about the Ports of England, may more strictly look to the observance of Our Will and Pleasure hereby signified, for the benefit and advantage of this Our Kingdom; We do hereby further streightly charge and command, That if any Officer or Minister of or belonging to Our Customs or Ports, or attending at any the Havens, Creeks, or places adjacent, or carrying to the Sea, shall connive or connive at the unlawful Exportation of the Premisses, or any of them; that then every such Customer, Officer, or Minister, who shall offend in any of the Premisses, shall not onely forfeit his Office, place, and employment, but shall also incur all other the pains and penalties aforesaid. And if any Master or Officer of or in any Ship or other Vessel, shall permit and suffer any Wools, Wool-Fells, or any other of the Premisses to be transported in any Ship, Bottom, or other Vessel Wherein or Whereof he shall be Master or other Officer, That then every person so offending shall be subject to such pain and penalty as aforesaid.

And We do hereby further command and enjoyn, That not any more or greater quantity of Wooll-Fells, Woollen-Yarn, Fullers-Earth, or other scouring Earths, be sent or conveyed into the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sarck, or Alderney, other then the proportions of Wooll following, viz. Two thousand Tod for Jersey, One thousand Tod for Guernsey, Two hundred Tod for the Isle of Alderney, and One hundred Tod for the Isle of Sarck, Which is to be employed for the use and manufacture of the said Islands.

And for the better and more certain execution of this Our Will and Pleasure, We do hereby likewise command, That no transportation of any Wooll, Wool-Fells, or other the Premisses, be permitted into the said Islands, but upon good Bonds, With sufficient Sureties, resonsal and resident within this Realm; for Whose sufficiency, the Officers of Our Customs taking the same Bonds, will be answerable for the landing of the same. In Which Bonds the number and Weight of the Bags or Sacks of Wool, the number of Wool-Fells, and weight of Woollen-Yarn, the quantity of Fulling Earth, and other scouring Earth shall be set down. And the Governors and other Officers upon the said Islands, are hereby required and streightly enjoyned to take special care, That what Wooll, Wool-Fells, Woollen-Yarn, Fulling, or other scouring Earths, shall be so landed, be not reshipped thence into any Foreign parts.

And for the better regulating of so much of the aforesaid Premisses as shall be permitted to be transported to the aforesaid Islands, We do further streightly charge and command, That the same and every part thereof be shipped onely at Our Ports of Southampton, Weymouth, or Pool, and from no other Port, Haven, Creek, or place whatsoever. And in case there be now in force any former Licences or Authorities heretofore given and granted by any of Our Predecessors for Transportation of Wools, or any other the Premisses, We do hereby disannul the same, and are resolved that none such shall be by Us granted for the future.

Lastly, For the better encouragement of all such as shall take care and pains to disclose or make discovery of the frauds and other practices to evade and defeat the true intention of this Our Proclamation, Our further Will and pleasure is, That every such person that shall be the first discoverer of such Offender, shall be rewarded With the moyety, or one half of such sums of money, and other forfeiture as shall come unto Us, by reason of any the offences aforesaid: Giving also charge and command, that all persons of What degree, quality, or place soever, to Whom it shall appertain, do diligently observe, and readily assist the due performance of this Our Proclamation in all things.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal* the Fifteenth day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

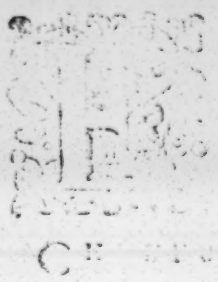
Declaring the Ceſſation of Hoſtility, and preſerving an entire Amity between His Majeſty, and the King of *SPAIN*.

CHARLS R.

FORASMUCH as Our Dear Brother the King of Spain, upon notice of Our happy eſtabliſhment upon Our Throne, hath ſent Orders into ſeveral his Dominions, commanding an entire Ceſſation, from all Hoſtility, between Ours and his Subjects. And hath further propoſed, that a certain day might be agreed upon, for the publication thereof. We, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Councel, having (alſo) thought it meet and expedient to renew Our Antient Amity and good Intelligence, betwixt Our Realms, Countrys, Dominions and Subjects: Do, by this Our Proclamation, ſignifie and make known, to all Our Loving Subjects, That there is as full and entire a Peace and Amity, between Us and Our ſaid Dear Brother the King of Spain, as there was, by the laſt Treaty, made between Our Dear Father of Bleſſed Memory, and Our ſaid Brother, and that all Acts of Hoſtility and War, both by Sea and Land, are ceaſed and ſhall ceaſe: And that the ſaid Ceſſation hath taken beginning and Commencement from the time of Our Arrival in this Our Kingdom of England, Which was upon the Twenty fifth day of May laſt paſt. And further We do hereby Signifie and Declare, That all Priſoners, Ships, Goods, Merchandize, or whatſoever elſe taken upon one another, either by any of Our Subjects, or the Subjects of Our ſaid Dear Brother, ſince the ſaid time of Our Arrival in England, be, and ſhall be, upon due Proofe thereof, redelivered and reſtored. And laſtly We do hereby ſtreightly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects, of What degree ſoever they be, to take notice of Our Will and Pleaſure, ſignified by this Our Proclamation, and to obſerve, perform, and accompliſh all that hereunto belongeth, as it is to be publiſhed on the ſide of Our ſaid Dear Brother, the King of Spain, the date of theſe Preſents.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the $\frac{10}{20}$ day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.



By the King.

PROCLAMATION

For Apprehenſion of *Edward Whalley* and *William Goffe*.

HARLES R.

Forasmuch as Edward Whalley, commmonly known by the name of Colonel Whalley, and William Goffe, commonly called Colonel Goffe, are, amongſt others, by an Act of this preſent Parliament, Entituled, An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion, wholly excepted from Pardon, and left to be proceeded againſt as Traytors, for their execrable Treaſons in ſentencing to death, ſigning the Inſtrument for the horrid Murder, or being inſtrumental in taking away the precious Life of Our late dear Father of Memory.

Forasmuch as they the ſaid Edward Whalley and William Goffe, having abſented and withdrawn hes, and fled, as We have been informed, to the parts beyond the Seas, are now, as We understand, lately returned into Our Kingdom of England, and do privately lurk and obſcure hes in places unknown; We therefore have thought fit, by, and with the Advice of Our Privy , to publiſh the ſame to all Our loving Subjects, not doubting of their Care and forward- heir apprehenſion; And We do hereby Require and Command, aſwell all and ſingular Our s, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Conſtables and Headboroughs, as alſo icers and Miniſters of our Ports, and other Our Subjects whatſoever, within Our Realms and, Scotland, Ireland, or Dominion of Wales, and all other Our Dominions and Territories, ligent in Inquiring, Searching for, Seizing and Apprehending them, the ſaid Edward Whalley, lliam Goffe, in all places whatſoever, aſwel within Liberties as without, whom if they ſhall hap- Take and Apprehend, Our further will and pleaſure is, That they cauſe them and either of o Apprehended, to be ſafely carried to the next Juſtice of the Peace, to the place where they r of them ſhall be Arreſted, whom We ſtraitly Command to Commit them and either of Priſon, and preſently Inform Us or Our Privy Council of their or either of their Appre- s.

We do hereby further Declare and Publiſh, That if any Perſon or Perſons after this Our nation publiſhed, ſhall Directly or Indirectly Conceal, Harbor, Keep, Retain, or Maintain Edward Whalley and William Goffe, or either of them, or ſhall Contrive or Connive at any means y they or either of them ſhall or may Eſcape from being Taken or Arreſted, or ſhall not uſe ſt Endeavor for their and either of their Apprehenſions, aſwell by giving due Advertiſement to Our Officers, as by all other good means; We will (as there is Juſt Cauſe) proceed a- hem that ſhall ſo neglect this Our Commandment with all ſeverity.

Laſtly We do hereby Declare, That whoſoever ſhall diſcover the ſaid Edward Whalley or Willi- e, either within Our Kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Dominions of Wales, or in any ur Dominions and Territories, or elſewhere, and ſhall cauſe them, or either of them, to be Ap- ed, and brought in alive or dead, if they or either of them, attempting Reſiſtance, happen to be hall have a Reward of One hundred pounds in money for each of them ſo brought in, dead or a- s aforeſaid, to be forthwith paid unto him in recompence of ſuch his Service.

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ven at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Two and twentieth day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

London, Printed by *Chriſtopher Barker* and *John Bill*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1660.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Payment of the Duty of Excise, together with the Arrears thereof.

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers great Sums of money for Publique Use and Concernment, for the great Affairs of the Kingdom, have been charged upon the Recipts of Excise; And many, and great Arrears, are due and owing thereupon, as well in our City of London, as in several of Our Counties, Cities, and Towns Corporate, within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Our Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, The Collecting and Levying of which hath been of late times much Obstructed, and become very Ineffectual, through the Practise and Contrivements of Subtil and Disaffected Persons, for their own private Lucre and Gain, And forasmuch as by an Act of this present Parliament, the Duty of Excise is continued, and the Arrears thereof directed thereby to be paid: We at the desire, and by the Advice of Our Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, have thought fit, and do by this Our Proclamation, Command, Require, and Charge, all and every Our loving Subjects, within Our said Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed aforesaid, who are liable to pay Excise, or from whom any of the Arrears thereof are due and unpaid, Speedily and without Delay, to conform themselves unto the Rules, Regulations, Orders, and Powers, whereby the aforesaid Duty or Imposition, hath been, or ought to be Levyed, not onely for paying the same for the Future, as it shall become due; but also for satisfying all and every the Arrears thereof (which are Excepted from Pardon by an Act of this present Parliament, Entituled (An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion) to the end the Orders and Rules made for payment thereof, be not eluded; And We do hereby straitly Charge and Command all Our Justices of the Peace, and other Our Magistrates and Ministers whatsoever, within this Our said City of London, and the respective Counties, Cities, and Towns Corporate, to whom is committed the care of seeing such of the Rules, Orders, and Powers, as are under their Cognizance, executed vigorously, and diligently, to proceed in putting the same in Execution, to the end the Obstructions and Defects of Execution, whether in remisness, or neglect, may be removed, and the aforesaid Duty of Excise, together with the whole Arrears thereof, may be duly and speedily Levyed and Paid in, for the purposes aforesaid.

And Whereas it Was Resolved, and Declared by the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, the sixth of September last, That the Act for continuance of the Excise, doth enable the Commissioners therein named, and their Sub-commissioners, to Act and proceed according to the Rates, and Rules of the late pretended Powers; We therefore do hereby more particularly require and command Our said Justices of Peace, to put in full Execution, the two and thirtieth Article of an Act so called, And Entituled, An Act for the Speedy Raising and Levying Moneyes by way of New-Impost or Excise, made and Published the fourteenth day of August, One thousand six hundred forty nine: Whereby it is mentioned to be Enacted, That no Vintner, Inkeeper, Victualler, Ale-house-keeper, or other Person whatsoever, That Retailes or Sells Ale or Beer, shall Brew his own Beer or Ale, unless he give security to pay the Excise thereof; Or otherwise to take all such Beer and Ale as he shall Sell or Utter, of or from some common Brewer of Ale or Beer, In which case upon due proof made, (as by the said Article is prescribed) before any one Justice of the Peace, within the County, City, or Town Corporate, Where the Party offending doth reside, and dwell, the said Justice of the Peace, hath power to Impose and Levy upon the Party so offending, the several Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Article limited. Wherefore, We do further hereby straitly Charge, and Command every such Justice of the Peace (before Whom any such Proof shall be made, or tendred to be made as aforesaid) That he do forthwith Without delay, proceed against the said Party so Offending, by hearing and determining the said Offence, and by the speedy issuing out their Warrants, for Levying and Executing of the several Penalties and Forfeitures therein Limited, according as by the said Article is Directed and Required.

And Lastly, We expect Obedience hereunto, from all and every Person and Persons Whom it doth, or may concern, as they tender Our Displeasure, and will answer the contemning of this Our Royal Command, at their utmost Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty sixth day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

London, Printed by *John Bill*, and *Christopher Barker* Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For ſpeeding the Payment of the Arrears of Seventy thouſand pounds for three Moneths Aſſeſſments, due and payable the Firſt of *Auguſt* laſt paſt.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in Our abſence an Ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament was made, Intituled, An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for the Aſſeſſment of Seventy thouſand pounds by the moneth upon England, for three Moneths, for the ſupply of Our preſent Occaſions, and for and towards the payment and ſatisfaction of the Armys and Navies, continued for the defence of this Kingdom, and for other the neceſſary and urgent occaſions thereof, And for the due levying and raiſing of the ſaid Moneys, an Act alſo paſſed in this preſent Parliament, for putting the ſaid Ordinance in execution, and thereby all and every the Clauſes, Powers and Proviſions in the ſaid Ordinance mentioned, are enacted to be put in full execution.

And Whereas by the aforeſaid Ordinance, it is Ordered and Required, That the full Sum of the ſaid three moneths Aſſeſſments, charged upon the ſeveral and reſpective Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Places, within Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, ſhould be Wholly paid in and compleated to the Receiver General thereunto appointed, at or before the firſt day of Auguſt laſt paſt; Nevertheleſs the ſame is in a very great meaſure, as We are informed, uncollected: And for Non-payment thereof, the neceſſities they were appointed to ſupply are diſappointed; and the diſbanding of ſuch part of the Army, to whom is aſſigned ſome of thoſe Arrears, will be much retarded:

We therefore by and with the advice of Our Priby Councel, do hereby Require and Command, under the penalty of Our High Diſpleaſure, all and every the Commiſſioners named in the ſaid Ordinance, for the reſpective Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Places, within Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, ſpeedily and very effectually, to put in full execution all the Powers, Authorities, Orders and Rules mentioned and laid down in the aforeſaid Ordinance, as may beſt conduce to the ſpeedy carrying on of the publick Service thereby required, and that all and every the Head-Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Receivers, and other perſons impowred by any Clauſe, Article or Order, in the ſaid Ordinance, do with all diligence and care, perform the duty of their ſeveral Imployments, under the Penalties by the ſaid Ordinance impoſed; To the end that there be no failer in any part of the due execution of the Service by the ſaid Ordinance appointed: But that the Whole Arrears of the ſaid Aſſeſſments being paid in without delay, the great inconveniencies which otherwiſe will enſue, may be prevented and avoided.

And laſtly, We do hereby ſtreightly charge and command all perſons whatſoever to yield all due obedience forthwith as to the paying their and every of their Arrears of the aforeſaid Aſſeſſments, in manner as by the ſaid Ordinance is Ordered and directed, as they and every of them will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt peril.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twenty ſixth day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Suppreſſing of diſorderly and unſeaſonable Meetings, in Taverns and Tipling-houſes, And alſo forbidding Footmen to wear Swords, or other Weapons, within *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and their Liberties.

CHARLES R.

ASo We cannot but hope that Our late Proclamation againſt Vitious, Debauched, and Prophane Perſons, hath in a great meaſure attained thoſe good ends and purpoſes, to which it was intended, So We cannot but take notice withal, that there are ſtill ſome Perſons, whoſe Licentious Appetites, are neither under the Command of any Reaſon, nor Willing to be reſtrained by any Laws, Men that glory in their ſhame, and make this onely uſe of Virtuous Examples to deride them:

Now (though We have made a firm and ſtrict reſolution with Our Self, never to give any the leaſt Countenance or Imployment, to Men of ſuch Inclinations; to the end that all Our Subjects, may at laſt perceive, that it will be their Intereſt, as well as their Religion, to become Virtuous and Sober Perſons; Yet) becauſe ſuch Methods as theſe, are not like to prove of ſo quick an operation as the infectious Manners of ſome Men do require;

We do therefore hereby ſtraitly Charge and Command All Our Subjects, of what Quality or Degree ſoever they be, That they preſume not, contrary to the good Laws and Statutes made in the time of Our Royal Father, and Grand-father, to be Tipling in any Tavern, Victualling-houſe, Ale-houſe, or other Tipling-houſe, nor to continue, or abide therein, after the hour of Nine of the Clock at night. And We do further Charge and Command All Keepers of Taverns, Ale-houſes, Victualling-houſes, and other Tipling-houſes, That they preſume not in any Wiſe, to Receive, Harbour, or Permit any Perſon or Perſons, to be ſo Tipling, or to continue in his or their houſes, after the hour of Nine of the Clock at night, other then ſuch Perſons as are Lodgers in his or their reſpective houſes, under pain of incurring the utmoſt Penalties, which by any Laws or Statutes of this Our Realm (thoſe eſpecially which have been made in the Time of Our Royal Father or Grand-father) can or may be inflicted upon ſuch Perſons as ſhall be found there, and ſuch Maſters of houſes as ſhall ſuffer them to abide there, together with ſuch other Fines and Penalties, as upon the Contemners of this Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, ſhall be thought fit to be further lawfully impoſed.

And We do further Charge and Command All Mayors, Bayliffs, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, and other Officers, to take ſtrict care that this Our Proclamation be duly Obeyed, and to enter into any Tavern, Ale-houſe, or other Tipling-houſe, to ſearch for ſuch diſorderly Perſons as ſhall be found there Tipling contrary to the ſaid Laws, or that ſhall abide there after the hour of Nine of the Clock, in contempt of Our Laws, and this Our Proclamation, and to Levy the Penalties, and cauſe the Offenders, together with the Maſter or Miſtreſs of ſuch reſpective houſe where they ſhall be found, to come before the next Juſtice of Peace, who is hereby required to cauſe all and every the Perſons ſo brought before him, to enter into Bond for their Appearance at the next Seſſions of Peace to be held within their reſpective Limits, and then, and there, to anſwer ſuch matters as ſhall be objected againſt them on Our behalf.

And to the end that no inferiour Officers, or Miniſters of Juſtice, may be any ways diſcouraged, in their diligent and vigorous Proſecution of theſe Our Commands; We do hereby Publiſh and Declare, That if any Our Officers aforeſaid, ſhall be reſiſted in the execution of this his Charge, or any ways affronted or abuſed, We ſhall look upon it as a Contempt of Our own Perſon and Authority, and cauſe it to be Proſecuted and Vindicated accordingly.

And forasmuch as Miſchiefs have frequently happned, and are likely to Enſue, by Pages, Footmen and Lacquies Wearing Swords and Weapons; For prevention thereof for the future, We do hereby Prohibit all Pages, Footmen, and Laquies, from carrying or uſing Swords or other Weapons within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or the Liberties thereof, at their perils, and upon pain of Our Diſpleaſure, and the utmoſt puniſhment, which by Law can be inflicted upon them. And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command All Maſters of ſuch Pages, Footmen, and Lacquies, That they ſuffer them not to wear, or uſe any Sword, or other Weapons, within the Places aforeſaid, contrary to the Tenor of this Our Royal Proclamation in that behalf.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty ninth day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1660.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the due Payment of the Subsidy and Aulnage upon all Woollen Clothes and Draperies.

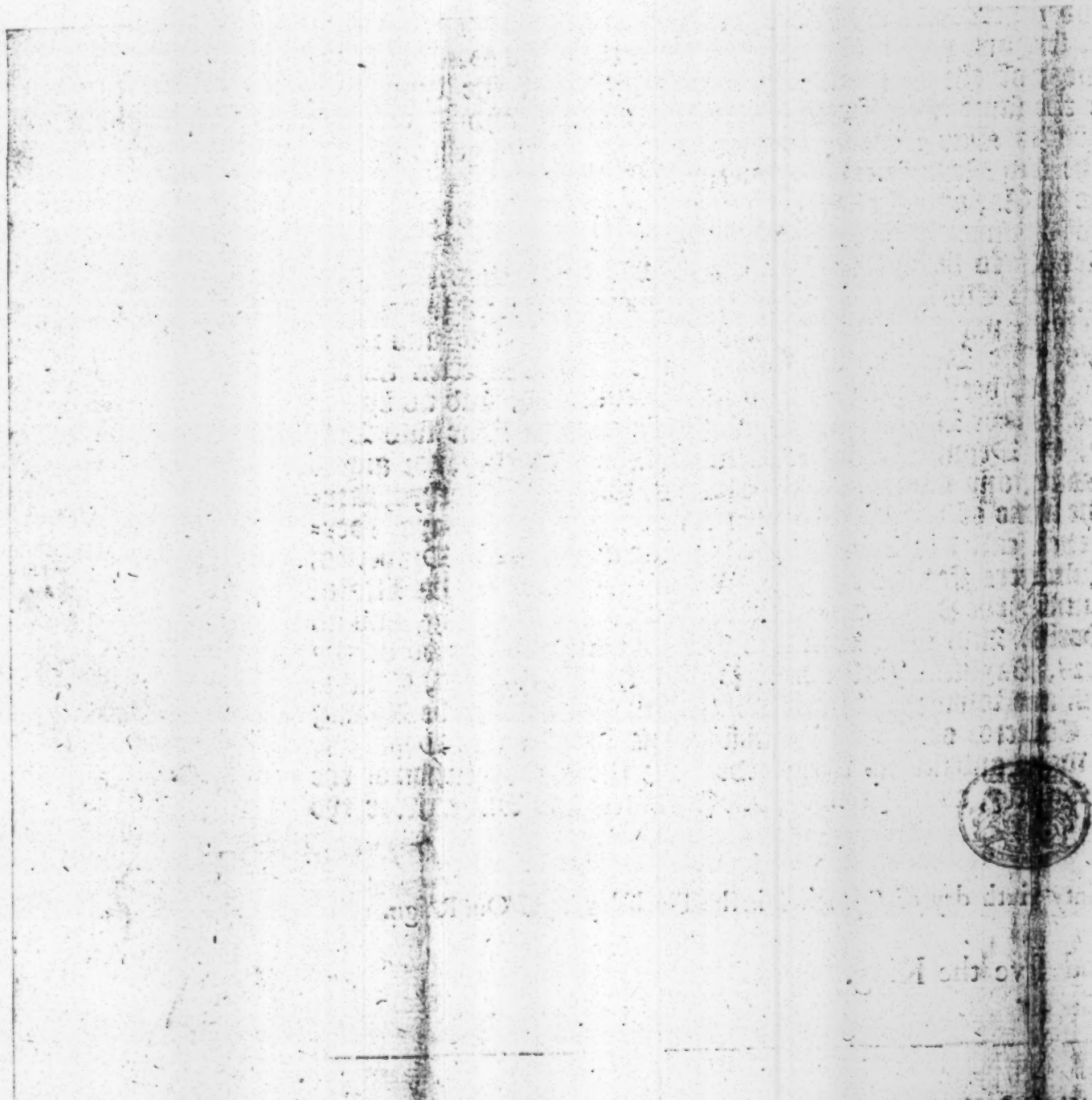
CHARLES R.

CHARLES By the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. **To all Our loving Subjects of** England, **Greeting. Whereas Our Royal Grandfather, King** James **of Blessed Memory, by his several Letters Patents, grounded upon several Acts of Parliament, bearing Date the Thirteenth day of** April, **in the Eleventh year of his Reign, did Nominate and Appoint** Lodowick **Late Duke of** Richmond **and** Lenox **to be Aulnager, for the Surveying, Measuring, Searching, and Sealing of all sorts of Vendible Woollen Clothes, and Stuffs made of Wool, or part of Wool, as well of the Old as of the New Draperies: And also made and Appointed him the said** Lodowick **Duke of** Richmond **and** Lenox **Collector and Farmer of the Subsidies, moyety of Forfeitures, and Duties, due to Us and Our Royal Progenitors, as parcel of the Ancient Revenue of the Crown of** England, **for and touching the same, To have, Hold, and Enjoy the same, to the said Duke, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, under a great yearly Rent, payable, and Reserved upon the said Letters Patents, for divers years then and yet to come: And whereas, the Right and Interest in the said Offices and Farm is Vested in certain Trustees, To the use of, and in Trust for, Our Right Trusty and intirely beloved Cozen** Charles, **Duke of** Richmond **and** Lenox, **We taking notice, That the said Duties of Subsidy and Aulnage, as well for the New Draperies as the Old, have for many years before, and until the beginning of the late Wars, been duly and orderly Collected, and Paid to the said Aulnager, his Substitutes, Deputies, and Assigns, and that since the late Wars, divers Clothiers and others, taking Liberty to themselves by the disorder of the late Times, have, and still do, put, set, and send to Sell, divers Clothes and Stuffs of the Old and New Draperies, without payment of the said Subsidy due to Us, or of the Aulnagers Fee, and before the Seals appointed for the same are affixed to the said Clothes and Draperies, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm, whereby the said Aulnager, and his said Trustees, are disabled from paying the said Rent reserved upon the said Letters Patents, and a great Arrear is incurred and become due to Us, and the Denyal and non-payment of the said Subsidy, manifestly tends to the lessning and diminution of Our said Ancient Revenue: Wherefore Minding and Intending Remedy and Redress to be had in this behalf, We do by this Our Proclamation Command, Publish, and Require all Clothiers and Others, whom this Our Proclamation may concern, That they from henceforth pay the said Subsidy and Aulnage, due and to be paid, by the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm, as well for the Old Draperies as the New, in such Manner and Proportion as hath been formerly Used and Accustomed, and as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, the same of Right are due and payable, unto Our said Aulnager, and Collector of the said Subsidy, his Deputies and Substitutes; And that they, nor any of them, do presume to put, send, or set to Sale, any Clothes, Half-Clothes, Pieces of Clothes, Kerseys, and Freezes, called or known by the name of the Old Draperies, or any Bays, Says, Serges, Stuffs, or other Draperies Whatsoever, called or known by the name of the New Draperies, before payment of the said Subsidy and Aulnagers Fee, as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm the same of Right are due and payable, under the Pains and Penalties thereupon ensuing, and as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. And Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby straitly Charge and Command all Mayors, Bayliffs, Justices of Peace, Head-boroughs, Constables, and other Our Officers, Ministers, and loving Subjects Whatsoever, That they be Ayding and Assisting, to Our said Aulnager and Collector of the said Subsidy, his Deputy and Deputies, and every of them, in and by all lawful Ways and means Whatsoever, for the due Execution of the said Offices, and Collection of the said Subsidy, as they tender Our Pleasure, and will answer the contrary at their Perils.**

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty ninth day of *September*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1660.



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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Confirmation of the Treaties, and continuance of the Amity and Commerce between the Crowns of *ENGLAND* and *PORTUGAL*.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS at Our happy arrival in this Kingdom, We found Our good Subjects in a full Poſſeſſion of a Free Trade with Portugal, and of many Priviledges and Immunities granted to this Nation, by ſome Treaties made with thoſe who were poſſeſſed of the Power here. And the Ambaſſador of the King of Portugal hath applied himſelf to Us for renewing and confirming the ſaid Treaties; To which end and purpoſe, We appointed ſeveral of the Lords of Our Privy Council to treat with him, Who have made a good Progreſs therein; But the ſaid Ambaſſador not being able to attend the Concluſion of the ſaid Treaty (which cannot be ſpeedily finiſhed) but neceſſitated to return home, by which, many of Our Subjects may apprehend that there is ſome Obſtruction in that Alliance and Trade. We have thought fit to Publiſh and Declare to all Our loving Subjects, That they may without any Fear or Apprehenſion, continue their Trade and Concern in Portugal and the Dominions thereof, according to the late Treaties; and that We are well aſſured, that they ſhall enjoy all the Priviledges and Immunities granted to them by the ſaid Treaties; Albeit, We have not yet proceeded ſo far as to a full Ratification thereof, the ſaid Ambaſſador undertaking to Us for the obſervation of the ſame in Portugal.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Sixth day of *October*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, 1660.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1660.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

To Reſtrain the Abuſes of Hackney Coaches in the Cities of *London*, and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the exceſſive number of Hackney Coaches, and Coach-horſes, in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Suburbs thereof, are found to be a common Nuiſance to the Publique Dammage of Our People, by reaſon of their rude and diſorderly ſtanding, and paſſing to and fro, in and about Our ſaid Cities and Suburbs, the Streets and Highways being thereby peſtred and made unpaſſable, the Pavements broken up, and the Common Paſſages obſtructed and become dangerous, Our Peace violated, and ſundry other miſchiefs and evils occaſioned:

We taking into Our Princely Conſideration theſe apparent Inconveniences, and reſolving that a ſpeedy remedy be applyed to meet with, and Redreſs them for the future, Do by and with the Advice of Our Privy Counſel, Publiſh Our Royal Will and Pleaſure to be, And We do by this Our Proclamation expreſly Charge and Command, That no Perſon or Perſons, of what Eſtate, Degree, or Quality whatſoever, Keeping or Uſing any Hackney Coaches, or Coach-horſes, Do, from and after the ſixth day of November next, permit or ſuffer the ſaid Coaches and Horſes, or any of them, to ſtand, or remain, in any the Streets or Paſſages in or about Our ſaid Cities, either of London or Weſtminſter, or the Suburbs belonging to either of them, to be there hired; but that they and every of them keep their ſaid Coaches and Horſes within their reſpective Coach-houſes, Stables and Yards (whither ſuch Perſons as deſire to Hire the ſame may reſort for that purpoſe) upon pain of Our high Diſpleaſure, and ſuch Forfeitures, Pains and Penalties as may be inflicted for the Contempt of Our Royal Commands in the Premiſes, whereof We ſhall expect a ſtrict Accompt.

And for the due execution of Our Pleaſure herein, We do further Charge and Command the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Our City of London, That they in their ſeveral Wards, And Our Juſtices of Peace within Our ſaid Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Liberties and Suburbs thereof; and all other Our Officers, and Miniſters of Juſtice, to whom it appertaineth, do take eſpecial care in their reſpective Limits, that this Our Command be duly obſerved. And that they from time to time, return the names of all thoſe who ſhall wilfully offend in the Premiſes, to Our Privy Council, and to the end they may be proceeded againſt by Indictments and Preſentments, for the Nuiſance and otherwiſe, according to the ſeverity of the Law, and Demerits of the Offenders.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Eighteenth day of *October*, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1660.

A PROCLAMATION

Touching the

Election

Of fit Perſons to ſerve in

PARLIAMENT.

By the King.

HAving occaſion at this time to deliberate upon divers great and weighty Affairs, highly tending to the continuance and further ſetling of the peaceable Government and Safety of this our Kingdom, whereof God hath given us the Charge, We have thought good according to the laudable Cuſtome of our Progenitors, to crave the Advice and aſſiſtance herein of our well affected Subjects, by calling a Parliament. And though there were no more to be had in conſideration but the preſent face of Chriſtendom ſo miſerably and dangerouſly diſtracted at this time, beſides a number of other great and weighty Affairs that we are to reſolve upon; We have more then ſufficient reaſon to wiſh and deſire (if ever at any time, eſpecially at this) that the Knights and Burgeſſes that ſhall ſerve in Parliament, be, according to the old Inſtitutions, choſen of the graveſt, ableſt, and beſt affected minds that may be found: And therefore out of our care of the Commom Good, whereof themſelves are alſo participant, We do hereby admoniſh all our loving Subjects that have Votes in the Elections, that choice be made of Perſons approved for their ſincerity in Religion, and not of any that is noted either of ſuperſtitious blindneſs one way, or of turbulent Humours another way, but of ſuch as ſhall be found zealous and obedient Children to their Mother-Church.

And as to the Knights of *Shires*, That they caſt their eyes upon the worthieſt men of all ſorts of Knights and Gentlemen, that are Guides and Lights of their Countryes, of good experience, and great Integrity, men that lead an honeſt and exemplary life in their Countryes, doing us good ſervice therein; And no Banckrupts or diſcontented perſons that cannot fiſh but in troubled waters. And for the Burgeſſes, That they make choice of them that beſt underſtand the ſtate of their Countryes, Cities or Burroughs: And where ſuch may not be had within their Corporations, then of other grave and diſcreet men fit to ſerve in ſo worthy an Aſſembly. For we may well fore-ſee, how ill effects the bad choiſe of unfit men may produce, if the Houſe ſhould be ſupplyed with Banckrupts, and neceſſitous perſons, that may deſire long Parliaments for their private Protections, or with young and unexperienced men, that are not ripe and mature for ſo grave a Counſel; or with men of mean Qualities in themſelves, who may only ſerve to applaud the Opinion of others on whom they do depend; or yet with curious and wrangling Lawyers, who may ſeek reputation by ſtirring needleſs Queſtions. But we wiſh all our good Subjects ſo to underſtand theſe our Admonitions, as that we no way mean to barre them of their lawfull Freedom in Election, according to their Fundamental Laws and laudable Cuſtomes of this our Kingdom, and eſpecially in the times of good and ſettled Government.

Given at our Court the ſixth *of* Novemb.

LONDON, Printed for *M. B. Anno*, 1660.

136

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Commanding all Caſhiered Officers and Soldiers, and other Perſons that cannot give a good Account for their being here, to depart out of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

CHARLES R.

HIs Majeſty having a very tender care for the preſervation of the Peace of this His Kingdom (the ſweetneſs whereof His Subjects have begun to taſte, after the long miſeries of the late Troubles) and being Solicitous to prevent all Occaſions that may give the leaſt Umbrage of the diſturbance thereof, and having Information that divers of the formerly Caſheired Officers and Soldiers, and other diſſolute and diſaffected perſons do daily reſort to this City and Suburbs thereof, and great numbers of them do at this time remain therein: His Majeſty doth therefore ſtrictly charge and command all ſuch Officers and Soldiers, and diſſolute diſaffected Perſons, That cannot give ſo good account of their being here, as ſhall be approved by ſome of His Majeſties Privy Councel, or the Committee appointed for disbanding the Army, Within two days after Publication of this His Proclamation, to depart the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Suburbs thereof, and to retire and remove themſelves at twenty miles diſtance from the ſaid Cities, and there to remain, and not to return to the ſaid Cities without leave firſt obtained, and this to do Without fail, upon pain of Impriſonment, and his Majeſties high Diſpleaſure.

Given at the Court at *Whitehall*, this 17th day of *December*, in the Twelfth Year of his Majeſties Reign, 1660.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Continuing the Officers of the Exciſe, during His Majeſties Pleaſure.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by vertue of an Act Entituled, An Act for the continuing of the Excile untill the Five and Twentieth day of December 1660. the ſame Receipt was managed, and the whole Work thereof carried on by certain Commiſſioners therein named, called Commiſſioners for the Grand Excile, and by divers Sub-Commiſſioners, and other their inferior Officers and Miniſters not therein mentioned: And by certain other Commiſſioners in the ſaid Act alſo named, called Commiſſioners for Appeals and Regulating the Excile, and their inferior Officers and Miniſters.

And Whereas part of the ſaid Excile, conſiſting of certain Impoſitions upon Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, and other Liquors, is by two ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed upon the Four and Twentieth day of this inſtant December, granted unto Us, That is to ſay, one Moyety thereof to Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, as a perpetual Recompence and ſatisfaction of and for Our Tenures and Purveyance; And the other Moyety thereof as an Augmentation of Our Revenue during Our Life. In both which Acts it is referred unto Us to nominate ſuch Perſons as We ſhall think fit to be Commiſſioners and Officers for carrying on of that Service, Which the ſhortneſs of time, and other Our Weighty Occaſions will not yet give Us Leaſure to think of.

To the intent therefore that Our Revenue may not ſuffer any loſs or hindrance by this delay, We do hereby Publiſh and Declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That all and every the Perſons, Who upon the Four and Twentieth day of this inſtant December, Were Commiſſioners for the Grand Excile, Sub-Commiſſioners, or inferior Officers relating thereunto, or Commiſſioners for Appeals and Regulating the Excile, ſhall be and are hereby Authorized and required to continue in his and their reſpective Employments, And are hereby Declared to be Our Commiſſioners for the Excile of Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, and other Liquors, and our Sub-Commiſſioners and inferior Officers; and alſo Our Commiſſioners for Appeals and Regulating the Excile, during Our Pleaſure. And We do hereby enjoyn them to Act in their ſeveral Places and Employments according to the Rules in the two Acts laſt mentioned and not otherwiſe, For which they ſhall receive from Us during their reſpective Employments, like Wages and Salaries as hath been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, this Four and Twentieth day of *December*, One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

138.

PROCLAMATION

Againſt all Meetings of *Quakers*, *Anabaptiſts*, &c.

CHARLES, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; To Our Lovits, Heraulds, Purſevants and Meſſengers at Arms, Our Sheriffs, In that part ſpecially conſtitute, Greeting: Forasmuch as by ſeveral Laws and Acts of Our Parliament, eſpecially by the one hundred and thirty one of the Eight Parliament of King James the Sixth, Our Grandfather of bleſſed memory (and renewed and ratified by Us, with advice of Our Eſtates of Parliament, preſently convened) It is ſtatuted and ordained, That none of Our Subjects, of whatſoever quality, ſtate or function, Convein or Aſſemble themſelves, for holding Councils, Conventions or Aſſemblies (except in the ordinary judgements) without Our Warrand, or expreſs Licence, had and obtained thereto, under the pain made againſt ſuch as unlawfully convocate Our Lieges: And that notwithſtanding thereof, there be divers perſons under the name of Quakers, Anabaptiſts, and Fifth-monarchy-men, avowed Enemies to Our lawful Authority and Government, who upon ſpecious and religious pretences, at unlawful times and places, keep frequent Meetings and Conventicles together: And We, and Our Eſtates of Parliament, conſidering what hath been the cruel Tenets, and bloody Practiſes of ſuch in former times, and what Inſurrections and Murthers have been committed by them in Our Kingdome of England, within theſe few dayes, and of what bad conſequence their Meetings may prove at this time. Our will is herefore, and We charge you and ſtraitly commands: That incontinent thir Our Letters ſeen, ye paſſe, and in Our Name and Authority, inhibit and diſcharge all Meetings and Conventions of the perſons foreſaid, upon whatſoever colour or pretext the ſame may be, under the pains contained in Our Acts of Parliament, made againſt unlawful Convocations of Our Lieges: And for the better preventing of ſuch unlawful Meetings, and of any prejudice may enſue thereby, We do hereby command all Magiſtrates of Our Burghs, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Juſtices of the Peace and other Our publick Miniſters, To make exact ſearch from time to time, in all places where any ſuch Meeting hath been, ſhall, or may be ſuſpected; and to apprehend every ſuch perſon, who ſhall keep, or frequent theſe Meetings, and to commit them to the next Priſon, therein to remain till further order be taken with them, by ſuch as ſhall have Our Authority for that effect; and ordains you to make publication hereof at the Mercat Croſs of Our Royal Burroughs, where-through none pretend ignorance thereof, As ye will anſwer to Us thereupon: The which to do, We commit to you, conjunctly and ſeverally, Our full power, by thir Our Letters, &c.

Given at *Edinburgh* the 22. day of *January*, 1661. and of Our Reign the Twelfth Year.

A. PRIMEROSE, Cls. Reg.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Edinburgh*, and Reprinted at *London* by *W. G.* for *R. Thrale* at the *Croſſe Keyes* at St. *Pauls Gate*, 1661.

139.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For a General Faſt throughout the Realm of *England.*

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, taking into his Pious and Princely Conſideration, the preſent unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather, whereupon it may be juſtly feared, Scarcity and Famine, Sicknelles and Diſeaſes will enſue, if Almighty God of his great Clemency be not mercifully pleaſed to avert thoſe Judgements and Puniſhments which our many and manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, hath, out of His own Religious Diſpoſition, reſolved, and hereby doth Command a General and Publique Faſt to be kept throughout this whole Kingdom, in ſuch manner as hereafter is directed and preſcribed, that ſo both Prince and People, even the whole Kingdom, as one man, may ſend up their Prayers and Supplications to Almighty God, to divert thoſe Judgements which the ſins of this Land have worthily deſerved, and to ſend us ſuch ſeaſonable weather, whereby the Fruits of the Earth may be duely received, and Sicknelles and Contagious Diſeaſes (ſo juſtly feared) be prevented.

And to the end ſo Religious an Exerciſe may be perfomed with all decency and uniformity, his Majeſty doth hereby (by and with the Advice of His Privy Counſil) publiſh and declare to all His loving Subjects, and doth ſtraitly Charge and Command, That on Wedneſday next, being the Fifteenth of this inſtant January, this Faſt be Religiouſly and Solemnly Obſerved and Celebrated in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, Burrough of Southwark, and other places adjacent, wherein his Majeſty in his Royal Perſon, and with his Royal Family and Houſhold, will give example to the reſt of His People. And that on Wedneſday the Two and twentieth day of the ſame Moneth of January, the like be kept and duely obſerved throughout the reſt of this whole Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales; And that the ſame be reverently and decently perfomed by all his loving Subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his juſt indignation againſt this Land, and upon pain of ſuch Puniſhment as His Majeſty can juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall contemn or neglect ſo Religious and neceſſary a Work.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, this Eighth day of *January*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign. *God Save the King.*

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.



A PROCLAMATION
BY the K.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Reſtraining the Payment of the Moneys lately called in, to His Majeſties uſe, any longer then until the Firſt of *March* next.

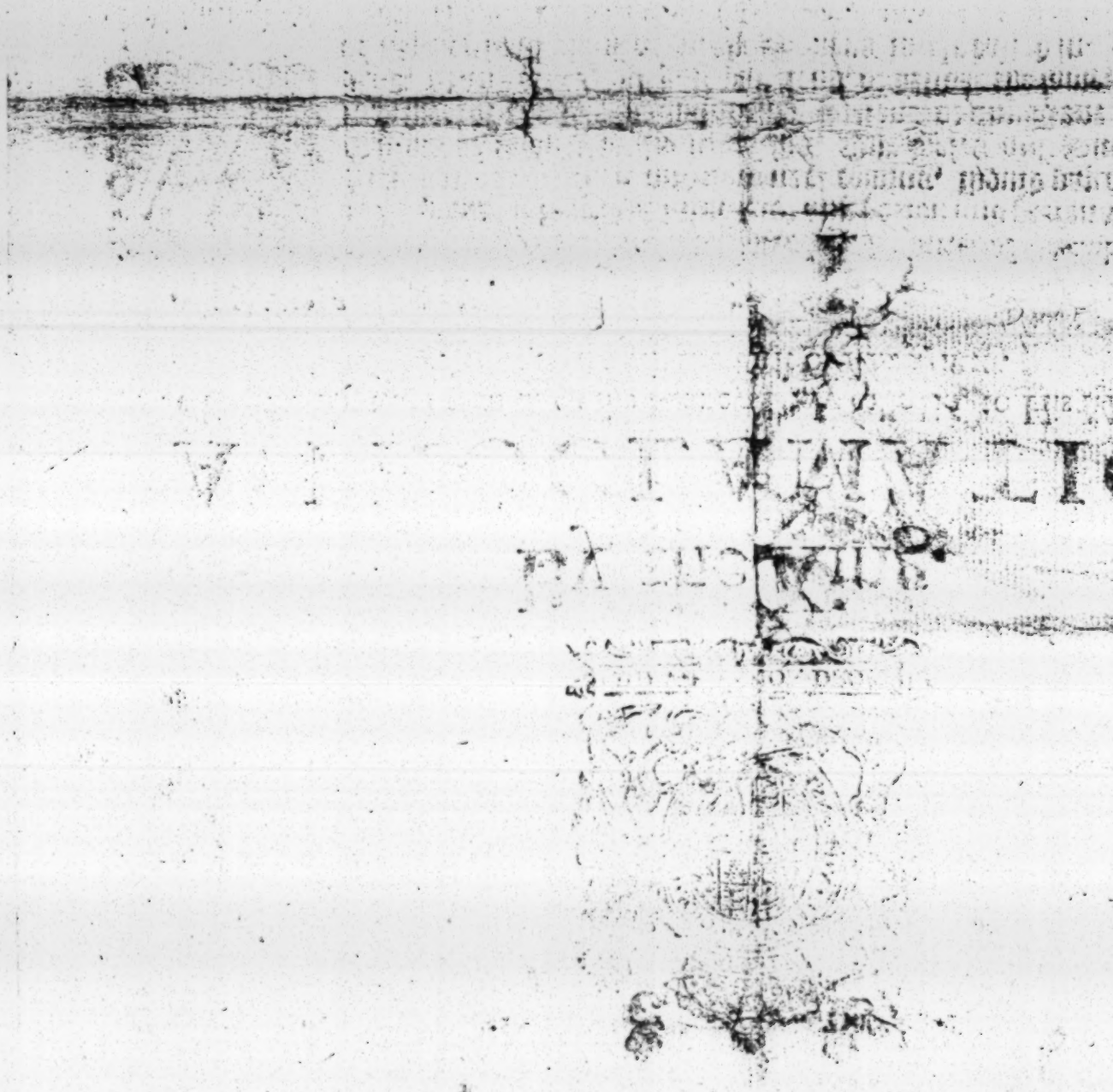
CHARLES R.

WHereas by Our late Proclamation of the Seventh of December laſt, We did declare, That it ſhould be lawful for any perſon and perſons, which before the Firſt day of May then and now next coming, ſhould pay or deliver any ſum or ſums of Money for the uſe of Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, for, and in reſpect of the Free or Voluntary Preſent, or any Rent, Cuſtom, Exciſe, Tax, or any other Duty, to pay, ſend, or deliver the ſame, or ſo much thereof, as they ſhall think fit, in the Moneys lately called in, Stampt with the Croſs and Harp, and the Circumſcription (The Commonwealth of England) into any Our Publick Receipts, where the ſame ſhould be received as any other Moneys, that are current within this Our Realm. But We being informed that the ſaid Moneys called in, as aforeſaid, ſince Our ſaid Proclamation, have been and are frequently counterfeited, and that many other inconveniences do and may enſue, by, and in the time limited for the payment thereof to Our uſe, until the Firſt of May next; and that for prevention thereof, it is neceſſary the time be retrenched, We therefore have thought fit, by, and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to publiſh and declare, and hereby do publiſh and declare, That no part of the ſaid Moneys ſo called in as aforeſaid, ſhall continue current, or be paid or payable to, or between all or any of Our Subjects at any time hereafter: And that the ſame ſhall not continue payable to, or for the uſe of Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, for, or in reſpect of any Rent, Cuſtom, Exciſe, Tax, or any other Duties, but onely until the Firſt day of March now next coming, and no longer, the ſaid former Proclamation, or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And We do hereby further publiſh and declare, That if any perſon or perſons, during the time aforeſaid, ſhall preſume to Waſh, Clip, File, Counterfeit, or otherwiſe abuſe any of the ſaid Moneys ſo called in as aforeſaid, That then all and every ſuch Offenders ſhall be proceeded againſt according to the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the three and twentieth day of *January*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1661.



141

A PROCLAMATION

By his Majeſties Commiſſioners for executing his gracious Declaration for the Settlement of

IRELAND.

WHEREAS the Kings moſt excellent Majeſty by his Commiſſion under the great Seal of this Kingdom of Ireland, bearing date the nineteenth day of March, in the thirteenth year of his Reign, hath nominated and appointed Us Commiſſioners for the putting in execution his Majeſties gracious Declaration of the thirtyeth of November laſt, for the Settlement of this Kingdom of Ireland, and ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Intereſts of Adventurers and Soldiers, and other his Subjects there, according to the tenor of certain Inſtructions to the ſaid Commiſſion annexed; And whereas by the ſaid Inſtructions, We are amongſt other things required to caſt up the whole Debt, and demand of the Adventurers, as well thoſe that are ſatisfied, as thoſe that are in part, or in whole deficient, and alſo all the forfeited Lands aſſigned for the ſaid Adventurers ſatisfaction, in order to the more particular apportioning and dividing the ſaid Lands amongſt the ſaid Adventurers, and ſatisfying their deficiencies, and aſcertaining their reſpective proportions.

We therefore in order to the more ſpeedy and effectual execution of the ſaid Commiſsions and Inſtructions, have thought fit to Publiſh and Declare, and do hereby Publiſh and Declare, That all and every Adventurer and Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, his or their Aſſignee or Aſſignes, as well thoſe who have received ſatisfaction either in Lands or Houſes for their ſaid Adventurers, or thoſe who are in part or in whole deficient, do by themſelves, or their Agent or Agents ſufficiently authorized, within forty dayes after publication hereof, deliver unto Us in writing under their Hands and Seals a particular of the ſummes of money for which he or they do demand ſatisfaction by way of Adventure out of any forfeited Lands or Houſes in this Kingdom: and therein do alſo inſert the Names of ſuch perſons, in whoſe right they claim the ſaid Adventure, and alſo the place where the ſame by Lots formerly drawn amongſt the ſaid Adventurers is fallen to be ſatisfied. And further, that ſuch of the ſaid Adventurers who have received ſatisfaction either in Lands or Houſes for the ſums of money ſo by them adventured, or any part thereof, do therein alſo inſert a particular of the Houſes and Lands by them poſſeſſed, together with the content and number of Acres both profitable and unprofitable in each Town-Land, Village, Balliboe, or Quarter of Land, as the ſame were admeaſured to them or for their uſe, and if ſuch Adventure be for Houſes in any City, ſuch Adventurers are to deliver in, not only the particular Houſes and Tenements by them poſſeſſed, but alſo the values of them reſpectively as ſet out to them, or any other for their uſe. And we do further hereby Publiſh and Declare, That his Majeſty by his ſaid Inſtructions to Us hath ſignified his pleaſure, That if any Adventurer, or the Aſſignee, or Aſſignes to ſuch Adventurer, ſhall neglect to return unto us ſuch certificate, or ſhall wittingly make and deliver a falſe Certificate of the ſummes he was to be ſatisfied according to the Acts for ſatisfaction of Adventurers, or of the Town-Lands, Villages, Quarters, or other denomination of Land aſſigned or given out for ſatisfaction of ſuch debt or demand, or of the Contents or number of Acres according as the ſame were ſet out unto him or them, ſuch Adventurer or his Aſſignee, ſhall forfeit for three years the Rents and Profits that ſuch Houſes, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments ſhall yield that he ſhall ſo omit to certifie, or that he ſhall not rightly certifie. And we do hereby further require all ſuch of the ſaid Adventurers as have taken Surveyes of their Lands, that they do forthwith bring unto Us the ſaid Surveyes or Duplicates thereof, together with the Field-Books, if in their poſſeſſion, to the end, the ſaid Surveyes may be compared with ſuch other Surveyes, as by Order of the late pretended powers have been taken of ſuch Lands: And hereof all perſons concerned are to take notice. Dated at the *Kings-Inn* in *Dublin* this 27 day of March 1661. in the thirteenth year of his Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

Montgomery. R. Coote. Santry. Hen. Tichborne. Jo. Byſſe, Art. Forbeſs. Ja. Ware. Ol. St. George. John Cole. Au. Mervyn. Ja. Cuff. Hen. Warren.

DUBLIN, Printed by *William Bladen*, by ſpecial Order: And now reprinted at *London*, *An. Dom.* 1661.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Prohibiting the Planting, Setting and Sowing of *Tobacco* in *England* and *Ireland*, according to an Act of Parliament herein ſpecified.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by an Act of Parliament made in Our late Parliament begun and held at Weſtminſter in the County of Middleſex, the Five and Twentieth day of April in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, for and upon the reaſons and grounds therein expreſſed, it was Enacted by the Authority of the ſame Parliament, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhould, or do from and after the Firſt day of January, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty, Set, plant, improve to grow, make or cure any Tobacco either in Seed, plant or otherwiſe, in or upon any ground, earth, field, or place within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, Iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or in Our Kingdome of Ireland, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all ſuch Tobacco, or the value thereof, or of the Sum of Forty ſhillings for every Rod or Pole of Ground ſo planted, ſet or ſowen as aforeſaid, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer quantity of ground, One moyety thereof to Us Our Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other moyety to him or them that ſhall ſue for the ſame to be recovered by Bill, Plaint or Information in any Court of Record, wherein no Eſſoign, protection or wager in Law ſhall be allowed: And it was thereby further enacted, That all Sheriffs, Juſtices of the peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and every of them, upon information or complaint made unto them or any of them, by any the Officers of the Cuſtomes, or by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, that there was any Tobacco ſet, ſown, planted, or growing within their juriſdictions or precincts contrary to the ſame Act, ſhould within ten dayes after ſuch information or complaint cauſe to be burnt, plucked up, conſumed, or utterly deſtroyed all ſuch Tobacco ſo ſet, ſowen, planted, or growing. And it was thereby further enacted, That in caſe any perſon or perſons ſhould reſiſt or make forcible oppoſition againſt any perſon or perſons in the due and through execution of the ſame Act, That every ſuch perſon or perſons for every ſuch offence ſhould forfeit the ſum of Five pounds to be divided and recovered in manner aforeſaid; And in caſe any perſon or perſons ſhould not pay the ſumms of money by them to be paid, by vertue of the ſame Act, that in every ſuch caſe diſtreſs ſhould be made and ſale thereof, returning the overplus to the owners; And in caſe no diſtreſs ſhall be found, that then every ſuch party ſhould be committed to the common Gaol in the County where ſuch offence ſhould be committed, there to remain for the ſpace of two moneths without Bail or Mainprize. Provided always, and it was thereby enacted, That the ſame Act nor any thing contained therein ſhould extend to the hindering of the planting of Tobacco in any Phyſick-garden of either Univerſity; or in any other private garden for Phyſick or Chirurgery, only ſo as the quantity ſo planted exceed not one half of one pole in any one place or garden, as in & by the ſame Act it doth and may more fully appear. Now to the end that all Our loving Subjects in all parts of Our ſaid Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and Dominion of Wales, and in the ſaid Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, and in our ſaid Town of Berwick upon Twede, may the better take notice of and more duely obſerve the ſaid Act, and not ignorantly offend againſt the ſame for the future, We have thought good to publiſh & declare the ſame to all Our loving Subjects by this Our Royal Proclamation, And do withall likewiſe ſignifie and declare, that for the future We ſhall expect, and do hereby require all dutiful obſervance thereof, and ready conformity thereunto, and that not onely upon the pains, penalties, and forfeitures therein expreſſed, but alſo of Our high indignation and diſpleaſure, juſtly and deſervedly to be inflicted upon all thoſe that ſhall knowingly and preſumptuouſly offend againſt ſo juſt and reaſonable a Law. And we do hereby ſtreightly charge and command all Our Judges of Aſsiſe and Commiſsioners of Oyer and Terminer in their ſeveral Circuits, and all Our Juſtices of Peace in their ſeveral and reſpective Quarter-Seſsions, that they give the ſame Law in charge to the ſeveral & reſpective Juries in their ſeveral and reſpective Inqueſts before them, to the end that the offences and offenders againſt the ſame, both in the ſetting, planting, or ſowing of Tobacco, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſame Act, and alſo all forcible oppoſition & reſiſtance made or to be made againſt any perſon or perſons in the due execution of the ſame Act, may be puniſhed according to Law and the demerit of their offences in this behalf. And We do further command and require all Sheriffs, Juſtices of the peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, Conſtables, and all other Our Officers and miniſters whatſoever whom the premiſſes ſhall or may concern, that they from time to time as occaſion ſhall require, be diligent, circumſpect, and careful in the due execution of the ſame Act in all things according to the true intent and meaning thereof, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twenty ninth day of *March*, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty one.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring all Caſhiered Officers and Souldiers of the late Army, to depart, and not come within Twenty miles of the Cities of *London* and *VVeſtminſter*, until the Twentieth day of *May* next.

CHARLES R.

WHereas We have been lately informed that many Officers and Souldiers that were heretofore caſhiered and turned out of the late Army (and not disbanded) being perſons of deſperate fortunes and deſigns, do now remain in and about Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and have their daily meetings, and are (of late) grown ſo high and confident of effecting ſome wicked deſigns, that they ſpare not to give out words threatning miſchiefs to Our Royal Perſon, and to theſe Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, at the times of the Solemnities now approaching; We taking the ſame into ſerious conſideration, have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Priby Councel, to publiſh and declare, and do hereby publiſh and declare Our Will and Pleaſure to be, That all and every perſon and perſons heretofore Officer or Souldier in the late Army, Caſhiered and turned out, and not Disbanded as aforeſaid, which are not under Impriſonment, or other legal reſtraint, do on or before the Nineteenth day of this moneth of April, depart out of the ſaid Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Liberties thereof; And We do hereby charge and require them, and every of them, not being under Impriſonment or legal reſtraint at the time of the publication hereof, to depart accordingly, and not to return again, nor come within Twenty miles of the ſame Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or either of them, from that time until after the Twentieth day of May next enſuing: And herein We ſhall expect from all perſons concerned, a due and punctual ſubmiſſion and conformity at their perils, and upon pain of Our high diſpleaſure: Willing and Commanding all Our Officers and Miniſters to apprehend and ſeize the perſons of all ſuch as ſhall be found Offenders, by not departing at the time before limited, and them to bring before the Lords of Our Priby Councel, to be further proceeded againſt for their contempts, according to Juſtice.

Given at Our Court at *White-hall* the 13th day of *April*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſtie, 1661.

At the KINGS Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the better Regulating His Majesties Royal Proceeding from the Tower of *London* to His Palace at *Whitehall*, the 22th day of *April* next, being the day before His Majesties Coronation.

CHARLES R.

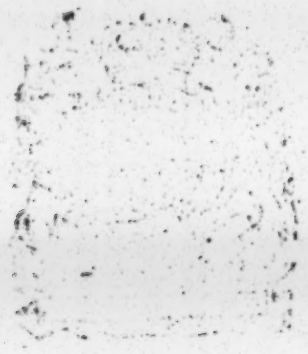
IN regard the Tower of London is not of capacity to receive the necessary Attendants and Horses of all persons designed to ride in that Proceeding; His Majesty out of His care for preventing of all Disorder, and for the better conveniency of all such of his Nobility and others who are to attend Him that day in that Royal Proceeding from the Tower of London; Doth hereby declare his express Will and Pleasure to be, That no Person Whatever but the Nobility, Privy Counsellors, the Gentlemen of their Horse and their servants in Livery, presume to come into the Tower that day, nor to bring in any Horses but those belonging to his Majesty, and to his Highness the Duke of Yorke, and to the Nobility and Counsellors; but that all other persons do (with their servants and Horses) stay upon Tower-Hill, Where they are to be by Eight of the clock that morning; where they shall be placed and disposed by his Majesties Officers of Armes in such manner as that they may be most conveniently ranked, and Proceed according to their Degrees: Nor that any Person of any condition Whatsoever, but such as are in the List of Proceeding, and have order for it, presume to march or ride therein. And for prevention of disorder, That no person Whatsoever do that day ride upon any unruly or striking Horse. And because the multitude of persons that are to ride in that Royal Proceeding may not hinder each other, It is His Majesties further pleasure and command, That the Duke of York's Horse Guards, Who are to have the Van in that Proceeding, be drawn up early in the morning in the Crutchet Fryers ready to march when they shall be directed; And that his Majesties Horse Guards be also drawn up in Tower-street, or the Minories; and that the Duke of Albemarles Horse Guards be drawn up in the Street without Algate; both which are in order to bring up the Reer. To all which Commands His Majesty expects due obedience to be given, and that all persons (without dispute) shall ride in that Proceeding according as they shall be called and ranked by his Majesties Officers of Armes.

Given at the Court at *Whitehall* the nineteenth day of *April*, 1661. in the thirteenth year of his Majesties Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING's most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

At the KING's Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For recalling and prohibiting Sea-men from the Services of Forraign Princes and States.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty hath been advertiſed, that great numbers of Mariners and other Seafaring men, His Majeſties natural born Subjects many of them, by occaſion of the late diſbanding, and ſome others before have betaken themſelves to the ſervices of Forraign Princes and States, to the great diſſervice of his Majeſty and their Native Countries; and whereby his ſaid Majeſty and his Realms are unfurniſhed of men of their ſort and calling, if there ſhall be cauſe to uſe them: Therefore for redreſs thereof at preſent, and preventing the like for the future, The Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, by this His Royal Proclamation, With the Advice of the Lords of his Majeſties moſt Honorable Privy Council, doth Will and ſtrictly charge and command all and ſingular Maſters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, Shipwrights, and other Seafaring men, Whatſoever and Whereſoever, being his Majeſties natural born Subjects, Who are in the ſervice of any Forraign Prince or State, or do ſerve in any Forraign Ships or Veſſels, That forthWith they do withdraw themſelves, and depart from ſuch Forraign ſervices and return home to their native Countrys and lawful Vocations. And further his Majeſty doth hereby prohibite and forbid all and ſingular Maſters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, Shipwrights, and other Sea-faring men Whatſoever, being his Majeſties natural born Subjects from entring themſelves; And doth hereby ſtreightly charge and command them and every of them from henceforth to forbear to enter themſelves into pay, or otherwiſe betake themſelves to the ſervice of any Forraign Princes, or States, or to ſerve in any Forraign Veſſel or Ship, without Licence had and obtained in that behalf. To all Which his Majeſty doth and Will expect due obedience and conformity; And doth hereby publiſh and declare, That the Offenders to the contrary ſhall not onely incur his Majeſties juſt diſpleaſure, but be proceeded againſt for their contempt by ſeizure of their Goods, Perſons, and Eſtates, Whereſoever they ſhall be found, and otherwiſe, according to the utmoſt ſeverities of Law. And further his Majeſty doth hereby authorize and command all and every the Captains, Maſters, and other Officers, ſerving or imployed in any of his Majeſties Ships, or Veſſels at Sea, to ſtop and make ſtay of, all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as ſhall endeavour to tranſport or enter themſelves into the Service of any Forraign Prince, or State, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this his Majeſties Royal Proclamation; And alſo to ſeize upon, take and bring away all ſuch Mariners, Seamen, and other perſons aforeſaid, as ſhall be found to be imployed or ſerving in any Ships or Veſſels, of or belonging to any Forraign Prince or State, or to any Merchant or other perſon or perſons other then to his Majeſtie or his Subjects.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the nineteenth day of *April*, in the thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Concerning His MAJESTIES *Coronation Pardon.*

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty ſince his Return to the Exerciſe of the Regall Powers of his Crown hath paſſed an Act of General Pardon, Oblivion and Indempnity, and hath alſo directed Charters of Pardon according to a forme preſcribed to iſſue under his Great Seal, which have been ſued forth by many of his Subjects, wherein, as to the Amplitude of the matters pardoned, his Majeſtie hath far exceeded the Preſidents of all former Coronation, and other Pardons by any of his Predeceſſors, And alſo the limits of time to which they extend, are neerer to the time of his Majeſties Coronation then hath been uſed in the former Examples, whereby his Majeſty hath granted his Coronation Pardon in effect before his Coronation; Nevertheleſs, not willing to vary from the Courſe of His Predeceſſors at their Coronation, and being well pleaſed with opportunities to abound in acts of Grace and Clemency to his people, from whom he doth alſo expect Returns of Loyalty and due obedience on their parts, whereof his Majeſty doth not doubt: Therefore the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty doth by this his Royal Proclamation publiſh and declare, That all and every the Subjects of his Majeſties Realms of England and Ireland, the Dominion of Wales, the Iſles of Jerſey and Guernſey, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or any of them may ſue out Pardons according to the forme already ordered and directed by his Majeſty, which is more ample in the things pardoned, and with fewer Exceptions then have been uſual in Pardons granted upon like occaſion at the Coronation of his Majeſties Predeceſſors; And is Graciouſly pleaſed, and doth hereby ſignifie and declare his Royal pleaſure to be; That the ſaid Pardons ſhall be extended in time further then the times limited by the Act of Oblivion and his former Grants of pardon, or either of them (that is to ſay) unto the Nine and Twentyeth day of December now laſt paſt, on which day the late Parliament did diſſolve and determine. And to the end his Majeſties Subjects may have ſufficient notice to lay hold of his Princely Grace and Favour intended herein, His Majeſty is pleaſed and doth declare, That the ſaid Pardons ſhall and may be ſued out at any time within the ſpace of One whole Year to be accompted from the Twenty third day of this inſtant Aprill, being the day appointed for his Royal Coronation. Provided alwayes, and his Majeſty doth declare, That no perſon or perſons in the ſaid Act of General Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion, Excepted or not pardoned, or reſerved to future paines or penalties as therein is expreſſed, nor ſuch perſons (not exceeding the number of Twelve perſons in the whole) which his Majeſty for that purpoſe will nominate and ſignifie unto the Earl of Clarendon Lord High Chancellor of England, within Twenty dayes next enſuing after his Royal Coronation; Nor any perſons guilty of Burglary ſhall be admitted to have the benefit of the ſaid Pardon. And whereas divers perſons in the ſaid Act of General Pardon particularly named, are thereby diſabled from bearing any Office of Truſt or publique imployment within this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Barwick upon Tweed, His Majeſty willeth and declareth that his ſaid Pardon ſhall not be Granted to any of the ſaid diſabled perſons, but with like Exceptions and Diſabilities in all things, and in ſuch manner as are mentioned in the ſaid Act of General pardon, and according to the true meaning of the ſaid Act, and no otherwiſe.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Three and twentieth day of *April*, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty one, and in the Thirteenth year of His Majeſties Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KINGS Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers.*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the due Obſervation of certain Statutes made for the ſuppreſsing of Rogues, Vagabonds, Beggers, and other idle diſorderly perſons, and for Relief of the POORE.

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty being watchful for the publick good of his loving Subjects, and taking notice of the great and unuſual reſort of Rogues, Vagabonds, Beggers, and other idle Perſons of all Ages and Sexes, from all parts of the Nation to the Cities of London and Weſtminſter and the Suburbs of the ſame, where they make it their trade to beg and live idlely, and to get their living by Begging, Stealing, and other wicked and lewd practiſes, to the great offence of Almighty God, and to the diſhonour of his Majeſties Royal Government; And his Majeſty taking it into his Princely conſideration, that this Realm is furniſhed with excellent Laws and Orders for redreſs of ſuch Enormities, yet through negligence of Officers, and preſumption of the Offenders, the ſame nevertheleſs do rather grow then abate. His Majeſty hath therefore thought fit at this preſent by advice of his Privy Councel, to cauſe ſome neceſſary Laws formerly made for the reforming the Abuſes aforeſaid, to be duely executed and obſerved. And for that end, Whereas by the Laws of this Land all Vagabonds, Beggers, and idle perſons are to be ſent to the place of their Birth, or of their laſt abode, there to be relieved and kept if they be impotent, or otherwiſe made to labour: His Majeſtie doth by this Proclamation publiſh and declare his Royal Pleaſure and Commands, that all ſuch Vagabonds, Beggers and Idle perſons within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter and the Suburbs of the ſame, which by Law are not there to be provided for (to the Wrong of the native poor, and a burden to the ſeveral Pariſhes where now they are) but that they forthwith at their Perils depart from the ſame and ſpeedily reſort to the place of their Birth or laſt abode, that they may be there provided for as they ought to be. And if any ſuch Vagabonds, Beggers, or idle perſons ſhall or may be found within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or in any of the Suburbs or Precincts of the ſame, or in the Borough of Southwark, or in any Town near adjoyning, upon the four and twentieth day of this moneth of May, his Majeſty ſtreightly chargeth and commandeth, as well the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the ſaid City of London, and all other Officers of the ſaid City, and all other his Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates and Officers whatſoever within the City of Weſtminſter, Borough of Southwark, or within the County of Middleſex, to cauſe all ſuch perſons to be apprehended, and openly whipped, and ſent away (except ſuch as are willing to go to the Engliſh Plantations). And that in all things they do ſpeedily execute, and cauſe to be put in execution the Statute made in the Thirty ninth yeare of Queene Elizabeth Chap. the 4th concerning the puniſhment of Rogues and Vagabonds: And to the end that all ſuch perſons may not only be ſetled and kept from Wandring, but alſo made to labour and ſo kept from idleneſs, his Majeſty doth ſtreightly charge and command all and ſingular Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers and Miniſters in the ſeveral Counties of this Realm, and all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Aldermen and other Magiſtrates, Officers and Miniſters of all other Cities and Towns Corporate, that they and every of them within their ſeveral Limits and Juriſdictions reſpectively do carefully and diligently put in due and ſpeedy Execution the ſame Statute of the Thirty

Vagabonds and idle perſons; as alſo the Statutes of the 1. Jacob. Chap. 7. made for the explanation of the ſaid Statute made in the Seventh year of King James Chapter Fourth, for the ordering ſuch houſes of Correction. And to the end that not onely ſturdy Rogues and Vagabonds may be duely kept from wandering and idleneſs, and held to labour, but that alſo poor and Fatherleſs Children and Widows, the Aged and Impotent may be alſo carefully provided for and relieved, and not permitted to wander and lie in the Streets begging from door to dore; It is his Majeſties expreſs Charge and Command to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates, Officers and Miniſters in the ſeveral Counties of this Realm, and in all Cities and Towns Corporate, that they diligently and carefully put in execution that excellent Statute made in the Fourty third Year of Elizabeth, Chapter the ſecond, concerning the Overſeers of the Poor, and their duty for raiſing a Stock for maintenance of the Poor, and for binding forth Children Apprentices, which his Majeſty commends in an eſpecial manner to their Care: Their neglecting this ſo great a Work, in not carefully providing for poor Fatherleſs Children and Infants for their teaching and inſtructing them, and for fitting them for Trades and Services, and in not binding them forth Apprentices; all which neglect is a great cauſe of poor childrens idleneſs, Wandring, and Wickedneſs in the Whole courſe of their lives; And to the end that convenient Stocks may be raiſed in all Pariſhes, eſpecially for the ends aforeſaid, his Majeſty requireth the ſeveral Overſeers of the Poor to be diligent in raiſing ſuch Stocks according to the Power given them, And alſo his Majeſty requireth all Mayors, Bayliffs, Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates and other Officers aforeſaid, to be careful in putting in ſpeedy and due Execution all the Statutes concerning Tipling and Drunkenneſs, and concerning unlawful or irregular Inns or Alehouſes, and all other Statutes, the penalties whereof are diſpoſed to the uſe of the Poor of the ſeveral Pariſhes; and to cauſe the ſaid ſeveral penalties to be delivered to the Overſeers of the Poor reſpectively for the increaſe of the ſaid Stock, to buy materials to imploy the ſaid Poor, and alſo to be careful in diligent calling to account the ſaid Overſeers, and to ſee the ſaid ſums ſo raiſed may be carefully imployed for the good education and inſtruction and binding out of ſuch poor Infants and Fatherleſs Children, and providing for relief of the Poor aforeſaid, which may in probability encourage ſome charitable and well diſpoſed Perſons voluntarily to contribute and add to ſuch Stocks by their free and Weekly contributions (which they dayly beſtowed on idle begging Poor) or otherwiſe. His Majeſty therefore expects all Mayors, Juſtices, Magiſtrates and other his Officers to whom the Execution of the Law aforeſaid is particularly concerned, that they be very careful in the due and ſpeedy execution of every one of them, as they will avoid his Majeſties juſt indignation for their neglect of their duties in hindring this ſo great a National Work, and for the Contempt of his Royal Commandment: His Majeſty being reſolved to have an account, both from the ſaid Juſtices, and the ſeveral Judges of Aſſizes in their ſeveral Circuits, of the due obſervation hereof, until his Majeſty ſhall take a further Courſe by the advice of his Parliament, which he determines to do, that no poor ſhall be permitted to be Vagrant or Begging, but all ſuch as are Impotent and not able to Work, may be provided for, ſo as to live comfortably, and yet be kept from profeſs'd idleneſs, and ſuch as are able may have means provided to ſet them on Work.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Ninth day of *May*, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty one, and in the Thirteenth year of His Majeſties Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KINGS Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.



By the King.

PROCLAMATION

For discharging from Prisons called GOAL BAIL.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Of Grace, for the Inlargement of Priſoners called *QUAKERS.*

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers of His Majeſties Subjects, commonly called Quakers, are now priſoners in ſeveral Gaols within His Majeſties Dominions, for Offences by them committed againſt the form of a Statute made in a Seſsions of Parliament, begun and held by Prorogation at Weſtminſter, the Fifth day of November, in the Third year of the Reign of King James, His Majeſties late Grand-father, entituled, An Act for the diſcovering and repreſſing of Popiſh Recuſants; or of one other Statute made in a Seſsions of Parliament, begun and held by Prorogation at Weſtminſter, the Nineteenth day of February, in the Seventh year of the Reign of the ſaid late King, entituled, An Act who ſhall take the Oath of Obedience to the King, and by whom it ſhall be adminiſtred, and within what time. And whereas the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty ſince the paſsing of the late Act of General Pardon, Oblivion, and Indempnity, and the iſſuing forth ſeveral Charters of Pardon, hath in reference to His Royal Coronation, by a late Proclamation, ſignified and declared out of His farther abundant Grace and Clemency, that His Charters of Pardons ſhould be extended in time unto the Nine and twentieth day of December, now laſt paſt, being the day the late Parliament did diſſolve and determine. And His Majeſty being now graciouſly pleaſed, that His ſaid Subjects, called Quakers, now in priſon as aforeſaid, ſhould for this time, and on ſo happy and bleſſed an opportunity and ſeaſon of His Majeſties Royal Coronation, participate of His Majeſties Mercy and Clemency, and be forthwith diſcharged from their Impriſonment, without being put to the trouble and charges of ſuing out particular Pardons. The Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty doth therefore by this His Royal Proclamation, publiſh and declare His Will and pleaſure to be, and accordingly doth hereby Will and command all Sheriffs, Majors, Bailiffs, Gaolers, and other His Officers and Miniſters within His Majeſties Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, the Iſles of Jerſey and Guernſey, and the Town of Berwick upon Twede, and every of them (whom the premiſſes ſhall or may concern) that they and every of them, on the publication of this His Royal Proclamation, do ſet at liberty, enlarge, and diſcharge, all and every perſon and perſons, called Quakers, now in cuſtody in any of His Gaols or Priſons in His ſaid Realm, or any the parts or places thereof aforeſaid, for any offence or offences done, committed, or ſuffered againſt the form of the Statutes aforeſaid, or either of them, for not taking the Oaths therein mentioned, or any other Oaths heretofore tendered them, or for any Meetings contrary to the late Proclamation, or for any matter referring to their Opinions, or ſcruples of Conſcience, or for not finding Securities for appearances or, and from their and every of their Impriſonments reſpectively, without demanding or taking any other Fees or Duties of them, or any of them, then for Lodging, Diet, and other neceſſaries: And alſo to ſet at liberty, ſuch other perſons as are now in cuſtody onely for not taking the Oaths enjoyned by the Statutes above-mentioned, or either of them, or upon any proſecution for not taking the ſaid Oaths, expecting for the future their Conformity and Obedience to the Laws of the Kingdom; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be to them, and every of them, ſufficient Warrant in this behalf. And His Majeſty doth further declare, that he ſhall expect returns of Loyalty, and all due Obedience, from all ſuch perſons whoſe liberty is obtained hereby, His Majeſty not intending them impunity, if they ſhall offend in the future: Provided always, and His Majeſty doth hereby declare, That this Proclamation, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to diſcharge, or ſet at liberty, any perſon or perſons, called Quakers, now in cuſtody for Debt, or other civil cauſe commenced or depending againſt them, at the ſuit of any of His Majeſties loving Subjects; nor for any criminal matter or offence whatſoever, wherewith he or they are or ſhall be duly charged, other then is above-mentioned, Any thing in this Proclamation contained to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Given at Our Court at Whitehal, the Eleventh day of May, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *JOHN BILL* and *CHRISTOPHER BARKER*, Printers to the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers.*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the observation of the Nine and twentieth day of *May* instant, as a day of Publick Thanksgiving, according to the late Act of Parliament for that purpose.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by the Act made in Our late Parliament, held at Westminster in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, Entituled, An Act for a perpetual Anniversary Thanksgiving on the Nine and twentieth day of May, reciting, That for as much as Almighty God, the King of Kings, and sole disposer of all earthly Crowns and Kingdoms, had by his all-swaying Providence and Power, miraculously demonstrated in the view of all the World his transcendent Mercy, Love, and Graciousness towards Us and all Our Loyal Subjects of this Our Kingdom of England, and the Dominions thereunto annexed, by Our most Wonderful, glorious, peaceable, and joyful Restauration to the actual possession and exercise of Our undoubted Hereditary, Soveraign and Regal Authority over them (after sundry years forced Extermination into Foreign parts, by the most Trayterous Conspiracies and armed power of Usurping Tyrants, and execrable and perfideous Traytors) and that without the least opposition or effusion of blood, through the Unanimous, Cordial, Loyal Votes of the Lords and Commons in the said Parliament Assembled, and passionate desires of all other Our Subjects; which unexpressible blessing (by Gods own most Wonderful dispensation) was compleated on the Nine and twentieth day of May last past, being the most memorable Birth-day not onely of Us, both as Man and Prince, but likewise as an actual King, and of this and other Our Kingdoms, all in a great measure new-born and raised from the dead, on this most joyfull day, wherein many thousands of the Nobility, Gentry, Gentry, Citizens, and other Our Lieges of this Our Realm, conducted Us unto Our Royal Cities of London and Westminster, With all possible expressions of their publick joy, and Loyal affections, in far greater Triumph then any of Our most Victorious Predecessors, Kings of England, returned thither from their Foreign Conquests, and both Our then Houses of Parliament, with all dutiful and joyful demonstrations of their Allegiance publickly received, and cordially congratulated Our most happy Arrival and Investiture in Our Royal Throne at Our Palace at Whitehall; upon all which considerations, that being the day which the Lord had made, and crowned with so many publick blessings, and signal deliverances, both of Us and Our People, from all Our late most deplorable Confusions, Divisions, Wars, Devastations and Oppressions: To the end it might be kept in perpetual remembrance in all ages to come, and that We would with all Our Subjects of this Our Realm, and the Dominions thereof, and Our Posterities after Us, might Annually celebrate the perpetual memory thereof, by sacrificing their unfeigned hearty publick thanks thereon to Almighty God, with one heart and voice in a most devout and Christian manner, for all these publick benefits received and conferred on Us on that most joyful day; It was therefore by Authority of the same Parliament Enacted, That all and singular Ministers of Gods Word and Sacraments, in every Church, Chappel, and other usual place of Divine Service and publick Prayer, which then were, or then after should be within this Our Realm of England, and the respective Dominions thereof, and their Successors, should in all succeeding ages annually Celebrate the said Twenty ninth day of May, by rendring their hearty publick Praises and Thanksgivings unto Almighty God, for all the fore-mentioned extraordinary Mercies, Blessings and Deliverances received, and mighty Acts done thereon, and declare the same to all the people there assembled, and the generations then, and yet to come, that so they might for ever praise the Lord for the same, Whose Name alone is Excellent, and his Glory above the Earth and Heavens.

And it was further Enacted, That all and every person and persons inhabiting within this Our Kingdom, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, should upon the same day annually resort with diligence and devotion, to some usual Church, Chappel, or place where such publick Thanksgivings and Praises to Gods most Divine Majesty shall be rendred, and there orderly and devoutly abide during the said publick Thanksgiving, Prayers, Preaching, singing of Psalms, and other Service of God there to be used and ministred.

And to the end that all persons might be put in minde of their duty thereon, and be the better prepared to discharge the same With that Piety and Devotion as becomes them, It was further Enacted, That every Minister should give notice to his Parishoners publickly in the Church at Morning Prayer the Lords day next before every such Twenty ninth of May, for the due observation of the same day, and should then likewise publickly and distinctly read the same Act to the people, as by the same Act may more at lage appear. We being most sensible of the great and wonderful mercies and deliverances vouchsafed by Almighty God, mentioned in the said Act, and holding Our Self highly obliged, and being most willing that the just tribute of praise and thanksgiving to Our great Soveraign, the King of Heaven and Earth, be returned by Us and all Our People for the same, according to the intent of the said Act, do straightly command and enjoyn all Our loving Subjects, of What degree, quality, or condition soever, solemnly and chearfully to conform themselves, and give obedience to the said Act of Parliament, and to set apart and observe the Nine and twentieth day of this instant May, and so from time to time every Nine and twentieth day of May in every year, as a day of publick Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his said Wonderful Mercies, Blessings, and Deliverances vouchsafed to Us and Our People, as in the said Act is mentioned. And to that end We command all Archbishops, Bishops, Parsons, Vicars, Ministers, and all other Ecclesiastical persons in their several Charges, according to their several duties, to take care thereof, and to cause this Our Proclamation to be yearly read in all Churches and Chappels the Lords day before the said day of publick Praise and Thanksgiving is to be observed and celebrated as aforesaid. And We strictly command all persons whatsoever, for the better observation of the said day, to abstain from all servile Works and business on that day, and chearfully and orderly to repair to the publick place of Gods Divine Worship, for the due performance of the Duties of that day, according to the good intentions of the said Act.

And We declare, That such persons as shall be faulty herein, shall be esteemed by Us, contemners and infringers of Our Laws and Commands, and as prophane persons, shutting their eyes against such evident manifestations of mercy and goodness vouchsafed by Almighty God to Us and to Our People.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twentieth day of *May*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KINGS Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.



150

130.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A

General Fast throughout the Realm of England.

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty taking into His Pious and Princely conſideration, that great and immoderate Rains and Waters have lately faln in the Land, Whereupon it may be feared, ſcarcity, and famine, and ſickneſs, and diſeaſes will enſue, if Almighty God of his great Clemency be not mercifully pleaſed to avert thoſe Judgements and Puniſhments, which our many and manifold ſins and provocations have juſtly deſerved: And His Majeſty having aſſembled His high Court of Parliament (the Repreſentative Body of this Kingdom) Which is now ſitting, and being thereto moved by the Petition of both the Houſes of Lords and Commons in Parliament, and out of His own Religious diſpoſition readily inclined, hath reſolved, and hereby doth Command a general and publick Faſt to be kept throughout this Whole Kingdom, in ſuch manner as hereafter is directed and preſcribed, that ſo both Prince and People, even the Whole Kingdom, as one man, may ſend up their Prayers and Supplications to Almighty God, to divert thoſe Judgements which the ſins of this Land have worthily deſerved, and to continue the bleſſed change of Weather now begun, and to offer up to him their hearty and unfained thanks for this, and other abundant mercies formerly vouchſafed unto them, and to beſeech his bleſsing upon that great Aſſembly of this Nation, and to proſper their actions and endeavours.

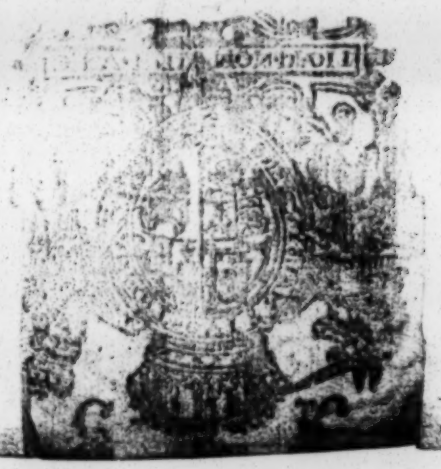
And to the end ſo Religious an Exerciſe may be performed with all Decency and Uniformity, His Majeſty hath reſolved upon a Grave and Religious Form of Solemnizing thereof, which His Royal Pleaſure he doth hereby Publiſh and Declare to all his loving Subjects, And doth Streightly Charge and Command, That on Wedneſday next being the Twelfth day of this inſtant June, this Faſt be Religiouſly and Solemnly obſerved and celebrated in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, Burrough of Southwarke, and other Places adjacent, Wherein his Majeſty in his Royal Perſon and with his Royal Family and Houſhold, will give Example to the reſt of His People; And that on Wedneſday the Nineteenth day of the ſame Month of June, the like be kept and duly obſerved throughout the reſt of This Whole Realm of England and Dominion of Wales; And for the more Orderly Solemnizing thereof without confuſion, His Majeſty by the Advice of his Reverend Biſhops hath Directed to be Compoſed, Printed and Publiſhed, the Form of ſuch Prayers and Publique Exhortations as he thinketh fit to be uſed in all Churches and places at theſe Publique Meetings, and he hath given Charge to his Biſhops to Diſperſe the ſame throughout the Whole Kingdom. All Which his Majeſty doth expreſly Charge and Command ſhall be Reverendly and Decently performed, by all his loving Subiects, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and would avoid his juſt Indignation againſt this Land, and upon pain of ſuch puniſhments as his Maieſty can juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall contemn or neglect ſo Religious a Work.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the ſeventh day of *June*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Againſt Exportation, and Buying and Selling of Gold and Silver at higher rates then in Our Mint: As alſo againſt Culling, Waſhing, or otherwiſe Diminiſhing Our Current MONEYS

CHARLES R.

WHereas We are well informed, and do viſibly perceive a preſent ſcarcity of Moneys throughout the circuit of Our Whole Dominions, occaſioned by the late illegal and promiſcuous buying and ſelling of all ſorts of Gold and Silver at higher rates then ever We or any of Our Royal Progenitors have allowed in Our Mint, Which therefore is exported, Whereby no Gold or Silver can be brought thither, but to the loſs of ſuch as bring the ſame, Which ('tis probable) no man will do: And ſo in conſequence a great decay or utter ruine of the general Stock of Moneys (both for preſent and future times) muſt neceſſarily follow, if this miſchief be not ſpeedily prevented by a ſevere and ſtrict obſervance of thoſe many and wholeſom Statutes, Laws, and Proclamations (both antient and modern) made and Ordained by Our Royal Predeceſſors and Progenitors in that behalf. And We finding, and humbly acknowledging it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs Our Kingdoms with a plenteous and rich Dowry of native and home-bred Commodities, both by Sea and Land, above ſome of Our Neighbours, the Exportation and Product whereof may bring great Treaſure, both of Gold and Silver into Our ſeveral Kingdoms, Which ſo brought in, ſhould there remain a perpetual Stock not to go forth again, but be preſerved as well for making and maintaining of juſt and honorable Wars Offenſive or Defenſive, as for adorning and furniſhing Our Dominions in time of Peace, and ſtrengthening the ſame with Reputation, Which followeth ſuch Princes as are eſteemed rich in Treaſure: And conſidering the makers and Ordainers of the aforeſaid Statutes, Laws and Proclamations, had prudently and providently foreſeen, that if no Gold or Silver ſhould be ſuffered (directly or indirectly) to be Exported out of this Nation, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that the Foreign Commodities, Which are for the moſt part but delicacies, ſuperfluities, or trifles (which in it ſelf is a thing intolerable) could not poſsibly be Imported in greater quantities, then the native Commodities of Our Dominions might at leaſt balance and anſwer in Commerce, becauſe no other means was left to ſatisfie or ſupply the Overplus by Our own Gold or Silver; and by continuance of ſuch courſe, theſe Nations might have been ſecure, and certain never to have run behinde-hand, or become indebted, and yet ſtill remain in great poſsibility to increaſe in Wealth and Treaſure, even as it ever happens to Prudent ſingle Perſons, Whereof the Publick is the compact. Upon theſe and many other Weighty conſiderations, We, With the Advice of Our Privy Councel, are reſolved to follow the ſafe and ſolid Ways of Our Royal Progenitors, for the good of all Our loving Subjects: And We do therefore publiſh and declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure to be, and We do hereby ſtreightly Command and Charge, That no perſon or perſons, Alien or Denizen, or other Subject of What eſtate or quality ſoever, do at any time hereafter (Without Our ſpecial Licence already granted, or hereafter to be obtained) tranſport, carry, or convey, or attempt, conſent, aſsiſt, or endeavour to export, carry, or convey out of Our Dominions, any Gold or Silver, in Plate, Jewels, Coyn, Veſſels, Gold-ſmiths Work, Bullion in maſs or otherWiſe Whatſoever, upon pain of Our heavy Indignation and diſpleaſure, and ſuch further puniſhment, as by the Laws of this Realm may be inflicted on them for ſuch their offence. And to the end that none of Our loving Subjects may hereafter

be deceived, or deceive themselves through ignorance of the many and good Laws and Statutes in this behalf made by Our Royal Ancestors, and now in force, We have thought it fit and requisite to insert the particular branches thereof in this Our Proclamation (That is to say) The Statute made at York in the ninth year of King Edward the third, called, The Statute of Money, First, Sixth, and Ninth Chapters, whereby it is provided, that from thenceforth none should carry any Sterling out of the Realm of England, nor Silver in Plate, nor Vessel of Gold or Silver, upon pain of forfeiture of the same Money, Plate or Vessel: And that the Mayor and Bayliffs in every Port, where Merchants and Ships be, should take an Oath of the Masters and Merchants of Ships going and coming again, that they should do no fraud against the provision of that Law in any point, and that good and streight Ward should be made in all places upon the Sea-coasts, in Havens, and elsewhere, where any arrival should be, by good and lawful men thereto sworn, that in the Kings Name they should make diligent search, that no man, of what estate or condition soever, should carry out of the Realm Sterling Money, Silver in coyn, either of Gold, or Silver, or Plate, nor Vessel of Gold or Silver without the Kings Licence, as by the same Statute (amongst other things) more fully doth appear: and one other Statute made in the Fifth year of King Richard the second, the second Chapter, whereby it was assented and accorded, That no manner of People, upon pain of as much as they might forfeit, should privily or apertly send or bring, or do to be sent or brought out of this Realm, any Gold or Silver in Money, Bullion, Plate or Vessel, but in certain Cases in the same Statute mentioned, as by the same Statute likewise (amongst other things) more fully doth appear. And one other Statute made in the second year of King Henry the fourth, the fifth Chapter; whereby the King, to obvent the subtilty of them that would do fraud or deceit to him, contrary to the said Statute made in the fifth year of King Richard the second, did Ordain and Establish, That if from thenceforth any Searcher of the King might finde Gold or Silver in Coyn or in Mals, in the keeping of any that should be passing, or upon his passage, in any ship or vessel for to go out of any Port, Haven or Creek of the Realm, without the Kings special Licence, that Gold or Silver should be forfeited to the King (saving his reasonable expences) as by the same Statute more at large it doth and may appear: And so much of one Statute made in the second year of King Henry the sixth, the sixth Chapter, Whereby it is Ordained and Established, That no Gold nor Silver should be carried out of the Realm contrary to the form of the Statutes before made (except in certain cases therein expressed) upon pain of forfeiture of the value of the sum of money so carried out of the Realm, as by the same statute, amongst other things, at large appeareth: And one other statute made in the five and twentieth year of King Edward the third, the twelfth Chapter, Whereby it was accorded, That it should be lawful for every man to exchange gold for silver, so that no man hold the same as exchanged, nor take any profit for making of such exchange, upon pain of forfeiture of the money so exchanged (except the Kings Exchangers.) And one other Statute made in the fifth year of King Edward the sixth, the nineteenth Chapter, Whereby it was Enacted, That if any person or persons after the first day of April then next following, should exchange any coyned Gold, coyned Silver, or money, giving, receiving, or paying any more in value, benefit, profit, or advantage for it, then the same then was or should be declared by the Kings Proclamation, to be currant for Within this Realm, and other his Dominions, That then all the said coyned Gold, Silver, and money so exchanged, and every part and parcel thereof should be forfeit, and the parties so offending should suffer Imprisonment for the space of one Whole year, and make Fine at the Kings pleasure: And one other part of the said Statute made in the said second year of King Henry the sixth, the sixth Chapter, Whereby it was Ordained & established, That the Merchants Aliens should finde Surety in the Chancery, every Company for them of their Company, that none of them should bring out of the Realm no Gold nor Silver against the form of the said Statute, upon pain of the forfeiture of the same Gold or Silver, or the value of the same. Which said Laws and Statutes have also been confirmed and strengthened by sundry Orders and Proclamations of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles Our Royal Father of blessed memory, Whereby this Nation hath flourished for many hundred of years, famous for her constant Sterling Standard, and renowned for her plenteous stock of Moneys, and magnificence in Plate, until these late distracted times, Wherein the great Solemnities and Reverence due to the Laws of God and man, have been so miserably troden down, contemned and violated. And We do Publish, Charge and Command, as well Our Lord Treasurer of England, Chancellor of Our Exchequer, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and his Deputies, and all other Our Judges, Barons of the Exchequer, Justices of Peace, Officers and Ministers (and more especially Our Officers of Our Mint) Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers and their Deputies, and Waiters in all and every of Our Ports, and all other Officers and Ministers to whom it may appertain, and to all Our Subjects in general, that all and every the Statutes and Proclamations aforesaid, and all and every Branch and Clause thereof, so as aforesaid, respectively made against the Exportation of Gold or Silver, in coyn or Bullion, Jewels, Plate or Vessels, and buying and selling of all sorts of Gold or Silver above the Rates appointed in Our Mint, or other things therein contained; as also against Culling, Washing, or otherwise Diminishing Our currant Moneys, be straightly kept, duely observed, and diligently and carefully prosecuted and put in execution, upon pain not only of the Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Statutes or any of them contained, but also of Our high Indignation and Displeasure.

And We do further by these Presents straightly Command and Charge all Merchants and their Factors, Masters of Ships, Mariners, Passengers, and all other Our loving Subjects whatsoever, that shall have any notice of Gold or Silver in coyn, Jewels, Plate, Vessels, Bullion or otherwise whatsoever, which shall be hereafter Exported (without Our special Licence) or Shipped for Exportation (reasonable Charges for the Voyage onely excepted) or shall be gathered or got together by change or otherwise, with intention to Export, or put into the hands of such as shall Export it, That they forthwith reveal the same to Our Treasurer of England, Our Under-Treasurer, or other Our Officers before mentioned for the time being; for which their Service, every Searcher, or other person that shall discover or seize any Gold or Silver in Coyn, Jewels, Plate, in Mals or otherwise, in any Ship, Vessel, or Plate intended to be Exported, shall have and receive in reward, the one half of the Gold or Silver, or the value thereof, being seized and recovered to Our use: And on the other part, if they shall not discover the same as aforesaid, they shall incur and receive such condign punishment, as by the Laws of this Our Realm, and Our Prerogative Royal may be inflicted on them.

And whereas there is daily a great consumption of the heavy currant Silver, Coyns and Bullion of the Kingdom, in making Gold and Silver Wyer, Gold and Silver Thread, Spangles, Ones, Purles and Lace, &c. also by the slight and deceitful adulterate making these aforesaid Manufactures of course Silver, under Sterling, to the great damage and abuse of the Wearers of Gold and Silver Lace, and likewise a vast expence and Waste of Gold in all sort of Gildings, whereby many irregularities and abuses are daily practised therein, to the great Waste of the Gold of Our Kingdom, We do intend, and shall in due time take such strict course, as shall reduce the makers of these Manufactures into such order, that all these abuses formerly put upon Our Subjects, shall for the future be prevented, and these Manufactures of Gold and Silver duely regulated and assayed according to the Laws and Statutes of Our Kingdom.

And We further Will and Command, That this Our Proclamation be set up and fixed openly to be read in all and every of Our Custom-houses in this Our Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Tenth day of *June*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Entring and putting in of Claims in *Ireland*, pursuant to His Majesties Gracious Declaration of the 30th of *November* 1660. and the Instructions for execution thereof.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in pursuance of Our Gracious Declaration of the 30th of November last, for the Settlement of Our Kingdom of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several Interests of Adventurers, Souldiers and other Our Subjects there, We have appointed and Authorized Our Commissioners, and given them Instructions for putting in execution Our said Declaration, who have accordingly made some proceedings in that great Work, so nearly concerning the Peace and happy Settlement of that Our Kingdom, and the growth and prosperity of Plantations there, after a long time of Rebellion and Desolation: Nevertheless, taking notice of the slow progress that is made in that Affair, though much of the time allotted by Our said Declaration for perfecting the Work is elapsed, which We do in no wise impute to Our said Commissioners: And to the end all persons concerned may have timely notice of the danger they may incur by not putting in, and prosecuting their Claims, We have thought fit by this Our publick Proclamation to make known and declare, That all Our Subjects, and other persons whatsoever, any way concerned in Our said Declaration, or that Claim, or may Claim any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, Rents, Profits or Advantages, by vertue of Our said Declaration, or the Instructions for execution thereof, if they be within any of Our Dominions, and have not as yet put in their Claims, shall make or enter, or cause to be entred and put in their respective Claims before Our said Commissioners sitting at Dublin, or elsewhere in Our said Kingdom of Ireland, at or before the Fifteenth day of September next ensuing; And that such of the said persons as are out of Our Dominions, that Claim, or may claim as aforesaid, and have not already put in their Claims, shall make or enter, or cause to be entred and put in their Claims in like manner, at or before the Three and twentieth of October next, and after the said respective days and times shall be expired, no Claims shall be received, but the parties neglecting to lay hold of the benefit of this Our Gracious Intimation, shall be left without remedy, and debarr'd for ever the Benefit, Grace, Favour and Advantage of Our said Declaration and Instructions, without Our special Order in that behalf, upon accidents or emergencies, where Justice shall require the same. And that none may pretend ignorance hereof, We have caused this Our Proclamation to be Published in Our Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and do require Our said Commissioners that they take care for the exact and due observation thereof.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twelfth day of *July*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the well Ordering, the Making of White Starch within this Realm, and for Restraint of the Importation thereof from Foreign Parts.

CHARLES R.

WHereas Our Dear and Royal Father of blessed memory, in the Fourteenth yeer of His Raign, for the remedying of many great abuses and inconveniences then complained of, by the excessive and disorderly making of White Starch in many places within this Realm, by the converting and consuming great quantities of Wheat, and other Grain fit for Mans food into Starch, did Incorporate certain persons for the better Government of the said Starch-Trade, which said Corporation is since dissolved and determined: And whereas like complaints have been made unto Us by Our loving Subjects, upon just and manifest occasions of the said abuses and inconveniencies, now again increasing by the said disorderly making of White Starch; For the remedying whereof, no better means hath been offered to Us, then by re-erecting a Corporation of the most discreet persons experienced in the making of Starch, who may be enabled to make Laws and Ordinances for the regulating the said abuses and inconveniencies; We therefore following the example of Our Royal Predecessors herein, by Our Letters Pattents under Our Great Seal of England, have Incorporated sundry meet persons of the said Trade of Starch-making, with Power and Priviledges to them and their Successors, to make or cause to be made, in one joynt stock, and not otherwise, in such convenient place or places, as shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or six of Our Privy Council, and not elsewhere, All and all manner of White Starch with Bran and Pollard only, or with Wheat Corn or Grain Imported from beyond the Seas, or with musty, defective and unwholsome Corn, unfit for the food of Man, and not of any wholsome Corn or Grain of the Growth of this Realm of England, and the same to put to sale at reasonable prices, and to Rule, Order, and Govern the Members of the said Corporation, and to make Orders and Rules for the well-ordering the said Starch-Trade thorowout Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick, and to search and try all Starch that shall be made by any Member of the said Corporation, and all materials for the making of the same: And further Granting by Our said Letters Patent, That no person or persons whatsoever, not being Free of the said Corporation, should from thenceforth use the Art or Trade of Starch-making, or make any Starch to sell within Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick, except he or they have served to the said Trade as an Apprentice for the space of seven years, or have seven years used the said Trade as a Member of the late former Corporation of Starch-makers; And that no White Starch shall be imported into Our said Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick, from any the Parts beyond the Seas, upon the pains and forfeitures in that behalf in the said Letters Patents mentioned; and with other reasonable and fitting Powers for the regulating the said Starch-Trade, as by Our said Letters Patents more at large may appear. Now to the end Our loving Subjects may take knowledge of Our Royal Pleasure herein, and the remedy We have provided for the redressing and preventing the said inconveniences, by establishing the said Corporation for the good Government of the said Trade, and Reformation of abuses therein; We do by this Our present Proclamation, streightly charge and command, That no person or persons whatsoever, other then such as are or shall be Members of the said present Corporation of Starch-makers, or shall have served as an Apprentice, or have used the said Trade as Member of the said former Corporation, for the space of seven years, shall presume, attempt, or go about to make any Starch, other then for his or their private use, and not to sell, nor shall make the same of any Wholsome Wheat, Flower, or Meal fit for the food of Man, of the Growth of this Our Realm, but of Bran and Pollard only, or of Grain to be Imported from Foreign Parts; And that no person or persons shall make any such Starch, or cause the same to be made in any other place or places, nor in any other manner then by Our said Letters Patents of Incorporation is directed and appointed; And that no person presume to sell any Starch, as a Huckster, or Hawker, from door to door in private, or secret, or otherwise then in their own proper and open Shops or Warehouses for any Member of the said Corporation, or on the behalf, or by the appointment of any Member of the said Corporation; And that no Grocer, Chapman or other person who useth to buy Starch, to sell again, shall buy, utter, sell, or otherwise vent any Starch, which they shall know to have been made by any person not qualified to make the same, or who shall make the same contrary to the direction of Our said Letters Patents. And We do likewise streightly charge and command, That no person or persons, Our Natural born Subjects, Denizens, or Strangers whatsoever, do hereafter Import, or bring, or cause to be Imported, or brought into Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick, from any the Parts beyond the Seas, any White Starch whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiture of all such White Starch as shall be so Imported. And Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby impower and command all and singular the Officers of Our Customs, within all and every the Ports and Havens of Our said Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick, That they and every of them, do stay and seize, or cause to be stayed and seized all Foreign White Starch, which shall hereafter be Imported contrary to our Royal Pleasure herein Declared, and within ten days after such seizure, or stay made, to give notice of the same to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Corporation for the time being, or to some of them or their Deputies, upon pain of Our Displeasure, and such other punishments as their contempt or neglect therein shall deserve. And We do likewise streightly charge and command, That no person or persons whatsoever, do at any time hereafter, presume to withstand or oppose the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Corporation, for the time being, their Searchers, or Deputies in Searching for White Starch, Imported or unduely made by any Member of the said Corporation, or other persons qualified to make the same as aforesaid, or the materials prepared for the making thereof, contrary to the Tenor of Our said Letters Patents, or in doing or executing any the Powers, Priviledges, or Authorities thereby given or limited unto the said Corporation, nor shall willingly countenance, abet, conceal, maintain, or keep any person or persons offending in any of the Premisses, nor shall purposely, or intentionally let any House, Shop, or place wherein any Starch shall be made contrary to the Tenor hereof: And if any person or persons do, or shall at any time or times hereafter make, or cause to be made or Imported, any White Starch, contrary to the Tenor hereof; or shall otherwise be found to offend in any the Premisses; Our Will and Pleasure is And We do hereby Declare, that upon complaint thereof made to Our Privy Council, or any three or more of them by any Member of the said Corporation, such offenders shall be proceeded against, and shall suffer the utmost punishment, which by Law may be inflicted for the contempt of Our Royal Prerogative and Command, in a matter of such consequence touching the good benefit of Our people. And We do likewise streightly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, and all other Our Officers and Ministers, that they and every of them, at all times hereafter, and from time to time within their several Jurisdictions, be aiding and assisting to the said Corporation, their Searchers and Deputies, and all other Our Customers, Waiters, and all other person and persons in the due execution of all, or any the premisses, when they shall be thereunto required, And that they do not suffer any person or persons whatsoever, within their several Precincts, not being a Member of the said Corporation, or not having served seven years Apprenticeship, to the said Trade, or not having used the said Trade for the space of seven years, as a Member of the said former Corporation from and after the publication of this Our Proclamation, to make or cause to be made directly or indirectly any White Starch in any other manner, or in any other place or places within this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or Port or Town of Berwick, then by such persons, and in such manner, and in such places as are herein directed or intended, but that they use their utmost powers and endeavors, by all lawful means to hinder and suppress the same.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the third day of *August*, in the thirteenth year of Our Raign.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-house in *Black-Fryars*.

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K. Gr. Brit. Publick 154.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Diſcovering and Preventing the many Fraudulent Practiſes of Under-Officers, and others in ſtealing His Majeſties Cuſtoms.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the Kings Majeſties Cuſtoms and Subſidy due and payable upon Goods and Merchandize exported and imported out of, and into the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, Port and Town of Berwick, being the greateſt and moſt conſiderable Branch of his Revenue, are not ſo well anſwered and paid as they ought to be, by reaſon of ſundry Fraudulent and Deceitful courſes daily practiſed by divers evil-affected perſons, ſecretly combining with Under-Officers, Wharfingers, Lightermen, Watermen, Carmen, Porters, and others; as alſo by a ſort of leud people called Smuckellors, never heard of before the late diſordered times, Who make it their Trade and Profeſsion, by many ſtrange and new devices to ſteal and defraud his Majeſty of his Cuſtoms; and likewiſe by another ſort of Head-ſtrong and Malicious People, Who in a violent Way by open force with Clubs, Swords, and other Weapons, convey and carry away uncuſtomed Goods, and oftentimes reſcue Goods ſeized, beating, Wounding, and many Ways evil-intreating the Officers attending his Majeſties Service, and thereby giving evil example to others, Who from theſe unlawful Courſes and Proceedings, take encouragement to oppoſe the Officers in executing and performing their duty in entering into and ſearching of Houſes, Ware-houſes, and places where they may ſuſpect or be informed of uncuſtomed Goods to be houſed, hidden, or any Way concealed. And beſides, it is conceived and believed, That great quantities of Goods by the Laws prohibited to be exported or imported, are by like practiſes, ſubtil and unlawful courſes, frequently exported and imported, to the great detriment as Well of his Majeſty as of his loving and faithful Subjects. And Whereas the Commons Houſe of Parliament, out of their great care of His Majeſties Revenue, have by their Speaker Written unto, and deſired the Lord High Treaſurer of England, in all ſuch caſes, to uſe all thoſe means by his Warrants and Officers as may prevent the ſame, and by the Laws of the Land, and courſe of the Exchequer, may bring ſuch Offenders to condign puniſhment; His Majeſty therefore, by, and With the advice of the Lords and others of his Privy Council, and in purſuance of the ſaid deſire of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, doth require the Lord High Treaſurer of England, the Chancellor, Under-Treaſurer, and Barons of his Exchequer, and all other Juſtices, Officers, and Miniſters, Whom it may concern, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Land, and Orders of the Court of Exchequer, from time to time to order and cauſe due proceedings, and condign puniſhment to be had, done, and executed upon all and every the Offenders in the Premiſſes, as upon due Information, and Complaint, and Proof of the Fact ſhall be made evident and apparent. And His Majeſty likewiſe Willeth and commandeth his Commiſsioners and Officers of his Cuſtoms, and all the Sub-Officers and Miniſters under them imployed, to uſe and exercile their beſt and utmoſt endeavors, and diligence, in the due execution, performance, and diſcharge of their duty and truſt committed unto them in the management of the Cuſtoms. And becauſe his Majeſty may the better be informed of any Corruption or Fraud, in any deceiving him, or not anſwering duly the Cuſtoms, his Majeſty directeth, that the preſent Members ſerving for any Port, receive Information of any ſuch Fraud, and inable themſelves to give him ſuch an advice upon their next meeting as may be beſt for the advantage of the Revenue. And further, His Majeſty Willeth and requireth all Majors, Sheriffs, Vice-Admirals, Governors of Gariſons and Forts, Juſtices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other Officers, Miniſters, and Perſons whatſoever, to be aiding and aſsiſting unto all and every the ſaid Commiſsioners and Officers, their under Officers and Miniſters in all things, Wherein they or any of them ſhall require their aid and aſsiſtance in the due execution of their duty in his Majeſties Service, pertaining to his Cuſtoms, and in ſecuring the Perſons of all ſuch Offenders, until by order of His Majeſties Council, ſuch further courſe may be taken With them, and every of them, as His Service may require.

Given at the Court at *Whitehal*, the Nineth day of *Auguſt*, 1661. in the Thirteenth year of His Majeſties Raign.

God ſave the KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.
At the KING'S Printing-houſe in *Black-Fryars*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning Building, in, and about *London* and *Westminster*.

CHARLES R.

THe Kings Majesty finding, That the Orders and Proclamations heretofore published by His late Royal Father, and Grandfather, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth, concerning Building in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Parts adjacent, during the time of the late Confusions, have not been at all, or very little observed or pursued: His Majesty therefore out of the abundant Care which he hath of the Honor and Safety of the said Cities of London and Westminster, is resolved to revive and put in Execution the effects of the same Orders and Proclamations, especially perceiving the manifold Inconveniencies daily growing by increase of New-Buildings in the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs and Liberties of the same; Whereby the People increasing to so great Numbers, are not well to be Governed by the Wonted Officers; the price of Victuals is much Inhanced, the health of His Subjects inhabiting in the Cities and Places aforesaid, or repairing thither, much indangered; and many other good Towns and Boroughs un-peopled, and in their Trades much decayed: And also taking notice of the frequent Fires chiefly occasioned by Timber-Buildings, and considering the general Commodity which would grow to the said Cities, and the Liberties, and Suburbs of the same, if Building With Brick and Stone there were more used, Whereby Timber also Would be greatly preserved and spared, Which is now in all parts much wasted and grown very scant. And His Majesty likewise considering, how much it would Grace and Beautifie the said Cities (being the Principle Places of this Kingdom, for the Entertainment and Resort of Forreign Princes and their Embassadors, Which from time to time do come into this Realm) if an Uniformity were kept in the said Buildings, and the Houses Were Builded With Brick and Stone, which is both more Durable and Safe against Fire; and also by experience is found to be of little more, if not less charge then the Building With Timber. The Kings Majesty doth therefore streightly Prohibite and forbid all persons Whatsoever, that they, nor any of them shall, or do at any time after the Publishing of this Proclamation, Build, Erect, or Set up, or Cause to be Builded, Erected, or Set up Within the Cities of London or Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof, or Within the distance of two Miles, to be taken from any of the Gates of the said City of London, any manner of Buildings, be they Dwelling Houses, Stables, Shops, Sheds, or any other Building Whatsoever, except it be upon the foundation of a former Dwelling House, Stable, Shop, Stall, Shed, or other like Building respectively, or in or upon some Inner-Court or Yard of a Dwelling House, onely for an inlargement of the said Dwelling House, for one onely habitation as it Was before. And His Majesty doth further streightly Prohibite and forbid all persons Whatsoever, that they, nor any of them, shall or do at any time after the publishing of this Proclamation, Build, Rebuild, Erect, or Set up, or Cause to be Builded, Rebuilded, Erected, or Set up, upon any old Foundation, any House, Habitation, or Shop, or Whole Story of any Building Within the said Cities of London and Westminster, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the same, or Within two Miles, to be taken from any of the Gates of the said City of London, except the said House, Habitation, Shop, or Story, so to be Builded as is aforesaid, be Wholly Built of Brick, or of Brick and Stone; Nor shall they in any such Building or other repairing of their said Houses, make or put out any Jutties, Out-Windows, Trussing over, or Overchanging Walls or Windows, or any Post or Pillars to support the same towards the Street or Streets (other then Windows commonly called Balconies) upon pain that all and every person and persons offending in the Premisses or any of them, shall incur His Majesties High Displeasure; and such pains, penalties, and imprisonments, as by the Laws of this Realm can or may be inflicted upon the Offenders therein for their contempt and disobedience in that behalf: And His Majesty is nevertheless Graciously pleased, that for incouragement of such as shall be conformable, and for a moderate course to be held for the ease and benefit of such as shall Build With Brick, as aforesaid, It shall and may be lawful for them to make the Doors and Windows of every such Building of Wood or Timber, for saving of room, and conveniencie of Shops; and likewise, that every person that shall Erect any house, as aforesaid, shall be allowed one or more Balconies, so as they do Build the Walls upright from the Foundation to the top, Without Jutties, Out-Windows, or Trussing over, or over-hanging as aforesaid: And His Majesty doth streightly forbid all Carpenters, Labourers, and Workmen whatsoever, that they or any of them, do attempt or do any Labor or Work in or about the Building, or setting up of any houses Within the said Cities and Places aforesaid, contrary to this His Highnes Proclamation, upon pain of such punishment and imprisonment as by the Laws of this Realm may or can be inflicted upon them in that behalf: And His Majesty doth also command the Lord Major, and Aldermen of London, and all His Majesties Justices of Peace, and all others having Authority Within the said Cities, or the Limits, or Places aforesaid, That they and every of them **respectively do cause this His Majesties Commandment, to be streightly observed, and duly executed according to the Tenor and true meaning thereof Without delay.** Provided allways nevertheless, and **His Majesties Pleasure is, That such part of this His Highnes Proclamation, as concerneth Building With Brick or Stone, shall not extend to any Houses, Habitations, Shops, or Stories of Buildings, Which from and after the publishing of this Proclamation shall be Builded or Erected, in, or upon London-Bridge:** And to the end His Majesties Will and Pleasure herein may be the better observed, He further commandeth, that the Surveyor of His Majesties Works, for the time being, do take care that this His Majesties Proclamation be in all things duely pursued and put in effectual execution; And to that end, to revive the former Orders and Proclamations in this behalf, and the Commissions, Articles, and Instructions which Were heretofore made forth, and issued thereupon for his better Direction and Information, touching his proceedings herein: And also touching the proportions and scantling of Bricks, Which his Majesties Pleasure is, shall be observed, as was formerly directed and used, Whereby the Buildings may be more substantial, and not so slight as of late, and at present they have been in most Places Within the said Cities and Limits aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Sixteenth day of *August*, 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Raign.

God save the KING.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-house in *Black-Fryars*.

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K. Apt. Brit. a. Shel.
Charles II. 1661
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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

To Reſtrain the Exceſsive Carriages in Wagons and four-Wheeled Carts, to the deſtruction of High-ways.

CHARLES R.



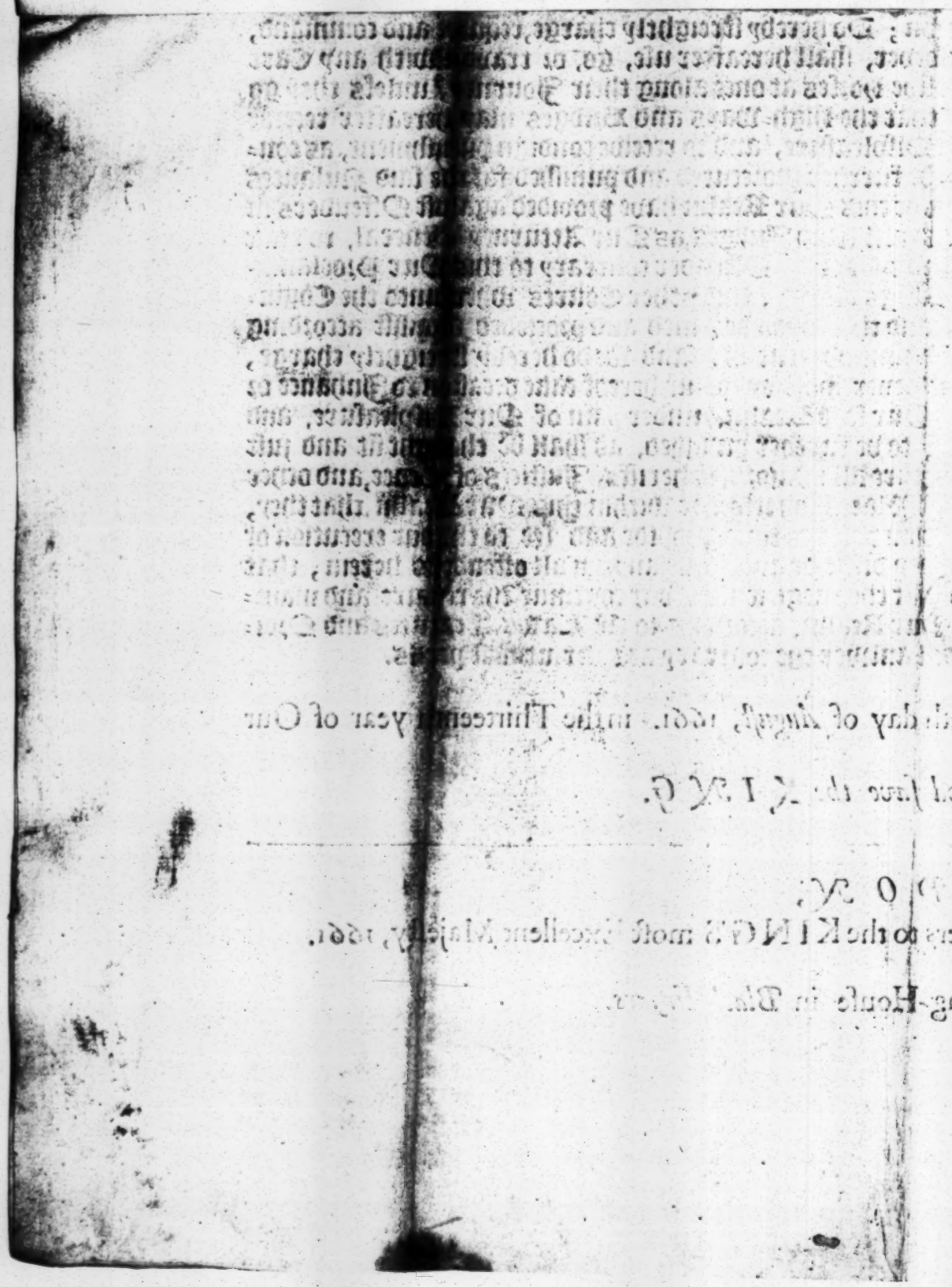
Whereas it appertaineth to Us to have ſpecial Care, that the common High-Ways, and Bridges, leading from place to place within this Realm, might be kept in due repair for the eaſe and good of Our Loving Subjects; And obſerving notwithſtanding the good proviſion of Our Laws in that behalf made, and the conformity and forwardneſs of Our Subjects in ſo Publique and Neceſſary a Work, That Our High-ways and Bridges are at this preſent grown into great decay, and very dangerous for Paſſage; We have upon due examination found, that the ſaid Decays are occaſioned by the common Carriers of this Realm, Who for their ſingular and private profit, do now uſually Travail with Carts and Wagons with four Wheels, drawn with eight, nine, or ten Horſes or more, and do commonly therein carry ſixty and ſeventy hundred Weight at one burthen at one time. Which burden and Weight is ſo great and exceſsive, as that the very Foundations of Bridges are in many places thereby ſhaken, and the High-Ways and Cawſeys Furrowed and Ploughed up by the Wheels of the ſaid Carts and Wagons ſo overladen, and made ſo deep, and full of dangerous Slows and Holes, as neither can Paſſengers Travail thereby in Safety, nor the Inhabitants or Perſons by Law bound to repair them, be able to undergo ſo great a charge: Where heretofore all common Carriers uſually went with Carts of two Wheels onely, Wherewith they could not well carry above twenty hundred weight at once, or there abouts, Which the Bridges, Cawſeys, and ordinary High-Ways, did and might well bear without any great damage to the ſame: We therefore intending the Reformation of the Premiſſes, and it having been reſolved by the Advice of the Judges formerly taken herein, That by the Law of this Our Realm, the ſaid exceſsive and extraordinary kind of Carriages, whereby Our High-Ways are thus deſtroyed, are common Nuſances and Annoyances againſt the Weal-publique, and an offence againſt Our Crown; Do hereby ſtreightly charge, require and command, that no common Carrier, or other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall hereafter uſe, go, or travail with any Cart or Wagon made with four Wheels, to be drawn with above five Horſes at once along their Journey, unleſs they go all two abreſt, in which caſe they are limited to no number, that the High-Ways and Bridges may hereafter receive the leſs damage thereby, upon pain of incurring Our high Diſpleaſure, and to receive condign puniſhment, as contemners of Our Royal Will and Commandment, and to be further proſecuted and puniſhed for the ſaid Nuſances and Annoyances, by Fine and ſuch other ways, as the Laws of this Our Realm have provided againſt Offenders in that kind: To which end, We do hereby expreſly charge, as well Our Judges, as Our Atturney-General, to exact and require the extremity of Our Laws in that behalf; And that every Offender contrary to this Our Proclamation ſhall for his contempt be proſecuted in Our Court of Kings Bench, and other Courts whereunto the Cogniſance thereof ſhall belong, by Information or Indictment, and thereupon be Fined and proceeded againſt according to their demerit; Nevertheleſs, Our Intent, Will, and Commandment is, And We do hereby ſtreightly charge, command, and prohibite, that no common Carrier whatſoever ſhall by colour hereof take occaſion to Inhance or raiſe the prices of Carriage from any part or place within Our ſaid Realm, under pain of Our Diſpleaſure, and upon complaint thereof to Us, or Our Privy Council made, to be further puniſhed, as ſhall be thought fit and juſt according to Law. And laſtly, We do hereby Will and Require all Majors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, and other Our Officers and Miniſters in all Counties and Priviledged Places whatſoever within this Our Realm, that they, and every of them in their ſeveral Offices and Places, do from time to time provide and ſee to the due execution of this Our Pleaſure and Royal Commandment; and that they diſcover and make known all offenders herein, that they may be ſeverely puniſhed for their contempts, as alſo that they neglect not, but continue the repaire and maintenance of High-Ways, Bridges and Cawſeys within this Our Realm, according to the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances now in force, as they tender Our Pleaſure, and will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt perils.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Sixteenth day of *Auguſt*, 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Raign.

God ſave the KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Fryars*.



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Rates at which Gold ſhall be Current in Payments, and to prohibite the Tranſportation of the ſame.

CHARLES R.

ALthough there be many Statute Laws ſtill in force for reſtraint of Exportation of Gold and Silver into Foreign parts; which ſeveral Statutes are particularly declared and mentioned in Our late Proclamation, whereby alſo We have commanded the ſaid Laws to be duly obſerved: Nevertheleſs, We are well informed, and it is viſible, that great quantities of Our Coyn of Gold do paſs ſo ordinarily in Payments in Foreign Nations, that Our Gold at this time is more ſtirring abroad in parts beyond the Seas, then here at home in Our own Iſland, whereby there is occaſioned a ſcarcity of Gold throughout Our Whole Dominions, to the great prejudice of Our Reputation abroad, and the manifeſt inconvenience of Our Subjects at home. For the remedy whereof, We out of Our earneſt deſire and great care to preſerve the Publick Treaſure, and ſo the ſtrength and honor of Our Kingdoms, have called before Us and Our Privy Council, Our Commiſsioners for Trade, Officers of Our Mint, and Goldſmiths of the beſt ſort, to the end We might ground Our Reſolutions in this behalf, upon ſuch Informations and Diſcoveries, as either Art, Experience, or Knowledge of Affairs abroad could afford; and conſidering former Events with their preſent Opinion and Advice, We finde the cauſe of this evil to be the great gain which the Merchant (eſpecially the ſtranger) maketh by the Exportation of Our Gold; which gain ariſeth out of the diſproportion between the price of Our Coyns of Gold, which is higher abroad then here within Our own Kingdoms, and the gain is ſo great and ſo ſwift in return, that it invites men to offend againſt all Laws that have formerly been made againſt ſuch Exportation: And therefore finding no other remedy competent or effectual, We reſolved (preſerving ſtill the Weight and fineneſs of Our Standard) to raiſe the price of Our Gold, to or near the equal value with that it beareth in Foreign parts; and yet that it may not be conceived that We would make the Remedy larger then the Inconvenience, We have abſolutely concluded with good advice and deliberation, not to make any manner of alteration in the price or otherwiſe of Our Silver, With which all Trades and Payments are ſo much driven and made, as the raiſing the price thereof would give both colour and cauſe to raiſe the prices of all Commodities and things vendible, which We ſeek by all means to avoid: And becauſe it may appear to the World, that in this Our proceeding We are not bent upon any benefit of Our Self (which might accrue to Us by the Coynage, if We had ſet this increaſe of price upon ſuch Coyns onely as ſhould have been newly ſtamped) but that We intend a Reformation for the publick good, We have given the price as well of Gold heretofore Coyned, as hereafter; ſo as if any profit by accident ſhould fall out, it will be rather Our Subjects then Ours. We do therefore hereby publiſh, declare, and authoriſe all the ſeveral Peices of Gold hereafter mentioned, to be current within this Our Realm reſpectively hereafter at the values following; That is to ſay,

The Peice of Gold called the	Unite, Double Crown, Britany Crown, Thiſtle Crown, Half Crown	now current at	22 Shillings; 11 Shillings; 5 Shillings ſix pence; 4 Shillings four pence three farthings; 2 Shillings nine pence
to be current at			23 Shillings ſix pence. 11 Shillings nine pence. 5 Shillings ten pence half penny. 4 Shillings eight pence. 2 Shillings eleven pence.

The Coyn of Gold of *Scotland* called the Six pound peice now current at Eleven ſhillings, to be current at Eleven ſhillings and eight pence.

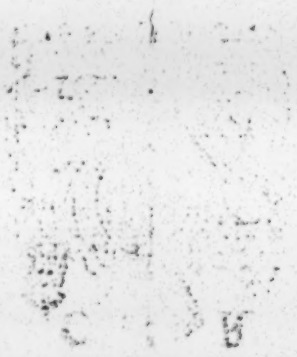
The Peice of Gold called	The Unite, The Double Crown, The Britain Crown	now current at	20 Shillings; 10 Shillings; 5 Shillings
to be current at			21 Shillings four pence. 10 Shillings eight pence. 5 Shillings four pence.

The Peice of Gold called	The Roſe Royal, The Spur Royal, The Angel, The Angellet or Half Angel, The Quarter Angel	now current at	33 Shillings; 16 Shillings ſix pence; 11 Shillings; 5 Shillings ſix pence; 2 Shillings nine pence
to be current at			35 Shillings. 17 Shillings ſix pence. 11 Shillings eight pence. 5 Shillings ten pence. 2 Shillings eleven pence.

The Peice of Gold called	The Roſe Royal, The Spur Royal, The Angel	now current at	30 Shillings; 15 Shillings; 10 Shillings
to be current at			32 Shillings. 16 Shillings. 10 Shillings eight pence.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE KING.



And for as much as the greater price is set upon Our Coyns of Gold, which is like also to be a means to draw forth Gold to be more usual in Payments then of late it hath been, the more convenient it is, that no Peices of Gold which are become light by any Clipping or Washing, or the like practises, be put upon Our loving Subjects in any Payments to their prejudice, if the defect be not within that small abatement, which must be by reason of the incertainty of the Shearers at the Mint, We have thought good according to the President of a Proclamation made in the Nine and twentieth year of the Reign of Our late Dear Sister Queen Elizabeth, which continued in force till her decease, to declare, and by these presents We do declare, That it shall be free and lawful for all and every Our lovings Subjects, to refuse in any Payments all Peices of Gold which shall be lighter then according to the Remedies or Abatements hereafter following.

In every Piece of Gold formerly current for	33 Shillings,	The remedy shall not exceed 4 Grains and a half.
	22 Shillings,	3 Grains.
	16 Shillings,	2 Grains and a half.
	11 Shillings,	2 Grains.
	5 Shillings six pence,	1 Grain.
	2 Shillings nine pence,	Half a Grain.

All which Remedies shall be allowed in every Peice accordingly, and no Deduction or Abatement to be made for the same, but to pass as if it were of full weight and just value: But if any such Peice of Coyn lacking of his true weight above the said Remedies before expressed, shall be offered in Payment by any person or persons within this Our Realm, Our Will and Pleasure then is, That for so many Grains more or less as the Peice shall be lighter then the Remedy, so as aforesaid allowed, every person or persons that so offereth the same in Payment, shall also at the same time pay and allow after the rate of Two pence the Grain, to him that receiveth it, for every Grain wanting above the Remedies respectively. And every person or persons to whom the same is offered to be paid with those allowances, shall accept the same in Payment as if the same were full and just weight, any thing contained in this Our Proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, That if any such Peice of Gold so offered in Payment, shall want above the number of so many more Grains then are allowed for the Remedies respectively, as if the Peice of Twenty and two shillings shall want more then three Grains above the Remedy allowed, or the Peice of Eleven shillings more then two Grains above the Remedy, and so of all the rest respectively, then Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, That in all Payments between party and party, the same shall not onely be refused without all redemption, but that every person or persons to whom such tender of Payments shall be made, shall brand the same by striking a hole at his and their pleasure, in every of the same Peices so offered in Payment; as likewise of any other Peice that shall be found sowdered or unlawfully imbased, rendring those Peices so striken thorow then presently afterwards to the Owners thereof again.

In every Peice of Gold formerly current at	30 Shillings,	The Remedy shall not exceed 4 Grains and a half.
	20 Shillings,	3 Grains.
	15 Shillings,	2 Grains and a half.
	10 Shillings,	2 Grains.
	5 Shillings,	1 Grain.

And if any of the Peices laſt before mentioned ſhall be found lighter then the Remedy ſo as aforeſaid allowed, the ſame ſhall not be current in Payment, but may be ſtriken thorow by the party to whom the ſame ſhall be offered in Payment, rendring the ſame again to the OWner. Furthermore, We do not ſo reſt upon this courſe of policy for the ſtay of the Exportation of Gold out of Our Kingdoms, as We do in any ſort lay aſide thoſe legal Remedies which by Our Laws and Statutes in force have been provided, for the repreſsing of the ſaid Offence in Exporting both Gold and Silver; but contrariwiſe, Our Will and Pleaſure is, and We do make known the ſame to all Our loving Subjects, and ſtreightly Command all Our Officers and Miniſters to whom it may appertain, That the Statutes and Branches of Statutes hereafter particularly expreſſed, be duly put in execution, that is to ſay, The Statutes made at York, in the Ninth year of King Edward the Third, called The Statute of Money, Firſt, ſixth, ninth, and tenth Chapters; Whereby is provided, that from thenceforth none ſhould carry away any Sterling-Money out of the Realm of England, nor Silver in Plate, nor Veſſel of Gold or Silver, upon pain of forfeiture of the ſame Money, Plate, or Veſſel: And that the Major and Bailiffs in every Port where Merchants and Ships ſhould be, ſhould take an Oath of the Maſters and Merchants of Ships going and coming again, that they ſhould do no fraud againſt the Proviſion of that Law in any point; and that good and ſtreight ſearch ſhould be made in all places upon the Sea-Coaſts, in Havens and elſwhere, where any arrival ſhould be, by good and lawful men thereto ſworn, that in the Kings Name they ſhould make diligent ſearch, that no man of What eſtate or condition ſoever, ſhould carry out of this Realm, Sterling-Money, Silver, or Plate, nor Veſſel of Gold or Silver Without the Kings Licence; and that the Searcher ſhall have the fourth part for their labor of as much as they ſhall finde ſo forfeited, and to loſe all his Goods if he diſpence with any man, and he thereof attaint, as by the ſame Statute among other things more fully doth appear. And one other Statute made in the Second year of Henry the Fourth, the Fifth Chapter, Whereby the King did ordain and eſtabliſh, that from thenceforth any Searcher of the King might finde Gold or Silver in Coyn, or in Mals, in the keeping of any that ſhould be paſsing, or upon his paſſage in any Ship or Veſſel, for to go out of any Port, Haven, or Creek of the Realm, Without the Kings ſpecial Licence, that Gold or Silver ſhould be forfeited to the King (ſaving his reaſonable expences) as by the ſame Statute it doth and may more at large appear. And We do ſpecially Charge and Command, That the Major and Bailiffs in every Port Where Merchants and Ships ſhall be, and all ſuch to Whom the ſame ſhall or may in any Wiſe appertain, do from henceforth carefully take the Oath of Maſters of Ships and Merchants, according to the true meaning of the ſaid Statute, made in the ſaid Ninth year of King Edward the Third. And that all Cuſtomers, Searchers, Comptrollers, and all other Our Officers and Miniſters Whatſoever, to Whom it appertaineth, do ſo carefully and diligently execute their ſeveral Offices, as the ſaid Statutes, and all others in any ſort concerning the Premiſſes may Without any default or negligence in them, or any of them, be duly and effectually executed, upon pain of the greateſt puniſhment that by Our Laws may be inflicted upon them for their default, negligence, and contempt in that behalf.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Twenty ſixth day of *Auguſt*, 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Raign.

God ſave the KING.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-houſe in *Black-Fryars*.

C R

A PROCLAMATION

For Reſtoring the CHURCH of *SCOTLAND* to Its ANCIENT Government By BISHOPS:

At Edinburgh *the ſixth day of* September, *One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one years.*

THe Lords of His Majeſties Privy Council, having conſidered His Majeſties Letter of the date at Whitehall the fourteenth day of Auguſt laſt, bearing, that whereas His Majeſty, by His Letter to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in the moneth of Auguſt, One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty years, Declared His Royal purpoſe, to maintain the Government of the Church of Scotland ſetled by Law: And the Eſtates of Parliament of this kingdom, having ſince that time, not onely reſcinded all the Acts ſince the Troubles began, relating to that Government, but alſo Declared all thoſe Parliaments null and voyd, leaving to His Majeſty, the Setling of Church Government: Therefore, in compliance with that Act Reſciſſory, and in purſuance of His Majeſties Proclamation of the tenth of June laſt, and in contemplation of the Inconveniencies that accompanyed and iſſued from the Church Government, as it hath been exerciſed theſe twenty three years paſt, and of the unſuteableneſs thereof to His Majeſties Monarchical Eſtate, and of the ſadly experienced confuſions, which during theſe late Troubles have been cauſed by the violences done to His Majeſties Royal Prerogative, and to the Government Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, eſtabliſhed by unqueſtionable Authority: His Majeſty having reſpect to the Glory of GOD, and the good and intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion; and being zealous of the Order, Unity, Peace and Stability of the Church within this kingdom, and of its better harmony with the Government of the Churches of England and Ireland; hath been pleaſed, after mature deliberation, to Declare unto His Council, His firm reſolution to interpoſe His Royal Authority, for reſtoring of this Church to its right Government by Biſhops, as it was by Law before the late Troubles, during the Reigns of His Majeſties Royal Father and Grand-father of bleſſed memory, and as it now ſtands ſetled by Law; and that the Rents belonging to the ſeveral Biſhopricks and Deanries, be reſtored and made uſeful to the Church, according to Juſtice and the ſtanding Law; Have therefore in obedience of, and conform to, His Majeſties Royal pleaſure aforeſaid, Ordained, and by theſe preſents Ordains the Lyon King at Armes, and his brethren Heraulds, Purſevants and Meſſengers of Armes, to paſs to the Mercat Croſs of Edinburgh and other Royal Burroughs of the kingdom, and there by open Proclamation, to make publication of this His Majeſties Royal pleaſure, for reſtoring the Church of this kingdom to its right Government by Biſhops; and in His Majeſties Name, to require all His good Subjects to compoſe themſelves to a chearful acquieſcence and obedience to the ſame, and to His Majeſties Soveraign Authority now exerciſed within this kingdom. And that none of them preſume upon any pretence whatſomever, by Diſcourſing, Preaching, Reviling, or any irregular and unlawful way, the endevouring to alienate the affections of His Majeſties good Subjects, or diſpoſe them to an evil opinion of His Majeſty or His Government, or to the diſturbance of the peace of the kingdom, and to inhibit and diſcharge the aſſembling of Miniſters in their ſeveral Synodical Meetings, until His Majeſties further pleaſure therein be known; Commanding hereby, all Sheriffs, Baylies of Bayleries, Stewarts of Stewartries and their Deputes; all Juſtices of Peace, and Magiſtrates and Council of Burroughs, and all other publick Miniſters, to be careful within their ſeveral bounds and juriſdictions, to ſee this Act punctually obeyed: And if they ſhall find any perſon or perſons, upon any pretexts whatſomever, by Diſcourſing, Preaching Reviling, or otherways as aforeſaid, failzying in their due obedience hereunto, or doing any thing in the contrary thereof, that they forthwith commit them to priſon, till His Majeſties Privy Council, after information of the offence, give further order therein. And hereof the Sheriffs, and others aforementioned, are to have a ſpecial care, as they will anſwer upon their Duty and Alleagiance to His Majeſty. And further, the Lords of His Majeſties Privy Council do hereby inhibit and diſcharge all perſons lyable in payment of any of the Rents formerly belonging to the Biſhopricks and Deanries, from paying of the Rents of this preſent year, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one years, or in time coming, or any part thereof, to any perſon whatſomever, until they receive new order thereanent from His Majeſty or His Council. And Ordains theſe preſents to be printed and publiſhed as ſaid is, that none may pretend ignorance of the ſame. Extract. per me

Pet. Wedderburne, Cl. Sci. Concilii.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Edinburgh*, and Re-printed at *London* by *W. G.* for *Richard Thrale* at the *Croſſe Keys* entring into St. *Pauls Church-Yard.*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the calling in all Moneys of Gold and Silver Coyned or Stamped with the *Croſs* and *Harp*, and the Circumſcription, *The Commonwealth of* ENGLAND; and for making the ſame to be current onely to the Firſt of *December* next, and no longer.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in the time of Our abſence from this Our Kingdom of England, ſeveral pieces of Gold and Silver were Stampt with new Motto's and Inſcriptions, that is to ſay, One Piece of Gold, ſuppoſed to be of the value of Twenty ſhillings Sterling, to be called the Twenty ſhillings Piece, Stamped on the one ſide with a Croſs, and a Palm, and Lawrel, with theſe Words, (The Commonwealth of England;) and on the other ſide with a Croſs and Harp, with theſe Words (God with us;) One other Piece of Gold money of Ten ſhillings, to be called the Ten ſhillings Piece; and one other Piece of Gold-money of Five ſhillings, to be called the Five ſhillings Piece, with the ſame Words, Inſcriptions, Pictures, and Arms on each ſide as the former. And for Silver-moneys, Pieces of Five ſhillings, and Pieces of Two ſhillings ſix pence, and Pieces of Twelve pence, and Pieces of Six pence, having the ſame Words, Inſcriptions, Pictures, and Arms on each ſide as the former; alſo Pieces of Two pence, and one penny, having the ſame Pictures and Arms as the former, without any Words or Inſcriptions; and the half-penny, having on the one ſide a Croſs, and on the other ſide a Harpe. Which ſeveral Coyns of Gold and Silver were appointed by the late Uſurpers, to paſs in all Receipts and Payments, as other lawful and currant Moneys uſed to do, and have accordingly been uſed in all Commerce and Traffick ever ſince Our Return: Nevertheleſs, We cannot but take notice that theſe Coyns were Stamped, not onely Without, but againſt Our Authority, and were intended by the late Uſurpers as a high Contempt of Us, Our Crown and Dignity. And though We have hitherto forborn to reſtrain the uſe of theſe Moneys, as being unwilling to make too ſudden an alteration in the Common Traffick and intercourſe between Our Subjects; Yet having found by experience, that this Our indulgence hath proved the unhappy occaſion of very great miſchief to Our People in general, Whilſt evil-diſpoſed perſons have taken a liberty to Counterfeit, Waſh, Clip, and File, as many of this Coyn as they thought fit, and do ſtill continue ſuch their practiſes, hoping thereby to eſcape the penalties of Our Laws until theſe Moneys ſhall be made Legal and Currant Money by Our Proclamation. We have therefore thought fit, and do hereby publiſh and declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That all ſuch Pieces of Gold and Silver as have been Coyned ſince the year One thouſand ſix hundred forty eight, with the Stamps, Motto's, and Inſcriptions aforeſaid, and are of the like Standart and Allay with the reſt of the Currant Moneys of this Our Realm, ſhall from henceforth, and until the laſt day of November now next enſuing, be received and uſed in all Payments as lawful Money of England, and ſo are hereby made and declared to be according to their ſeveral and reſpective Rates and Values, for which they were Coyned: And that if any perſon or perſons ſhall hereafter preſume to Waſh, Clip, File, Counterfeit, or otherwiſe abuſe any Coyns having the Stamps and Impreſſions aforeſaid, That then all and every ſuch offenders ſhall be proceeded againſt according to the Laws and Statutes of Our Realm, made againſt ſuch perſons as Counterfeit, Waſh, Clip, File, or otherwiſe abuſe the lawful and currant Moneys of Our Realm, and ſhall ſuffer pains of death, and incur ſuch other Forfeitures and Penalties as uſe to be inflicted in like caſes. And that Our Subjects may not continue long under the daily hazard of receiving falſe and adulterate Moneys, which are more frequently and uſually to be found in the Coyns of the Stamps and Impreſſions aforeſaid; We do further publiſh and declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That from and after the laſt day of November, now next enſuing, no Moneys whatſoever, either of Gold or Silver, having the Stamps and Impreſſions aforeſaid, ſhall at any time be received, allowed, or taken as currant Money, nor ſhall the ſame be uſed in any Receipts or Payments whatſoever, but ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe to be lawful Money of England, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever. Nevertheleſs, that ſuch of Our Subjects in Whoſe hands theſe Moneys ſhall be found, after the laſt day of November next enſuing, may not ſuffer too great damage or prejudice thereby, We are pleaſed further to declare, That all and every perſon and perſons Who ſhall bring any Gold or Silver Coyn of the Stamps and Impreſſions aforeſaid, into Our Mint in the Tower of London, ſhall there receive the like quantity of lawful and currant Moneys, Weight for Weight, allowing onely for the Coynage.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Seventh day of *September*, 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Raign.

God ſave the KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-houſe in *Black-Fryars*.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning the Granting of Licences for Selling and Retailing of Wines.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by Our Royal Proclamation (dated the Nineteenth day of March, in the Thirteenth year of Our Raign) publishing a late Act of Parliament, entituled, An Act for the better Ordering and Selling Wines by Retail, among other things, it was declared in pursuance of the said Act, That by Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of England, We had Commissionated certain persons of Trust therein named, to be Our Agents for the Licencing such persons as they should think fit, to Sell and Utter Wine by Retail, and required all Our Loving Subjects within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Twede, Who are therein concerned, to take notice of the said Act, and duly observe the same, and to address themselves to Our said Agents, and receive from them such Licence and Dispensation for Selling and Uttering Wine by Retail, as they should agree, by vertue of the said Act and Our Commission of Agency: And yet notwithstanding the said Act, and Our Proclamation thereupon, all the said Retailers of Wine remain still unlicenced, whereby they are become lyable to the great Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Act imposed, which may bring upon them much Damage, Loss, and Molestation. Now therefore, We out of Our Princely Grace and Favor, being most desirous to keep such Loss and Damage from falling upon Our said Loving Subjects, have thought fit by this Our Royal Proclamation, to Will and require all and every Our said Loving Subjects, Who are Retailers of any Wine or Wines within Our said Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Twede, that they and every of them, do appear and address themselves unto Our Trusty and Welbeloved Sir Maurice Berkley Knight and Baronet, Sir John Colleton Knight and Baronet, and others Our present Commissioners and Agents, and such others (or any two or more of them) as We shall appoint to be Our Agents for Granting Licences for Retailing Wine at their Office in Black-Fryers, London, at the several and respective time and times herein after limited and appointed, then and there to Contract with Our said Agents, at such Rates, Rents, and Prices, as they shall agree for Licence and Dispensation for Retailing Wines; and to perfect such their respective Contracts, and give such good and sufficient Security for Payment of their respective Rents, and performance of Covenants, as Our said Agents shall like and approve. And We hereby further declare, and Our Royal Will and pleasure is, That all and every person and persons who are Retailers of Wine, or desire to have Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine within Our said Dominions, and dwelling within Fifty miles of London, shall, and do appear before Our said Agents at their said Office, and shall and do agree, contract, and give good Security for payment of the Rents and performance of Covenants as aforesaid, at or before the Twentieth day of October next ensuing. And all and every the person or persons who are Retailers of Wine, or that desire to have Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine as aforesaid, dwelling within One hundred miles of London, shall, and do also appear, agree, contract, and give good Security for payment and performance of their Covenants as aforesaid, at or before the Thirtieth of October next ensuing. And all and every person or persons who are Retailers of Wine, or others, that desire to have Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine as aforesaid, dwelling within One hundred and fifty miles of London, shall and do appear, agree, contract, and give good Security for payment and performance of their Covenants as aforesaid, at or before the Tenth day of November next ensuing. And all and every person or persons who are Retailers of Wine, or others, that desire Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine, dwelling within Two hundred miles of London, shall, and do appear, agree, contract, and give good Security for payment and performance of Covenants as aforesaid, at or before the Twentieth of November next ensuing. And all and every person or persons who are Retailers of Wine, or that desire to have Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine as aforesaid, dwelling above Two hundred miles from London, shall, and do appear, agree, contract, and give good Security for payment and performance of Covenants as aforesaid, at or before the Thirtieth of November next ensuing. And We hereby streightly charge and command, and Our Royal Will and pleasure is, That all and every Retailer or Retailers of Wine or Wines, within Our said Dominions, do agree and contract with Our said Agents for Licence and Dispensation for Retailing and Uttering Wines as aforesaid, within the respective time and times in this Our Royal Proclamation set and limited, and that such Contract and Agreement commence from Michaelmas next ensuing the date hereof. And We hereby declare, That if any person or persons in any City, Town-Corporate, or other place or places, shall presume to Utter or Retail any Wine or Wines whatsoever, without making such Contract and Agreement, and giving Security for payment for Licence and Dispensation to commence as aforesaid, and within the said respective time herein limited, are, and shall be lyable to the Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Act set and imposed upon all such who Utter and Retail Wine without Licence, as in the said Act is appointed, and are to be forthwith proceeded against as the said Act directeth, any former or other Patent, Licence, or Usage whatsoever, in any Wise to the contrary notwithstanding. And We do further streightly charge and command all Sheriffs, Majors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting unto Our said Agents for the exact obeying and putting in execution of this Our Proclamation. And We do hereby further declare to all Our Loving Subjects, That it will be good and acceptable service to Us in any of Our said Subjects, to prosecute such Offenders who shall presume to Sell or Retail any Wines without Licences as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, in such manner as is thereby appointed; for which they shall receive the Reward and Advantage thereby proposed, being the Moyety of Five pounds for each offence so committed.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Twenty seventh day of *September*, 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Raign.

God save the KING.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-house in *Black-Fryars*.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning the President and Council of *Wales*, and Marches of the same.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council, for many weighty Considerations hath been graciously pleased to establish and continue His Honorable Council in the Dominion and Principality of Wales, and Marches of the same, in the same manner and form as his Royal Progenitors, Kings and Queens of this Realm have heretofore used for the good Government, ease, and benefit of the Inhabitants of those parts. His Majesty therefore by the Advice of his said Privy Council, doth hereby publish and declare, That his Majesties President and Council established in the said Dominion and Principality of Wales, and Marches of the same, have full power and authority to hear and determine all such Causes and Complaints as are comprehended in his Majesties Instructions, delivered unto his Majesties President of that Council: As also, that his Majesties Loving Subjects within the Dominion and Principality of Wales, and Marches thereof, as heretofore used and accustomed, may freely repair unto the said President and Council for Relief and Justice in their lawful and necessary Suits. And his Majesties further will and pleasure is, That the Authority and Proceedings of his said President and Council, be duly and fully acknowledged and obeyed: To which purpose, his Majesty doth hereby streightly charge and command all Majors, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Serjeants, and all other inferior Officers and Ministers of Justice, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, to serve, execute, and obey all Precepts, Process, and Letters of Justice of his said President and Council, and in all points and places within the said Principality and Marches thereof, to be attendant to them. And furthermore, That all his Loving Subjects within the said Dominion and Principality of Wales, and Marches thereof, as heretofore used and accustomed, do yield their obedience, and submit themselves unto the Orders, Precepts, Commands, and Decrees of the said President and Council accordingly, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twenty eighth day of *September*, 1661. in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

God save the KING.

LONDON,

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At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Fryars*.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR

Reſtraint of Killing, Dreſsing and Eating of Fleſh in Lent, or on Fiſh-dayes appointed by the Law to be obſerved.

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers good Laws and Statutes have heretofore with great care and providence been made and Enacted for the due obſervation of Lent, and other days appointed for Fiſh-days, as well for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh-Victuals, as for the maintenance of the Navy, and Shipping of this Realm, by the encouragement of Fiſhermen to go to the Seas for the taking of Fiſh; which Laws and Politique Conſtitutions have heretofore been quickned by ſundry Proclamations, and other Acts and Ordinances of State, in the times of Our Royal Predeceſſors, and by a Proclamation ſet forth by Us the Twenty ninth of January laſt. And Whereas notwithſtanding ſo many good Proviſions heretofore had and made in that kinde, all ſorts of people have for many years laſt paſt, taken upon them ſuch a liberty to kill, dreſs, and eat fleſh in the Lent ſeaſon, and on other days and times prohibited, as now it is become ſo inveterate, and evil, that it will require more then ordinary care to redreſs the ſame: We therefore much affecting the reformation of ſo great and growing an evil, which is ſo great an enemy to the plenty of this Our Kingdom, have thought fit thus timely (the better to take away all pretences of excuſe) to expreſs Our Self and Our Royal Commandment in this behalf; Whereof We ſhall expect, and do require from all Our loving Subjects, that due notice be taken, and that a ſtrict conformity be yielded thereunto. And for avoiding of inconveniences hereafter, Our Will and pleaſure is, that the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, and the Juſtices of Peace of Our City of Weſtminſter, and the Liberties thereof, ſhall hereafter yearly, every year before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cauſe all Inholders, Keepers of ordinary Tables, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers and Taverners within the ſaid Cities and Liberties thereof, to appear before them, and ſhall take Recognizances, with two ſufficient Sureties of every of them (viz.) the Principal in Forty pounds, and their Sureties in Twenty pounds apiece to Our uſe, That the Butchers ſhall kill no fleſh in Lent, and that the other perſons before mentioned, ſhall not dreſs, nor ſuffer any fleſh to be eaten in their houſes in the Lent time, or at any time prohibited, contrary to Law. And to the end that Fiſhermen may imploy themſelves at Sea with better encouragement then heretofore, and that the Fiſhmongers may furniſh themſelves with ſuch ſtore from time to time hereafter, as ſhall be expedient, as well for the proviſion of the City, as for ſelling the ſame at reaſonable rates, We will that they take notice of this Our Commandment, and conſtant reſolution for obſervance of Lent, and Fiſh-days, both now and hereafter, as by Law is required.

And furthermore, as We think it fit that every man ſhould be a rule of order and abſtinence in his own houſe, as well in reſpect of the publique, as of his private eaſe and benefit; ſo We ſtreightly Charge and Command all Inholders, Keepers of ordinary Tables, Poulterers, Victuallers, Cooks, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners, not to make any Supper for any perſon or perſons whatſoever upon Friday nights, either in Lent or out of Lent, nor ſuffer any meat to be then dreſſed, uttered, ſold, or eaten in their houſes, upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as is due to thoſe that ſhall contemn Our Royal Pleaſure and Commandment, and as by due courſe of the Laws may be inflicted. And forasmuch as upon further advice and conſideration had of this inconveniency, Which too much liberty hath occaſioned, We conceive that the reſtraint of Killing and Dreſſing of Fleſh is no ſufficient remedy alone for theſe miſchiefs, unleſs there be better care alſo taken to ſuppreſs the unlawful and inordinate eating of Fleſh in the time of Lent, and on other days and times prohibited, Wherewith Our Subjects have for ſeveral years paſt accuſtomed themſelves, rather for delicacy then for neceſſity: It is therefore Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, and accordingly We do hereby ſtreightly prohibit, and forbid all Our Subjects of What degree or quality ſoever Within this Realm, to eat any manner of Fleſh in the time of Lent, or on other days, now uſually

observed as Fish-days, without a special Licence first obtained from the Bishop of the Diocels, or such other as by the Law have power to give Licence in that behalf, according to Our Laws in that case provided, which We Will and Command shall be sparingly granted. And as these Our Orders are to be executed in Our Cities of London and Westminster, and the places near to the same: so it is Our express Pleasure and Commandment, that Our Justices of Peace in all Shires within their Rule, and all other Mayors, Bayliffs, and chief Officers in Towns Corporate, or in any Liberties within their Precincts, shall cause the same to be observed and performed in like manner; further Charging and Commanding the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, the Justices of Assize in their several Circuits, the Mayors and chief Officers of all other Cities, and Towns Corporate, Justices of peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers, within the several Counties of this Our Realm, that they and every of them fully obey this Our Pleasure, and cause the same to be obeyed and executed by others, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils. And for the due execution of the premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realm, as well as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, We do hereby streightly Charge and Command all Our Justices of Peace within the same Counties, as well within Liberties as without, that Yearly, and every Year hereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appear before them, all Keepers of ordinary Tables, Inholders, Poulterers, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers whatsoever, and to require and take of them to Our use several Recognizances, with Sureties for the observation of the premisses, (viz.) the Principals in Ten pounds, and their two Sureties in Five pounds apiece. And if they shall refuse or neglect to enter into such Recognizances, then the said Justices shall suppress such persons so refusing from Victualling any more, and shall also cause them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our use: (viz.) The Principals in Twenty pounds, and their two Sureties in Ten pounds apiece, not to Victual, or sell Beer, or Ale from henceforth; which if they shall refuse to do, then the said Justices to commit to Prison all such persons so refusing to enter into such Recognizances, until they shall submit themselves and become bound as aforesaid. And further all such Keepers of ordinary Tables, Inholders, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers as shall not appear before the said Justices as aforesaid, That they may immediately send forth their Warrants, or grant Processe against them, and every of them so making default, to appear and answer their contempt at the next general Sessions of the Peace. And further for the more due punishment of Inholders, Keepers of ordinary Tables, Poulterers, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, Taverners, and such like, who shall forfeit their Recognizances by Killing and Dressing of Flesh, or suffering it to be eaten in their Houses, in the Lent-time, and other Fish-dayes: And to the end that the same may be as well taken in due form of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer; We do will and require all Justices of Peace, as well within Liberties as without, that at such times as they shall meet within their several Divisions, for the taking of such Recognizances, that they give notice to the Clerk of the Peace or their Deputies, whom We do hereby appoint to take the said Recognizances, to attend them for that purpose, of whom We Will and require a strict account, for the legal taking and returning of the same Recognizances into Our said Exchequer. And because these directions are for the better Observation of Order, and due keeping of the Lent, according to Our Lawes, which Our Ministers and Officers are to see executed of Office, without making the same grievous unto Our people, by taking of excessive Fees, for their entring into Recognizances to observe these Orders; We therefore streightly Charge and Command, That no Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, or other Officer shall or do presume to demand, or take any Fees or reward above the summe of Twelve pence, although more hath been heretofore limited to be taken by the Town-Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties, for taking and certifying any such Recognizances, nor shall give any Fee or reward for returning the same into Our Exchequer. And lastly for that the Fishmongers (upon the observation of the aforesaid Orders) may perhaps take occasion thereby to inhaunce the prices as well of Fresh, as Sea-fish; We do therefore hereby further Charge and Command all Fishmongers whatsoever, That they sell and utter their Fish at moderate and usual rates and prices. And that all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Officers, as well within Liberties as without, to whom it shall appertain, shall from time to time take such Order with the said Fishmongers, that Our Subjects be not grieved by any such inhauncement, or increase of prices upon Fish, upon pain of Our high displeasure, and such further punishment as may be inflicted upon them by Our Lawes.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, this Eleventh day of *November*, 1661. in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR

Prohibiting the Imbezlement of His Majesties Stores for Shipping.

CHARLES R.

WHereas notwithstanding divers good Laws made and Enacted for the preventing of the Stealth and Imbezlement of His Majesties Stores of War, and for the punishing the same, His Majestie findes by experience, that whether by the negligence or unfaithfulness of His Officers, or through difficulty of the Work, those Frauds, Stealths, and Imbezlements are not prevented (as they ought) but are daily practised, particularly in Stores relating to the Navy, not only to the great prejudice of His Majesties Service, but likewise to the hindrance and discouragement of such Tradesmen, Whose profession and livelihood it is to make and sell such Stores and Commodities to Merchants Ships; Who finding a cheaper Way for furnishing their Ships, by buying the Stores purloyned and imbezled, as aforesaid, decline the lawful sellers of such like Provisions. For the preventing these and the like abuses for the future, His Majesty is pleased hereby strictly to Charge and Command all His Officers, not only to endeavour the discovery of the said abuses (as aforesaid) but also strictly to prosecute the persons offending, according to the rigour of the Laws in such cases provided. And for the more easie discovery of the same, and to the end the receivers of such stolen Goods may not pretend ignorance, His Majesty doth hereby Command, Publish and Declare, That all the Rope-makers who shall hereafter Work in His Majesties Yards, or shall elsewhere make any sort of Cordage for the use of His Majesties Navy, shall make the same in manner following (viz.) All Cables, Hawsers, and other Cordage of the larger sort, shall be Wrought with one small hair-line through every strand thereof; all Coyls of smaller Cordage shall have two strands composed of even threads, and the third shall have one odd thread. The Sail-makers, Working for the use of His Majesties Navy, shall table the Sail with White Twine, whereby they shall be distinguished from such as are made for the use of Merchants Ships. And for preventing the abuse which hath been of late practised concerning Flags, Pendents, and other Ornaments, His Majesty doth hereby strictly prohibit and forbid the use of His Majesties Colours in Merchants Ships, and doth Authorize and Command all Commanders and Officers of any His Majesties Ships of War, not only to take from Merchants Ships all such Colours, but likewise to seize the Commander of such Merchant-Ships Wherein after the First day of April next they shall be used, and to bring them to condign punishment. And His Majesty hath appointed that the Flags, Jacks and Pendents of His Majesties Ships shall henceforth be made of Red, White, and Blew, to the end the Offenders herein may not pretend ignorance or mistake. And His Majesty doth further Command, That on all other Stores, Where it may be done without prejudice to the said Stores, or Charge to His Majesty, as Nails, Spikes, and other the like Stores, That the broad Arrow be put on some part of the same, Whether by Stamp, Brand, or other Way, as shall be particularly directed by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesties Navy, to Whom the care thereof is committed. And His Majesty doth hereby forbid all Artificers to make any Stores or Provisions so marked, except for the use of His Majesties Navy; and doth likewise hereby Command all His Majesties loving Subjects, that they forbear to buy or receive from any person whatsoever, any Stores marked as aforesaid (Without particular order and leave from the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesties Navy) upon pain of being proceeded against as Receivers of stolen Goods, and as Imbezlers of His Majesties Stores. And to the end that His Majesties Officers may not be negligent in the performance hereof, or for any indirect considerations omit to place and affix the marks and distinctions, as is above, or shall be hereafter directed, His Majesty doth recommend it to the care of His most dear and entirely beloved Brother, James Duke of York, His High Admiral, that such Officers or Workmen Who shall neglect or disobey the Directions herein contained, be discharged from their Imployments, and be further punished as their offence shall deserve. And for the better discovery of such as shall notWithstanding this His Majesties Proclamation, Imbezle any of His Stores as aforesaid, His Majesty is pleased to Declare, That any person Who shall discover to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Navy, any Cordage, Iron-Work, or other Stores imbezled or purloyned out of His Majesties Yards, Stores, or Ships, shall receive as a reward and encouragement for such his discovery, one full third part of the value of such Stores so discovered; Provided that he likewise discover either the Imbezler and Purloyner of them, or at least the Receiver of the same. And for the better and more certain publishing the Marks which are not herein particularly specified, His Majesty doth hereby enjoyn the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesties Navy, With all convenient speed to cause Patterns of them to be sent to ShipWrights and Ironmongers Hall respectively, there to remain for the information of such as are concerned in the knowledge thereof.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Nineteenth day of *November* 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, 1661.
At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING

The Importation of divers Foreign Wares and Merchandizes into this Realm of *England* and the Dominion of *Wales*, and Sale thereof; and to Repreſs the exceſs of Gilding of Coaches and Chariots.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by ſeveral Acts of Parliament made in the times of Our Predeceſſors (that is to ſay) in the Firſt year of King Richard the Third, in the Third year of King Edward the Fourth, in the Nineteenth year of King Henry the Seventh, and in the Fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, it is Enacted (amongſt other things) That no Merchant, Denizen nor Stranger, nor other perſon ſhall bring, ſend or convey from beyond the Sea into this Our Realm of England, or Dominion of Wales, any Laces, Ribbonds, Fringes, Imbroidery, Laces of Silver or of Gold, Hats, Knives, Sciſſers, Painted Ware, Caskets, Poynts, Gloves, Locks, or Bruſhes to be uttered and ſold within our ſaid Realm of England, or Dominion of Wales, by way of Merchandize, upon pain to forfeit the ſame Wares and Merchandizes, as often as they may be found in the hands of any perſon or perſons to be ſold, the one half of the ſaid Forfeitures to go to the uſe of Our Self, and the other half to any of Our Subjects that ſhall firſt ſeize the ſame, the which to do, they are thereby Authorized. And Whereas complaint hath been to Us made by the Artificers in this Our Realm of England (as well within Our City of London, as within other Our Cities, Towns, and Boroughs) that notwithſtanding the ſaid Statutes, and the Penalties therein contained, Foreign Wares and Merchandizes of the ſorts aforeſaid (amongſt others) have of late been brought from beyond the Seas in great abundance, and ſold within this Our Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, Whereby the ſaid Artificers and their Families are not only utterly impoveriſhed, the youth not trained up in the ſaid Sciences, and thereby the ſaid Faculties, and the exquiſite Knowledge thereof, like in ſhort time, within this Our Realm to decay, but divers of Our Cities and Towns are thereby much impaired, the whole Realm greatly endamaged, and Foreign Countries much enriched; We with the Advice of Our Priby Councel, out of Our Princely care of the Artificers of this Our Realm, in the Sciences aforeſaid, to whom We reſolve to give all good encouragement, they being nothing inferiour to Foreigners (although (as We cannot but take notice) Our Subjects are too inclinable to a prefer- [illegible] for prevention of like miſchiefs for the time to come, have thought fit by this Our Proclamation to revive the notice and memory of the ſaid Acts of Parliament, and the Penalties therein contained, to the end that all perſons which are or ſhall be therein concerned, may not be able to pretend ignorance of their dangers or duties touching the premiſſes: And do alſo by like Advice by this Our Proclamation ſtreightly Charge and Command all Merchants, as well Denizens as Strangers, and all other perſons whatſoever, not to preſume at any time hereafter to bring, ſend or convey into this Our Realm of England, or Dominion of Wales, from any part beyond the Seas, any Foreign Bone-Lace, Cut-Work, Imbroidery, Fringe of Gold, Silver, Silk, or Thread, Lace of Gold or Silver, Ribbonds, or Bever-Hats (or any other the Wares or Merchandizes above mentioned, or by the ſaid Acts of Parliament, or any other Prohibited to be Imported) by way of Merchandize, to be ſold, bartered, or exchanged within this Our Realm of England, or Dominion of Wales, contrary to the form and effect of the ſaid Acts of Parliament, or any of them, upon the pains and penalties in the ſaid Acts contained, which (if they do) they muſt expect, with the uttermoſt ſeverity, to be inflicted upon them. And for that end We do hereby ſtreightly Charge and Command all Searchers, Waiters, and all other Our Officers and Miniſters whatſoever (upon the forfeiture of their Offices and Places, and ſuch other Penalties, as for their negligences or connivances may by Law be inflicted upon them) to uſe their uttermoſt care and diligence to diſcover all Foreign Wares and Merchandize aboveſaid, or others by the ſaid Acts of Parliament, or any other prohibited, which ſhall be Imported from beyond the Sea into this Our Kingdom of England, or Dominion of Wales, contrary to the ſaid Acts or any of them, and to ſeize the ſaid Wares and Merchandizes to Our uſe, to the end ſuch proceedings may be thereupon had, as ſhall be agreeable to the ſaid Acts. And We do hereby require the Chief Baron and Barons of Our Publique Exchequer, and all other Our Judges and Miniſters of Juſtice Whatſoever, that they be very careful (as occaſion ſhall require) to put Our Laws in due and effectual execution againſt thoſe which ſhall offend in the premiſſes.

And Whereas divers Acts of Parliament have been made for the reſtraint of the waſting of Gold by Gilding, upon great Penalties, notwithſtanding which Acts, the Gilding of Coaches in and about Our City of London, and elſewhere in Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, is grown into frequent and exceſſive uſe, to the great waſting and expenſe of Gold, whereof by this means (amongſt others) there is a great ſcarcity; We out of Our Royal Care to prevent this exceſs and miſchief for the time to come, Do (by like Advice of Our Priby Councel) by this Our Proclamation ſtreightly Charge and Command all makers of Coaches and Chariots, and all others which ſhall put to ſale any Coaches or Chariots within this Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, that they do not hereafter Gild any Coaches or Chariots, or cauſe the ſame to be Gilded, nor ſell or expoſe the ſame to ſale, being Gilded in any part thereof (except onely ſuch Coaches or Chariots as are or ſhall be provided for the uſe of Us or Our Royal Family, and excepting Coats of Arms upon other Coaches) upon ſuch Pains and Penalties to be inflicted upon the offenders, as are by Our Laws and Statutes in ſuch caſe provided.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twentieth day of *November* 1661. in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION, Requiring all Officers or Souldiers that ſerved under the Armies of the late Uſurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Caſhiered or Turned out, to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* before the Fourth of *December* next.

CHARLES R.

WHereas We have been informed that divers of the late Disbanded Officers, and Souldiers, and ſeveral other perſons heretofore Caſhiered and turned out of the late Army (many whereof being perſons of deſperate fortunes and deſigns) do now remain in and about Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and have their dayly meetings, and are frequently Plotting and Contriving wicked Deſigns and Practiſes againſt Our Royal perſon, and the Peace and Government of this Our Kingdom. We taking the ſame into Our ſerious Conſideration, and for preventing the evil conſequences thereof, have thought fit, upon the humble Deſire of Our two Houſes of Parliament, to publiſh and Declare, and do hereby publiſh and Declare Our Will and pleaſure to be, That all and every perſon and perſons being heretofore an Officer or Souldier, ſerving in any of the Armies of the late Uſurped powers, and have been Disbanded, Caſhiered, or Turned out of any of the ſaid Armies (who are not under Impriſonment, or other legal reſtraint, or have not their conſtant habitations and families within Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or the Suburbs thereof, or who ſhall not procure or obtain a Licence from Us, or any three or more of Our Priby Councel in this behalf) do on or before the Fourth of December next, depart out of the ſaid Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Liberties and Suburbs thereof. And We do hereby Charge and Require them and every of them to depart accordingly, and not to return again, or come within Twenty miles of the ſame Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or either of them, from this time until after the Twenty fourth day of June next enſuing. And that they, or any of them, do not, or ſhall not, in the mean time, wear, uſe, carry, or ride with any Sword, Piſtol, or other Arms or Weapons: And herein We do and ſhall expect, from all perſons concerned, a due and punctual Submiſſion and Conformity at their perils, and upon pain of Our high Diſpleaſure. Willing and hereby Commanding the Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and other Our Officers and Miniſters, of and in the ſeveral Counties, Cities and Places of this Our Kingdom, to apprehend and ſeize the perſons, and take away the Arms and Weapons of all ſuch as ſhall be found Faulty, or Offenders, in, or contrary to the purport true intent and meaning of this Our Royal Proclamation, and them to bring before the Lords of Our Priby Councel, to be further proceeded againſt for their Contempts, according to Juſtice.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty eighth day of *November*, 1661. in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *Roger Norton*, One of the Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1661.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

That the Moneys lately called in, may nevertheleſs be currant in all Payments, to, or for the uſe of His Majeſty until the Firſt day of *May* next.

CHARLES R.



Whereas by Our late Proclamation of the Seventh of September laſt, for calling in all Moneys, Gold and Silver, Coyned or Stamped with the Croſs and Harp, and the Circumſcription, The Commonwealth of England, and for making the ſame to be currant onely to the Firſt of this inſtant December, and no longer; We did publiſh and declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That from and after the laſt day of November then next enſuing, no Moneys whatſoever, either of Gold or Silver, having the Stamps aforeſaid, ſhould at any time be received, allowed, or taken as currant Money, nor ſhould the ſame be uſed in any Receipt or Payment whatſoever, but ſhould from thenceforth ceaſe to be lawful Money of England, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever. We taking the Premiſſes into Our ſerious Conſideration, and chuſing rather to take the loſs and prejudice upon Our Self, which ſhall happen by reaſon of the ſaid Moneys ſo Coyned and Stamped as aforeſaid, then that any of Our Loving Subjects ſhould be prejudiced or loſers thereby; and to the end the ſame may remain within Our Kingdom, and not be tranſported to Foreign parts, have thought fit to publiſh and declare, and hereby (by and with the Advice of Our Priby Council) do publiſh and declare, That no part of the ſaid Moneys ſo Coyned and Stampt as aforeſaid, ſhall continue currant, or be paid, or payable to, or between all or any of Our Subjects. But nevertheleſs, that it ſhall and may be lawful to, and for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which at any time or times before the Firſt day of May now next coming, ſhall pay or deliver any Sum or Sums of Money, to or for the uſe of Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, for, or in reſpect of the free and voluntary Preſent, or any Rent, Cuſtom, Excile, Tax, or any other Duties whatſoever, to pay, ſend, or deliver, or cauſe to be paid, ſent, or delivered the ſame, or ſo much thereof, as they ſhall think fit, in the ſaid Moneys ſo Coyned and Stamped as aforeſaid, into any of Our Publick Receipts, where the ſame ſhall be received as any other Moneys that are currant within this Our Realm, may or ought to be received or taken; and that from and after the ſaid Firſt day of May now next coming, the ſame ſhall not be currant, nor be any Ways paid or payable to Us, Our Heirs or Succeſſors, or to any other perſon or perſons whatſoever. And Our further Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby direct and appoint, all and every Our Commiſſioners, Collectors, or Receivers of the ſeveral Duties aforeſaid; and alſo all and every Our Officers and Miniſters of Our Exchequer, and of the Receipt there, for the time being; and all others Whom the ſame ſhall concern, Not to refuſe, but to receive ſuch of the ſaid Moneys, as ſhall from time to time be tendered or paid to them, or any of them, within the time, or for any the Duties or Payments aforeſaid, in ſuch manner as any other Moneys that are currant within this Our Realm, may or ought to be received. And that upon the Receipt of any conſiderable ſum thereof, they do from time to time acquaint Our High Treaſurer, and Chancellor of Our Exchequer, therewith; to the end, that ſuch ſpeedy direction may be given for new Coyning thereof, as ſhall be thought fit, We being Willing for the eaſe of Our Subjects, to take the charge of the Coynage thereof upon Our Self. And We do hereby further publiſh and declare, That if any perſon or perſons, during the time aforeſaid, ſhall preſume to Waſh, Clip, File, Counterfeit, or otherwiſe abuſe any the ſaid Moneys ſo Coyned and Stamped as aforeſaid, That then all and every ſuch Offenders ſhall be proceeded againſt, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal* the Seventh day of *December*, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign. 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON:

Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1661.

At the KING'S Printing-Houſe in *Black-Fryers*.



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the encouraging of Planters in His Majesties Island of *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies.*

CHARLES R.

WE being fully satisfied, that Our Island of Jamaica, being a pleasant and most fertile soyl, and scituate commodiously for Trade and Commerce, is likely, through Gods blessing, to be a great Benefit and Advantage to this and other Our Kingdoms and Dominions, have thought fit, for encouraging of Our Subjects, as well such as are already upon the said Island, as all others that shall transport themselves thither, and Reside and Plant there, to declare and publish, And We do hereby declare and publish, That Thirty Acres of Improveable Lands shall be granted and allotted to every such person, Male, or Female, being Twelve years old or upwards, who now Resides, or within Two years next ensuing, shall Reside upon the said Island, and that the same shall be assigned and set out by the Governor and Council within Six weeks next after notice shall be given in Writing, subscribed by such Planter or Planters, or some of them, in behalf of the rest, to the Governor, or such Officer as he shall appoint in that behalf, signifying their resolutions to Plant there, and when they intend to be on the place. And in case they do not go thither within Six months then next ensuing, the said Allotment shall be void, and free to be assigned to any other Planter; And that every person and persons to whom such Assignment shall be made, shall hold and enjoy the said Lands so to be assigned, and all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, and Inclosures, thereupon to be built or made, to them and their Heirs for ever, by and under such Tenure as is usual in other Plantations subject unto Us. Nevertheless they are to be obliged to serve in Arms upon any Insurrection, Mutiny, or Forreign Invasion; and that the said Assignments and Allotments shall be made and confirmed under the publick Seal of the said Island, with power to create any Manor or Manors, and with such convenient and suitable Priviledges and Immunities as the Grantee shall reasonably devise and require; And a draught of such Assignments shall be prepared by Our Learned Council in the Law, and delivered to the Governor to that purpose; And that all Fishings and Piscaries, and all Copper, Lead, Tin, Iron, Coals, and all other Mines (except Gold and Silver) within such respective Allotments, shall be enjoyed by the Grantees thereof, reserving only a Twentieth part of the Product of the said Mines to Our use. And we do further publish and declare, That all Children of any of Our Natural born Subjects of England to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective Births be reputed to be, and shall be free Denizens of England, and shall have the same Priviledges to all Intents and Purposes as Our Free-born Subjects of England; And that all Free persons shall have liberty without Interruption, to transport themselves and their Families, and any their Goods (except only Coyn and Bullion) from any of Our Dominions and Territories to the said Island of Jamaica. And we do straitly charge and command all Planters, Soldiers, and others upon the said Island, to yield obedience to the lawful Commands of Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Thomas Lord Windsor, now Our Governor of the said Island, and to every other Governor thereof for the time being, under pain of Our displeasure, and such penalties as may be inflicted thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal* the Fourteenth day of *December*, 1661. In the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty. 1661.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Discovery of Robberies and Burglaries, and for a Reward to the Discoverers.

CHARLES R.

Whereas Robberies upon the High-ways, and Burglaries have been more frequently committed of late, then heretofore, and more audaciously in the open Streets, and other ways, and places, in, and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent; sometimes near to His Majesties Royal Presence, and Palace, and to His Courts of Justice, in affront to Government: Therefore for the better Suppression and Prevention thereof, and Apprehension of Offenders, The Kings most Excellent Majesty (by and with the Advice of his Privy Council) doth hereby straitly Charge and Command all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Maiors, Bailiffs, Constables, Head-burroughs, Tythingmen, and other Officers and Ministers to whom it doth or shall appertain, to take care, That the Statute of Winchester, made in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of King Edward the First, for Hue and Cries, and fresh Suit to be made after Felons and Robbers, from Town to Town, and from Countrey to Countrey, be duly observed with all diligence. For which purpose, and to the end His People, for avoiding the Penalties to the contrary, may use their utmost endeavors for Apprehending the Offenders, His Majesty hath thought fit hereby to make known and publish, That by the said Statute of Winchester, the Inhabitants of the Countrey where the Robberies are done, are to be answerable for the Robbery, and also for the damage to the parties robbed, if the Offenders be not apprehended within the space of Forty days; And by other Laws and Statutes for deterring Offenders, they are deprived of the benefit of Clergy, in case of Robberies on the High-ways, and Burglaries, and the party robbed, for his encouragement to make resistance, is not to forfeit any thing, if he kill the Robber. And for the more effectual Discovery and Prosecution of the said Offenders, His said Majesty is graciously pleased, and hereby doth promise to Pardon all such person and persons who have been Partakers, or guilty in committing any Robberies on the High-way, Burglaries, or other Thefts, that shall within One year, from the date of this Proclamation, discover his, or their Fellow-Offenders, or any of them, so as to cause them to be apprehended. And furthermore, His said Majesty is graciously pleased, and doth hereby declare, That such person or persons, as well the said Partakers guilty of the Offences, as all and every other person and persons, who shall at any time, within One year, now next ensuing, as to Offences already done and past, and for the future within One year after the Offences committed, discover to any Justice of Peace, or any other Officer of Justice, any person that hath committed, or shall commit any Robbery on the High-way, or Burglary, and shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended such Offender, shall within Fifteen days after Conviction of such Offender so apprehended upon such Discovery, have a Reward of Ten pounds for every such Offender so apprehended and convicted. And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs of the respective Counties or Sheriff-wicks, where such Conviction shall be had, are hereby required upon the Certificate of the Judge, or under the hand of Two or more Justices of the Peace, before whom such Conviction shall be had, to pay unto such person or persons who shall discover and apprehend such Offender, or upon whose Discovery such Offenders shall be apprehended, the said Reward of Ten pounds, within the time aforesaid, for every Offender so apprehended and convicted, out of the Publick Moneys received by him in that County, which shall be allowed unto him upon his accompt in His Majesties Exchequer: And for allowance whereof, this Proclamation shall be a sufficient Warrant.

Given at His Majesties Court at *Whitehal* the Thirtieth day of *December*, in the Thirteenth year of His Majesties Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty. 1661.

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A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting all Eccleſiaſtical Meetings in Synods or Presbyteries, until Authorized and Ordered by the ARCHBISHOP and BISHOPS.

THE Lords of His Majeſties Priby Council having conſidered His Majeſties Letter, of the date at Whitehall the Twenty Eight of December laſt, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one; bearing, that whereas by the advice and conſent of the Parliament, His Majeſty did allow the adminiſtration of the Church Government of this Kingdom by Seſſions, Preſbyteries and Synods, notwithſtanding of the Act Reſciſſory, untill His Majeſty ſhould take care for the better ſetling of the Government thereof. And that having, by a late Proclamation, of the date the ſixth of September, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one, declared His Royal pleaſure for reſtoring the ancient and legal Government of the Church, by Archbiſhops and Biſhops, as it was exerciſed in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty ſeven; and that in purſuance of that reſolution, His Majeſty hath nominated and preſented perſons to the ſeveral Biſhoprics of this Kingdom: of whom ſome have been lately conſecrated and inveſted with the ſame Dignities, Church-power and Authority, which was formerly competent to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of this Church, in the reigns of His Royal Grand-father and Father of bleſſed memory; and that the allowance of the adminiſtration of this Church, in the way it hath been, ſince the violent interruption of Epiſcopal Government, being inconſiſtent with the ſame now eſtabliſhed, is now of it ſelf void and expired, as being only for a time till His Majeſty ſhould ſettle and ſecure Church Government in a frame moſt ſuteable to Monarchy, and complying with the peace of the Kingdom, and ſo the ſaid allowance ſhould be of no further force and continuance, but the juriſdiction and exerciſe of Church Government ſhould be ordered in the reſpective Synods, Preſbyteries and Seſſions of this Church, by the Appointment and Authority of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops thereof, according to the ſtanding Laws and their known Priviledge and Practice conform thereto. And that ſpecial care be taken that all due reverence and reſpect be given by all the Subjects to the Arch-biſhops and Biſhops of the Church, and that they have all countenance, aſſiſtance and incouragement from the Nobility, Gentry and others, in the diſcharge of their Office and Service to His Majeſty in the Church. And that ſtrict notice be taken of all and every one who ſhall preſume to reflect or expreſs any diſ-reſpect to their Perſons, Function or Authority, with which they are inveſted: which His Majeſty requires to be intimate to the whole Lieges by Proclamation, diſcharging all Eccleſiaſtical Meetings in Synods, Preſbyteries or Seſſions, until they be authorized and ordered by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops upon their entry unto the Government of their reſpective Seas, which is to be done ſpeedily. Therefore in obedience of, and conform to, His Majeſties Royal pleaſure and command, have Ordained, and by theſe preſents ordain the Lyon King at Arms and his brethren Heraulds, Purſevants, and Meſſengers at Arms, to paſs to the Mercat Croſſe of Edinburgh, and there by open Proclamation to make publication of His Majeſties Royal pleaſure foreſaid, diſcharging all Eccleſiaſtical Meetings in Synods, Preſbyteries and Seſſions, until they be authorized and ordered by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, upon their entring unto the Government of their reſpective Seas, as ſaid is; and to require all His Majeſties Subjects of whatſoever rank, quality or degree they be, to give all due reverence and reſpect unto the Archbiſhops and Biſhops; and that all the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs, Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, Baylies of Regalities, Magiſtrates of Burghs, Juſtices of Peace, and other publick Miniſters within their reſpective bounds and juriſdictions, at all times give all countenance, aſſiſtance and encouragement to them, in the diſcharge of their Office and Service to His Majeſty in the Church; with certification, that if any ſhall preſume to reflect or expreſs any diſ-reſpect to their Perſons, Function or Authority, with which they are inveſted, they ſhall be ſeverely and exemplarly puniſhed, according to the nature and quality of their offence. And Ordains theſe preſents to be printed, and publiſhed at the Mercat Croſs of Edinburgh, as ſaid is, and other places needfull, that none may pretend ignorance.

At *Edinburgh*, the Ninth day of *January*, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty two.

Pet. Wedderburne, Cl. Scti. Concilii.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Edinburgh*, and Re-printed at *London* for *Richard Thrale* at the *Croſſe Keys* entring into St. *Pauls Church Yard*.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Prizes of Victuals within the Verge of His Majesties Houshold.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in Our Passages through divers parts of Our Realm, Necessity requireth that a great number of Our Subjects, not onely Noblemen and others attending Our Service, but others for their necessary occasions, shall frequent those places where in Our Royal person We shall resort; and it is requisit that competent Provision be made, that they be not exposed to the intolerable avarice of Bakers, Brewers, Inholders, Butchers, and Sellers of Victual, who, not contented with reasonable Profit in Uttering and Selling of Victual within Our Dominions, and specially within the Verge of Our Houshold, will (as We have cause to doubt) unlawfully Exact and Demand unreasonable and extream Prizes for Victuals, Horsmeat, Lodging, and other Necessaries, above the Prizes they were sold at before Our coming to those parts: Therefore to prevent the extream Exaction by the foresaid Victuallers, and others, towards Our Servants, Train, and Suiters attending Our Court, wheresoever We make Our abode, nothing respecting Our Prerogative, nor the Laws of Our Realm, Our Will and pleasure is, and by the Advice of the Lords and others of Our Privy Council, We do hereby straitly Charge and Command, That all persons do obey and keep all such Prizes, as is and shall be Prized, Assessed, and Rated by the Clerk of the Market of Our Houshold, or his lawful Deputy, upon the Presentment of Jurors, by vertue of his Office, sworn and charged from time to time, as well within Liberties as without, within the Verge of Our Houshold: Which Rates and Prizes We will, not onely shall be certified by Our said Clerk of the Market, or his Deputy, into Our Compting-house, but also fixed and set upon the Gates of Our Court, and other places within the Verge, as well within Liberties as without; and that no manner of person or persons, of what Estate or Degree soever he or they be, do in any wise, ask, demand, take, receive, or pay more for Corn, Victuals, Horsmeat, Lodging, or any other such thing, then after the rate and form aforesaid, upon pain of imprisonment, fine, and such further punishment that shall thereof follow. And moreover We do straitly charge and command, that no manner of person or persons, now using, or which accustomably have used or shall use, or of right ought to use, to serve any City, Borough, Town, or other place where Our Repose or Residence shall be, or elsewhere within the Verge of Our Houshold, either within Liberties or without, with any kind of Corn or Victuals, or other Necessaries, either upon the Market day, or at any other time, shall be any thing the more remiss or slack in bringing or selling their Provision, then they or any of them heretofore have been, nor shall use any colour of Craft, either in hiding or laying aside their Corn, Victuals, Horsmeat, Lodgings, or any other such necessaries whereby the Provision of the Market may be diminished, or We and Our Servants, and other Subjects should not be as well served, and as plenteously furnished in every behalf, as it was before, or of right ought to have been, in defraud of this Our Ordinance. And furthermore We straitly charge and command all Our Officers of Our Green-cloth, Our Justices of Peace, Our Clerk of the Market, his Deputy or Deputies, Mayors, Bailiffs, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers of Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Hundreds, and other places within the Verge of Our Houshold, wheresoever the same shall be, as well within Liberties as without, and every of them, from time to time, when and as often as need shall require, to make diligent inquiry of Corn, Grain, and other Victual that shall be hidden or withdrawn from the Markets, with purpose to increase the Prizes, and to cause the same to be put to sale by the Owners thereof: and upon complaint by any party justly made, every of them within their Authorities, forthwith shall endeavour themselves to see just punishment, and due reformation of the Premisses, against such person or persons as shall offend herein, according to Justice.

Given at Our Court at Whitehal, the Twenty sixth day of April, 1662. In the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty. 1662.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the free Exportation of Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, from the Twentieth day of *May*, until the Five and twentieth day of *December* next.

CHARLES R.

Whereas His most Excellent Majesty is informed of much decay in the Trade of Cloth, and other Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, and that great quantities of Woollen Clothes do at present lie dead on the hands of many poor Clothiers: His Majesty therefore out of His Princely clemency, and tender compassion to the Necessities of His poor Subjects, doth by the Advice of His Privy Council, and with the free Consent of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of England, hereby give free Liberty and Licence to all His loving Subjects, from the Twentieth day of May instant, until the Five and twentieth day of December next, to transport and carry out of this Kingdom, all Woollen Manufactures whatsoever, to any Port or place beyond the Seas, lying within the Limits and Bounds of the said Merchant Adventurers Patent, except the Mart Towns of Dort and Hamburgh. Yet His Majesty would not hereby be thought to have a light esteem of the services of that Company to Himself, and the Crown in former times; nor of their usefulness towards the advance and increase of the Trade of this Kingdom; nor doth His Majesty by this temporary dispensation, intend to lessen the Authority of their Charter, as to the Government of that Society, either at home or abroad. And His Majesty doth hereby require and command, That during the time of this Licence and Dispensation, due Payment be made of all Duties for Licensing the Exportation of white Clothes to the said Company, being Lessees to His Majesties Farmers thereof.

Given at Our Court at Whitehal, the Fourteenth day of May, 1662. In the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty. 1662.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning WINE-LICENCES.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by Our Royal Proclamation, bearing date at Our Court at Whitehal the Twentieth day of September, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, published in pursuance of a late Act of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for the better ordering and selling of Wines by Retail; amongst other things, We did will and require all and every Our Loving Subjects, who were Retailers of any Wine or Wines within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, to appear and address themselves unto Our Trusty and Welbeloved Sir Maurice Berkley Knight and Baronet, Sir John Colliton, and others Our then Commissioners and Agents, and such others (or any two or more of them) as We should appoint to be Our Agents, for granting Licences for Retailing Wine, at their Office in Black-Fryers, London, at the time and times therein limited and appointed: And whereas in pursuance of Our said Proclamation, many of Our good Subjects did conform themselves, and come in to Our said Commissioners and Agents, and took Licences for the uttering of Wine by Retail; but many others, contrary to Our express Will and Pleasure, did wholly neglect to take any such Licence from Our said Agents, whereby they are become liable to the several Pains and Penalties in the said recited Act contained. And whereas We have thought fit to revoke Our former Commission issued to the afore recited persons for the granting of Licences or Dispensations for selling of Wine by Retail, and to appoint Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Colin John Earl of Bathe, First Gentleman of Our Bed-chamber, Edmund Windham Esquire, one of the Gentlemen of Our Privy-Chamber in Ordinary, and others, to be Our present Commissioners and Agents for granting Licences for Retailing Wines; We therefore do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Subjects, who are Retailers of any Wine or Wines within Our said Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, That they and every of them do appear and address themselves unto Our said Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Colin John Earl of Bathe, and Edmund Windham Esquire, and such others (or any two or more of them) as We have appointed to be Our Commissioners or Agents for the granting Licences for Retailing of Wines at their Office in the Old Palace-yard at Westminster, at the several and respective time and times herein after limited and appointed, then and there to contract with Our said Agents at such Rates and Prices, as they shall agree, for Licence and Dispensation for Retailing of Wines, and to perfect such their respective Contracts, and give such good and sufficient Security for Payment of their respective Rents and Performance of Covenants, as Our said Agents shall like and approve. And We do further hereby Declare, and Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, That all and every person and persons who are Retailers of Wine, or that shall desire to have Licences and Dispensation to Retail Wine within Our said Dominions, and dwelling within One hundred miles of Our City of London, shall, and do appear before Our said Agents at their said Office, and shall, and do agree, contract, and give good Security for Payment of the Rents and Performance of the Covenants, as aforesaid, at or before the Tenth day of June next; and all and every other person and persons who are Retailers of Wine, and that desire to have Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine as aforesaid, dwelling above One hundred miles from Our said City of London, shall, and do appear, agree, and contract with Our said Agents, and give good Security for Payment and Performance of Covenants, as aforesaid, at, or before the First day of July next: And We hereby Declare, That if any person or persons in any City, Town-Corporate, or other place or places, shall presume to Utter or Retail any Wine or Wines whatsoever, without making such Contract and Agreement, and giving Security for Payment, for Licence, and Dispensation, to commence as aforesaid, and within the said respective time herein limited, are, and shall be liable to the Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Act set and imposed upon all such who Utter and Retail Wine without Licence, as in the said Act is appointed, and are to be proceeded against as the said Act directeth. And We do further streightly charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting unto Our said Agents, for the exact obeying and putting in execution of this Our Proclamation: And We do hereby further declare to all Our loving Subjects, That it will be good and acceptable service to Us in any of Our said Subjects to prosecute such Offenders, who shall presume to Sell or Retail any Wines without Licence, as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, in such manner as is thereby appointed, for which they shall receive the reward and advantage thereby proposed, being the Moyety of Five pounds for each offence so committed.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Nineteenth day of *May*, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty. 1662.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Preſervation of the Great Level of the Fens, called *Bedford* Level, and of the Works made for the Dreining of the ſame.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, extending it ſelf into the Counties of Northampton, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, and Huntington, and the Iſle of Ely, or ſome of them, hath been Dreined by Our right Truſty and Welbeloved Coſin William Earl of Bedford, Participants and Adventurers for Dreining of the ſaid Great Level at their very great coſts and charges, and Ninety five thouſand Acres of late Surrounded Grounds, parcel of the ſaid Great Level, have been aſſigned and ſet forth for the recompence of Dreining and Maintaining the ſaid Great Level, whereof Twelve thouſand Acres then belonging to Us, Our heirs and Aſſigns, and are now enjoyed by Us and Our Aſſigns, and the reſidue of the ſaid Ninety five thouſand Acres are enjoyed by the ſaid Earl, Participants, and Adventurers, the which work being of publick concernment, and great advantage, benefit, and profit to the whole Nation, an Act was made by Us with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords and Commons aſſembled at Weſtminſter, the Five and twentieth day of April, in the Twelf year of Our Reign, Intituled, An Act for the neceſſary maintainance of the Work of Dreining the Great Level of the Fens, whereby the ſaid Earl, participants, and Adventurers, were enabled as well to Levy Taxes then formerly impoſed upon the ſaid Ninety five thouſand Acres, as then after to be impoſed by vertue of the ſaid Act, and the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Ninety five thouſand Acres, ſetled and quieted as then it was; which ſaid Act did expire the Nine and twentieth day of May, which was in the Thirteenth year of Our ſaid Reign. And whereas in the Parliament begun at Weſtminſter, the Eighth day of May, in the ſaid Thirteenth year of Our Reign, one other Act intituled, An Act for confirming and continuing an Act for the neceſſary maintaining of the work of Dreining the Great Level of the Fens, the ſaid former Act was confirmed and continued until the Firſt day of May inſtant; And whereas a Bill was preferred and proſecuted in Our Houſe of Commons by the ſaid Earl, Participants, and Adventurers, for maintaining and preſervation of the ſaid Great Level, and of all the Rivers, Dreins, Cuts, Banks, Sales, Sluces, Tonnels, and other works made, whereby to prevent future Inundations, and had proceeded therein to ſettle and agree the greateſt part thereof, but could not in regard of ſhortneſs of time perfect the ſame: And therefore both Our Houſes of Parliament have ſeverally by their Order made the Nineteenth day of May inſtant, recommended to Our Princely care, the preſervation of the ſaid Great Level, and more particularly by the Order of the Houſe of Peers is further recommended to Our care the works there made, and quieting and ſetling of the poſſeſſions as then they were, until further Order. And whereas ſome attempts have been lately made by cutting of Banks, and forcible and unſeaſonable opening of Sales and Sluces within the ſaid Great Level, to the endangering of the drowning of a great part thereof. We therefore in purſuance of the ſaid recommendation of both Our Houſes of Parliament, and much minding the publick peace and ſafety of this Kingdom, and to give all juſt and lawful countenance and encouragement to ſo publick a work, and for ſupport and preſervation thereof, have already for the Government and maintenance of the ſaid Great Level, and for laying and levying of Taxes, as well to be hereafter ſet, as now in arrear upon the ſaid Ninety five thouſand Acres, cauſed a Commiſſion of Sewers to be iſſued under the Great Seal of England, for that purpoſe. And that ſo famous a work may not now miſcarry, We do hereby publiſh and declare Our pleaſure to be, That the ſaid Commiſſioners do lay Taxes and Aſſeſſments upon the ſaid Ninety five thouſand Acres onely, for ſupport and maintenance of the works made for Dreining of the ſaid Great Level, and upon no other part of the ſaid Level. And We do ſtreightly forbid under pain of Our diſpleaſure, and ſuch puniſhment as is due to contemners of Our Royal Commands, all future Attempts, Diſturbances, Interruptions, Entries, Forces, Riots, Aſſemblies, or any other unlawful Act or Acts tending to the diſturbance of the publick peace within the ſaid Great Level, or parts adjacent, or the interruption of the ſaid William Earl of Bedford, Participants and Adventurers, their Tenants and Aſſigns, or of Us or Our Aſſigns, in the quiet poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the ſaid Ninety five thouſand Acres or any part or parcel thereof, or of, or in any of the Rivers, Dreins, Cuts, Banks, Sales, Sluces, Tonnels, or any other works made for Dreining of the ſaid Great Level, or interruption, moleſtation, or diſturbance of any their Officers, Agents, or Workmen, in any of their works of the ſaid Great Level, or collecting, or levying any Taxes, or Arrear-Taxes, in order to preſerve the ſaid Great Level, until further order. And all Our Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Miniſters of Juſtice, and all other Our Officers, Military and Civil, and all Our loving Subjects, are hereby required to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Commiſſioners of Sewers, and ſuch as they ſhall appoint, to ſee Our Royal Commands hereby publiſhed, duly obſerved as often as occaſion ſhall require, as they will avoid Our Royal diſpleaſure.

Given at Our Court at Hampton-Court, the Thirtieth day of May, 1662. In the Fourteenth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1662.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning the Act for the Revenue on Fire-hearths and Stoves.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by a late Act of Parliament begun the Eighth of May, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty and one, Entituled, An Act for eſtabliſhing an Additional Revenue upon His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the better ſupport of His and their Crown and dignity, there is given to us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors Two ſhillings upon every Fire-hearth or Stove; And whereas in the ſaid Act there is a Proviſion that an account be made of all the ſaid Fire-hearths and Stoves, by every owner and occupier of ſuch Hearth and Stove within ſix days after notice given to them by the reſpective Conſtables, Headboroughs and other Officers, who were to receive the ſaid Account from the Occupiers of every Houſe, Edifice, Lodging and Chamber before the laſt of May, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty and two, and to deliver the ſaid Account at the next Quarter Seſſions after the ſaid laſt day of May, which cannot now be obſerved by reaſon the time appointed was elapſed before the publication of the ſaid Act, or that notice could come to the ſaid Conſtables. Now to the end that there may be no failer in the proſecution, and that this important buſineſs which is for the ſupply of thoſe publick charges wherein the ſafety and peace of this Kingdom is concerned, may not be deferred or delayed; We have thought fit by this Our Proclamation to require and Command all Juſtices of the Peace, within their ſeveral Limits, that they forthwith require all Conſtables, Headboroughs, Tythingmen &c. whom it may concern, and whom this Act directs thereunto, that they put the ſaid Act in execution ſo timely, as that Certificate may be made to the next Quarter Seſſions after Midſomer next. And we likewiſe require all Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace or any other perſon or perſons, who by vertue of this Act is required to do or perform any other thing or things required in this Act, to purſue and follow the directions of this Act, in order to the execution of the ſame; And all Our Officers and Miniſters in what place or Authority ſoever are to be aiding and aſſiſting to all ſuch perſons, as are imployed therein, And thereof we expect they give us a due Account.

Given at Our Court at Hampton-Court, this 9th. day of June, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1662.

fine. 962

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Recalling and Prohibiting Sea-men from the Service of Foreign Princes and States, and that no Prizes taken from the *Dutch* by vertue of *Portugal* Commissions, be brought into His Majesties Ports.

CHARLES R.

WHereas the Kings most Excellent Majesty hath been advertised that great numbers of Mariners and other Sea-faring men, His Majesties natural born Subjects, many of them, by occasion of the late disbanding, and some others before, have betaken themselves to the Services of Foreign Princes and States, to the great disservice of His Majesty and their native Countreys; and whereby his said Majesty and his Realms are unfurnished of men of their sort and calling, if there shall be cause to use them: Therefore for redress thereof at present, and preventing the like for the future, the Kings most Excellent Majesty by this His Royal Proclamation, with the advice of the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Councel, doth Will, and strictly Charge and Command all and singular Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Sea-men, Ship-wrights, and other Sea-faring men whatsoever, and wheresoever, being His Majesties natural born Subjects, who are in the Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or do serve in any Foreign Ships or Vessels, That forthwith they do withdraw themselves, and depart from such Foreign Services, and return home to their native Countreys, and lawful vocations. And further, His Majesty doth hereby prohibit and forbid all and singular Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Sea-men, Ship-wrights, and other Sea-faring men whatsoever, being His Majesties natural born Subjects, from entring themselves, and doth hereby streightly Charge and Command them, and every of them from henceforth, to forbear to enter themselves into Pay, or otherwise betake themselves to the Service of any Foreign Princes or States, or to serve in any Foreign Vessel or Ship, without Licence had and obtained in that behalf. To all which His Majesty doth and will expect due obedience and conformity; and doth hereby Publish and Declare, That the Offenders to the contrary shall not only incur His Majesties just displeasure, but be proceeded against for their Contempt, by Seizure of their Goods, Persons and Estates, wheresoever they shall be found, and otherwise, according to the utmost severities of Law. And further, His Majesty doth hereby Authorize and Command all and every the Captains, Masters, and other Officers serving or imployed in any of His Majesties Ships or Vessels at Sea, to stop and make stay of all and every such person and persons as shall endeavour to Transport or Enter themselves into the Service of any Foreign Prince or State, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this His Majesties Royal Proclamation; and also to seize upon, take, and bring away all such Mariners, Sea-men, and other persons aforesaid, as shall be found to be imployed or serving in any Ships or Vessels, of, or belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any Merchant, or other person or persons, other then to His Majesty, or to His Subjects.

And whereas His Majesty is advertised from His good Brother the King of Portugal, that he hath Revoked and Annulled all Commissions and Letters of Marque or Reprisal by Him given to any persons whatsoever, either His own Subjects or Strangers, against the States General of the United Provinces and their Subjects; Therefore the Kings most Excellent Majesty doth hereby straitly Charge and Command all and singular His Governours, Officers and Ministers of His Towns, Forts, Castles, and Ports, and other His loving Subjects whom it may any way concern, not to suffer or permit any persons whatsoever, whether His Majesties own Subjects or Strangers, by vertue or pretence of Portugal Commissions, to bring into His Majesties Harbours, any Ships, Vessels, or Prizes taken from the said States General or their Subjects, upon pain of being severely punished.

Given at Our Honour of Hampton-Court, the Twentieth day of June, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1662.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Requiring all Officers or Soldiers that ſerved under the Armies of the late Uſurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Caſhiered, or Turned out, to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* before the Twenty ſixth day of this inſtant *June*.

CHARLES R.

WHereas We have been informed, that divers of the late Disbanded Officers and Soldiers, and ſeveral other perſons heretofore Caſhiered and Turned out of the late Army (many whereof being perſons of deſperate Fortunes and Deſigns) do now remain in and about Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and have their daily Meetings, and are frequently Plotting and Contriving wicked Deſigns and Practiſes againſt Our Royal Perſon, and the Peace and Government of this Our Kingdom; We taking the ſame into Our ſerious conſideration, and for preventing the evil conſequences thereof, have thought fit, by, and with the advice of Our Priby Council, to publiſh and declare, and do hereby publiſh and declare Our will and pleaſure to be, That all and every perſon and perſons being heretofore an Officer or Soldier ſerving in any of the Armies of the late Uſurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Caſhiered, or Turned out of any of the ſaid Armies (who are not under Impriſonment, or other legal Reſtraint, or have not their conſtant Habitations and Families within Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or the Suburbs thereof, or who ſhall not procure or obtain a Licence from Us or any three or more of Our Priby Council in this behalf) do on or before the Twenty ſixth day of this inſtant June, depart out of the ſaid Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Liberties and Suburbs thereof. And We do hereby charge and require them, and every of them to depart accordingly, and not to return again, or come within Twenty miles of the ſame Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or either of them, from this time, until after the Twenty fourth day of December next enſuing; And that they, or any of them do not, or ſhall not in the mean time, wear, uſe, carry, or ride with any Sword, Piſtol, or other Arms or Weapons. And herein We do and ſhall expect from all perſons concerned, a due and punctual Submiſsion and Conformity at their perils, and upon pain of Our high Diſpleaſure, willing and hereby commanding the Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, and other Our Officers and Miniſters of, and in the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and places of this Our Kingdom, to apprehend and ſeize the perſons, and take away the Arms and Weapons of all ſuch as ſhall be found faulty, or offenders in, or contrary to the purport, true intent, and meaning of this Our Royal Proclamation, and them to ſend to the Goal of the City or County where they are apprehended, ſending the Lords of Our Priby Council a note of their names, and of their particular Offences, that ſo they may be further proceeded againſt for their contempts according to Juſtice.

Given at Our Court at Hampton-Court, this Two and twentieth day of June, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1662.



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the better ordering of thoſe who repair to the Court for their Cure of the Diſeaſe called the Kings-Evil.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by the grace and bleſſing of God, the Kings and Queens of this Realm by many ages paſt, have had the happineſs by their Sacred Touch, and Invocation of the Name of God, to cure thoſe who are afflicted with the Diſeaſe called the Kings-Evil; and His now moſt Excellent Majeſty in no leſs meaſure then any of His Royal Predeceſſors hath had good ſucceſs herein, and in His moſt gracious and pious Diſpoſition is as ready and willing as any King or Queen of this Realm ever was in any thing, to relieve the diſtreſſes and neceſſities of His good Subjects; yet in His Princely Wiſdom foreſeeing that in this (as in all other things) order is to be obſerved, and fit times are neceſſary to be appointed for the performing of this great work of Charity, His moſt Excellent Majeſty doth hereby publiſh and declare His Royal will and pleaſure to be, That whereas heretofore the uſual times of preſenting ſuch perſons for this purpoſe, have been prefixed by His Royal Predeceſſors; that from henceforth the times ſhall be from the Feaſt of All Saints, commonly called Alhallontide, to a week before Chriſtmas, and in the moneth before Eaſter, being times more convenient both for the temperature of the ſeaſon, and in reſpect of any contagion which may happen in this near acceſs to His Majeſties Sacred Perſon.

And His Majeſty doth accordingly will and command, that from the time of publiſhing this Proclamation, none preſume to repair to His Majeſties Court to be healed of that Diſeaſe, but only at, or within the times for that purpoſe hereby appointed as aforeſaid. And His Majeſty doth further will and command, That all ſuch as hereafter ſhall come, or repair to the Court for this purpoſe, ſhall bring with them Certificates under the hands of the Parſon, Vicar, or Miniſter, and Church-Wardens of thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes where they dwell, and from whence they come, teſtifying according to the truth, that they have not any time before been Touched by the King, to the intent to be healed of that Diſeaſe. And His Majeſty doth ſtraightly charge all Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and other Officers, That they do not ſuffer any to paſs, but ſuch as have ſuch Certificates, upon pain of His Majeſties diſpleaſure: And to the end that all His loving Subjects may the better take knowledge of this His Majeſties pleaſure and command, His will is, That this Proclamation be publiſhed and affixed in ſome open place in every Market Town of this Realm.

Given at Our Court of Hampton-Court, the Fourth day of July, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1662.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring His Majesties grace and favour towards all Commanders and Seamen in relation to Prizes and Prize-goods, seized and taken since the month of *January* 1642. until the Twenty ninth of *May*, 1660.

CHARLES R.

THe Kings most Excellent Majesty having taken into his most Gracious and Princely consideration the humble Petition of several Captains and Officers of his Majesties Fleets, on the behalf of themselves and others the Commanders, Officers, and Mariners imployed in Sea-service since the year 1642. Whereby his Majesty is given to understand, that divers of the Petitioners now are, and have been sued, molested, and imprisoned concerning several Prizes and Prize-goods by them heretofore seized and taken since the month of January 1642; and before the Twenty ninth of May 1660; upon pretence or colour of some clause or words in a late Act of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for the prosecution of such as are accomptable for Prize-goods, contrary (as they conceive) to the Grace and Favour extended as well towards them as other his Majesties Subjects in and by his Majesties most Gracious Act of Free and General Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion; and that unless some timely remedy be applied, such prosecutions are still likely to be made and continued against them, and other Commanders and Mariners, who have likewise acted in the Fleets within the times aforesaid, although in truth they never were Treasurers, Receivers, Farmers, or Collectors of such Prize-goods, nor accomptable for any money or other duties, grown due or contracted upon the sale or disposition thereof, nor Sub-collectors, Under-treasurers, Commissioners, Sub-commissioners of Prize-goods, or any their Casheires, Officers, Deputies, or Receivers nor Contractors for the same after any adjudication thereof, to the great unsetling of the minds of many thousands of his Majesties Loyal and useful Subjects, who did apprehend themselves pardoned and in peace by his Majesties said Gracious Act of Free Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion: And his Majesty thereupon deeply resenting the condition of the Petitioners (and other his good Subjects, on whose behalf they have made their Address as aforesaid, in relation to the premisses) and being fully satisfied of their dutiful affections unto his Majesties Royal Person and Government, for their relief therein, and for their future encouragement to persevere in his Majesties service, is most graciously pleased to publish and declare, And his most Excellent Majesty (by and with the advice and consent of his Priby Councel) hath, and hereby doth publish and declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, and accordingly require and command, That all and singular Process and Proceedings whatsoever, which before this time have been, now are, or may be at any time hereafter had, sued forth, or prosecuted in any of his Majesties Courts at Westminster, or in the High Court of Admiralty of England, or elsewhere, within any of his Majesties Dominions, against any person or persons whatsoever, who have been imployed in Sea-service, at any time or times, since the month of January in the year of our Lord 1642. and before the Twenty ninth of May 1660. (as Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Captains of ships, Officers or Mariners, not having been within the times aforesaid, appointed Treasurers, Receivers, Farmers, or Collectors of Prize-goods; nor such who are accomptable for any sum or sums of money, or other duties grown due or contracted upon the sale or disposition of any such Prize-goods, nor that have been Sub-collectors, Under-treasurers, Commissioners, Sub-commissioners of Prize-goods, or any their Casheires, Officers, Deputies, or Receivers, for or by reason of any Ships, Plate, Jewels, Bullion, Money, or other things whatsoever, seized or taken by them, or any of them, for, or as Prize or Prize-goods within the times aforesaid) be forthwith and for ever hereafter disallowed, stayed, and discharged; And that from henceforth they the said Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Captains of ships, Officers, Mariners, or any of them (not so appointed or imployed in any of the said Offices or places, or accomptable as aforesaid) shall not, nor may by vertue force or colour of any Process or Proceedings whatsoever in any of his Majesties said Courts, or elsewhere, be in any wise arrested, disquieted, questioned, or troubled, either in their persons, lands, or goods, for or by reason of any Prizes or Prize-goods, by them, or any of them, so as aforesaid, seized or taken within the time aforesaid; And that all and every of them that now are, or lately have been sued, molested or troubled, for or concerning any such Prizes or Prize-goods, whether they or any of them are now in Prison, or at large upon Bail, or otherwise be forthwith set at liberty, and the Securities, Bails or Cautions, by them, or any of them, or any others for them, or any of them, therefore given or entred into, or to be given or entred into, be forthwith delivered up, vacated, and discharged; And all and every the said persons cleerly and absolutely discharged from any attendance in or about the premisses. And his Majesty doth hereby require and command his High Chancellor, and High Treasurer of England, the Justices of the one Bench, and the other, the Barons of his Majesties Exchequer, and his Atturney General for the time being, and all other his Majesties Officers and Ministers whatsoever, to whom it doth, shall, or may appertain, in their respective places and trusts, to cause this his Royal Proclamation in all things, for the ease and benefit of his said loving Subjects (to whom this his Grace and Favour is extended) to be duly observed and performed. And to the end this his Majesties pleasure and commandment may be duly and effectually performed and observed in the premisses, his Majesty doth likewise will and command, That in all and every his Majesties Courts at Westminster, where any such proceedings against any of his Majesties said Subjects have been, are, or shall be had or prosecuted for or by reason of any such Prizes or Prize-goods, his Majesties Attorney General for the time being, do immediately at the request or requests of the party or parties concerned, and without expecting any further or other Warrant from his Majesty, cause a Nolle Prosequi to be thereupon entred and such other discharges thereof made and given on his Majesties behalf, as the nature of the cause shall require; And in like manner his Majesty doth also require and command that the Judge or Judges of the High Court of Admiralty of England for the time being, and his Majesties Advocate, and such other of his Majesties Councel, as his Majesty hath already nominated and appointed, or shall particularly nominate and appoint in this behalf, by Warrant under his Sign Manual, to sue in his Majesties name, and to his Majesties use in the said Court of Admiralty, or elsewhere, any of the persons aforesaid, to whom this his Majesties Grace and Royal Favour is extended in the premisses, and all and singular other his Majesties Officers and Ministers whatsoever, to whom it shall or may appertain, That they and every of them do forthwith surcease all further prosecution of all and every Suit or Suits, or other proceedings whatsoever against the said persons (not being so appointed or employed in any of the said Offices or places, or accomptable as aforesaid) for any the matters aforesaid, upon pain of his Majesties high displeasure, and such further punishments as his Majesty may justly inflict upon them, if they or any of them shall presume to break or neglect this his Royal Commandment. And for the future Quiet and Indempnity of his Majesties said loving Subjects, to whom this his Majesties Grace and Favour is thus extended; his Majesty doth by these Presents notifie and declare, That his Majesty is and will be ready and willing to grant his Free and Gracious Pardon, under his Majesties Great Seal of England, for all and every the matters and things aforesaid, unto such of them as shall make their humble petitions unto his Majesty for the same.

Given at Our Court at Hampton-Court, the Fourteenth day of July, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1662.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring His Majesties pleasure to Settle and Establish a Free Port at His City of *Tanger* in *Africa*.

CHARLES R.

AS We cannot but know that the welfare and prosperity of Our good Subjects depends very much upon the safety and improvement of Trade, and have therefore made it a great part of Our Princely Care and Study to find out ways and means for the advancement and security of their general Traffique and Commerce; So We cannot but hope that these Our just ends and purposes (which We had chiefly in Our prospect) will be very much promoted by gaining the City of Tanger in Africa as an accession unto Our Dominions.

It being not unreasonable to believe, that by means of this Our City of Tanger, a way may be opened to Trades not yet used, and such as could not heretofore with any safety be attempted: wherein if the success should not answer Our desires, yet certainly many of those Trades which are now frequented, will hereafter be carried on with much more ease and security to Our Merchants, when they shall have a good Port in the entry of the Mediterranean to befriend them. To the end therefore that all fit encouragement may be given to make use of the advantages of this Port,

We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby Declare and Publish Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That Our City of Tanger is and shall be a Port free to all Merchants, as well Forreigners as others, with their Ships and Vessels, Except such Ships and Vessels which shall come from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, commonly called Capo de bon esperanza; And except Ships coming from any of Our Englisn Plantations, for and during such Time, and upon such Terms, Articles, and Conditions as are herein after expressed, (That is to say)

I. First it shall be lawful for all Our good Subjects, and the Subjects of any other Nation in amity with Us (except before excepted) to come freely into Our Port at Tanger, with their Ships, Vessels, and Merchandizes, and to land the same, or any part thereof, and lay them up in such Ware-houses or other places as they shall think fit.

II. All persons coming into Our said Port with any Ships, or Merchandizes, shall Enter, or cause to be Entred in the Registry there to be kept for that purpose, all the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes and Commodities by them landed, and shall pay, or cause to be paid for every Hundred pounds worth of Goods so landed, according to the Rates and Values of Merchandizes set down in the Book of Rates established in England, Five shillings for the Entry thereof, and no other Duty or Payment whatsoever.

III. If any person shall refuse or neglect to make Entry of his Goods so Imported and Landed, or shall not make Entry without fraud or deceit; The person so refusing or neglecting to make Entry, or making short Entry, shall lose and forfeit the Ship or Vessel, together with all the Goods so Imported, and be utterly uncapable of any of the Priviledges or Benefits herein before or after mentioned.

IV. It shall be lawful for all persons to Export or Sell upon the place, the Goods so Imported, at his and their will and pleasure, without paying any further or other Imposition or Duty whatsoever.

V. All persons Exporting any Goods from Our said Port and City of Tanger, into any part of Our Kingdoms of England or Ireland, shall be obliged to Export the same in Englisn Shipping, and with Englisn Mariners.

VI. This Liberty and Freedom of Our Port at Tanger shall continue from the Nine and twentieth day of September 1662. for and during the full time and term of Five years from thenceforth next coming; In all which time there shall be no further or greater improvement of Our Customs within Our said Port. And We do also Declare, That when those Five years shall be elapsed, We shall not make any new or greater Imposition upon the Trade of that Port, without first giving publick notice thereof after the expiration of Five years, by the space of Two years before any such new or greater Imposition shall take effect.

Given at Our Court *Whitehall*, this Sixteenth day of *November*, in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1662.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Re-printing, Publiſhing, and Uſing of a Book, Intituled, *God and the King.*

CHARLES R.

WHereas by the ſpecial Command of Our late Royal Grand-father, King James (of bleſſed memory) there was Compiled and Printed a Book or Treatiſe, Intituled, God and the King; or a Dialogue, Shewing that the King of England being Immediate under God, within his Dominions, doth rightfully claim whatſoever is required by the Oath of Allegiance: which ſaid Book or Treatiſe, being univerſally diſperſed through theſe Realms and Dominions, did in thoſe times (by the bleſſing of Almighty God) prove an effectual means, both for the inſtruction of the People in their Duty and Allegiance, and for avoiding the Penalties of the Laws and Statutes made and provided concerning the ſame. In reſpect whereof, and to the end Our loving Subjects may not be ignorant of, but rightly underſtand the ſaid Duty, and the true meaning thereof, which by reaſon of the late times of Libertiſm and Diſtraction hath been by many too much neglected, and not duly conſidered, We have been graciouſly pleaſed to Direct, That the ſaid Book or Treatiſe be forthwith re-printed and publiſhed. And Our further Will and Pleaſure is, and We do by this Our Royal Proclamation (by and with the Advice of Our Priby Council) Will and Command all and every the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, and all other Officers and Miniſters whatſoever within theſe Our Realms and Dominions, That they and every of them reſpectively, within their ſeveral Dioceſe, Limits, Liberties and Juriſdictions, do (by ſuch ways and means, as they in their Wiſdoms and Diſcretions ſhall think fit) adviſe and direct all School-maſters and Teachers of the Engliſh and Latine Tongue, to teach their Scholars the ſaid Book or Treatiſe, either in Latine or Engliſh, according to their reſpective capacities. And alſo, that it be recommended to all Maſters of Families and Apprentices to have one of the ſaid Books or Treatiſes, with advice to read and be inſtructed in the ſame, and the contents and true meaning thereof, thereby to enable themſelves to underſtand and perform the ſaid Oath, and avoid the Penalties of the Laws and Statutes made and provided againſt ſuch as infringe or neglect the ſame. And for the better incouragement of Our Subjects in ſo good and neceſſary a work; We do by theſe preſents ſtraitly Charge and Command all Printers, Stationers and Bookſellers, and all other perſons whatſoever, That they or any of them do not at any time or times hereafter aſk, take, or demand for the ſaid Book or Treatiſe, above the price or ſum of ſix pence of lawful money of England, as they tender Our pleaſure, and will anſwer the contrary at their uttermoſt perils.

Given at the Court at *Whitehall*, *December* the fifth, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON: Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1662.

Anthony

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Touching the Free Importation of Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace into this Kingdom.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by an Act made by the Lords and Commons Assembled at Westminster, in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, with Our Consent, Entituled, An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and after Confirmed by an Act made in this present Parliament, It was Enacted and Declared, That no Goods or Commodities that were of Foreign Growth, Production, or Manufacture, and which were to be brought into England, Ireland, Wales, the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in English built Shipping, or other Shipping belonging to some of the aforesaid places, and Navigated by English Mariners, as in the same Act is particularly mentioned, should be Shipped or brought from any Place or Places, Countrey or Countreys, but only from those of their said Growth, Production or Manufacture, or from those parts where the said Goods and Commodities could only, or were, or usually have been first Shipped for Transportation, and from none other Places or Countreys; under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of all such of the aforesaid Goods as should be Imported from any other Place or Countrey, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the same Act, as also of the Ship in which they were Imported, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle and Apparel, as in and by the same Act (amongst other things) may more fully appear: And whereas it is manifest to Us by the Certificate of the late Commissioners of Our Customs, made to Our High-Treasurer and Chancellor of Our Exchequer, after Consultation and Advice with several Merchants, and the chief of the Grocers Company in London, That Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, Imported in England since the Making and Publishing the said Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, have been by stealth only, and without paying any Custom, brought in by the Dutch and Foreign Merchants, and foul Traders at home, and that it must necessarily be so, because the Dutch are Prohibited (who have for many years had the sole Trade thereof) and the English cannot Transport them from Holland, because they Import them not from the place of their Growth, and the English East-India-Company themselves having no capacity to do it until they be restored to Poteroon, or gain some of the Spice-Islands; so as neither to them (until such a conjuncture) nor to any other would a general Freedom of Importing the same Spices be any prejudice, but would certainly render the Commodity cheaper to Our good Subjects of this Our Kingdom, then now it is, and not only give great content and satisfaction to all Merchants and Traders in Spices, but redound to the universal good of Trade: We taking the same into Our Princely Consideration, and intending the Publick good and benefit of Our loving Subjects herein, Do by this Our Proclamation (with the Advice of Our Privy Council) Publish and Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, That it shall and may be lawful, and We do hereby Give and Grant unto all Merchants and other persons whatsoever, full and free Licence and Liberty from the Publication hereof, to Import Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, in any English Ships from any parts beyond the Seas, into this Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, Isles of Guernsey and Jersey, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or any of them, paying the Customs and Duties thereof, according to the Book of Rates in that behalf made and established, until the said East-India-Company can serve this Our Kingdom and the parts aforesaid with the same Commodities from India, and Our Pleasure be thereupon Published to the contrary, and that without any Pain, Penalty, or Forfeiture whatsoever for the same: And We do hereby Will and Command all Our Officers and Subjects whatsoever, That they do not presume to seize or meddle with any Goods or Ship, or any the Tackle thereof, or any ways Molest, Sue, or Question any Merchant, or other person or persons whatsoever, for, or by means or colour of Importation of any the Spices aforesaid, according to the Licence and Liberty therein hereby given and granted as aforesaid; the said Act of Navigation, or any Clause, Matter or thing therein contained, or any other Act, Ordinance, Provision, or Proclamation whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twentieth day of *December*, 1662. in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

G[illegible]

[illegible] *Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, [illegible] Majesty, 1662.

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K. Eliz. Edw. VI. & Q. Mar.
Charles II. King

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Prizing of WINES.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by the Statute made in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, for Prizing of Wines: It is provided, That the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings most Honorable Council, Lord Privy Seal, and the Lord Chief Justices of either Bench, or Five, four, or three of them, shall have Power and Authority by their discretion, to set the prices of all kindes of Wines, as in the said Statute is expressed; by vertue whereof, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord chief Justice of his Majesties Bench, and the Lord chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Tenth day of December last, did order, That no Canary Wines, Allegant, Muscadels, Sacks and Malagoes, should be sold in gross for more then Twenty nine pounds the Butt or Pipe, and at Eighteen pence the Quart by retail. And that no French Wines should be sold in gross for more then Twenty three pounds the Tun, and Eight pence the Quart by retail. And that no Rhenish Wines should be sold in gross for more then Six pounds the Ame, and Twelve pence the Quart by retail, and so according to these Proportions for greater or lesser quantities, either in gross or by retail. And that none presume to sell at higher prices during the next year ensuing, to be accompted from the First day of this instant February, whereof the Clerk of the Crown was to take notice, and to see the same proclaimed the then next Term in the Chancery, according to the said Statute, and accordingly there hath been Proclamation made the First day of this present Hillary Term, being the Three and twentieth day of January last. Now that all cause of excuse may be removed from such as inhabit in remote parts of this Realm, and that such as shall be found Delinquents herein, may acknowledge their own wilfulness the cause of the danger and penalty they fall into after double advertisement; His Majesties Will and Pleasure is, and by the Advice of the said Lords, and the rest of his Privy Council, according to one other Statute in that behalf, made in the Fourth year of the Reign of his most Noble Progenitor, King Edward the Third, by this His Royal Proclamation, doth publish and declare, That for one year next following to be accompted as aforesaid, Canary Wines, Allegant, Muscadels, Sacks and Mallagoes, be not sold in gross at above Twenty nine pounds the Butt or Pipe, and at Eighteen pence the Quart by retail. And that French Wines be not sold in gross at above Twenty three pound the Tun, and Eight pence the Quart by retail. And that Rhenish Wines be not sold in gross at above Six pound the Ame, and Twelve pence the Quart by retail, and according to these Proportions, for greater or lesser quantities, either in gross or by retail; which Rates and Prizes his Majesties pleasure is shall be duly observed in all his Ports, and other places within this Realm where Wines are Landed, and within Ten miles of those Ports and places. And it is his Majesties pleasure, That in places where Wines by Land-carriage shall be conveyed, more then Ten miles from the next Port, the several sorts of Wines aforesaid, shall, and may be sold according to the Rates aforesaid, with an allowance, not exceeding Four pounds the Tun, and one peny the Quart for the carriage thereof upon Land every Thirty miles, and according to that proportion, and not at greater Rates; straitly charging and commanding such of His Subjects, and others, whom it shall concern, That none of them, during the time aforesaid, presume to sell any of any of the said Wines in gross or by retail, at higher Rates then by this his Majesties Proclamation are appointed, under the Forfeitures and Penalties mentioned in the said Statute, and other the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, ordained in that behalf; and such further Pains and Penalties as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, can, or may be inflicted upon wilful Contemners of His Majesties Royal Command and Proclamation; Requiring and commanding all Maiors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Bailiffs, Customers, Comptrollers, and other Officers of His Majesties Ports, and all others whom it shall concern, diligently to attend the execution of this his Royal Pleasure, and to give Information to the Lords, and others of the Privy Council, of the Delinquents, that they may be proceeded against, and receive punishment according to their demerits.

Given at Our Court at Whitehal, the Fourth day of February, in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1661.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring a former Proclamation of the Fourteenth of *May* last to be void: And for the better Ordering the Transportation of Clothes, and other Woollen Manufactures into *Germany* and the *Low-Countreys* for the future.

CHARLES R.

WHereas We by Our Proclamation of the Fourteenth of May last, upon Information of much decay in the Trade of Cloth, and other woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, and that great quantities of woollen Clothes did then lie dead on the hands of many poor Clothiers, Did of Our Princely Clemency and tender Compassion of the necessities of Our poor Subjects, by the Advice of Our Priby Council, and with the free consent of the Company of Merchants-Adventurers of England, give free Liberty and License to all Our loving Subjects, from the Twentieth day of the said Month of May, until the Five and twentieth of December following, to Transport and carry out of this Kingdom, all woollen Manufactures whatsoever, to any Port or place beyond the Seas, lying within the Limits and Bounds of the said Merchants-Adventurers Patent, Except the Mart-Towns of Dordrecht and Hamburgh. And whereas thereby We also Declared, That by that Our License We would not be thought to have a light esteem of the Services of that Company, either to Our self, or the Crown of England in former times, nor of their usefulness towards the Advance and Increase of the Trade of this Kingdom: And therefore We did also Declare the said Liberty to be intended no more but as a temporary Dispensation, and not at all to lessen the Authority of their Charters, as to the Government of that Society, either at home or abroad. And now there having an Essay and Tryal been made, whether the laying open of that Trade would so increase the Vent of the woollen Manufactures of this Our Kingdom, as to relieve both the Growers of Wooll, and Clothiers within the same: And We being now certified by the Petition of the Clothiers themselves, as also of the general complaint of all Our Clothing Counties in this Our Kingdom, that this Liberty hath not produced the promised and desired effects:

We therefore of Our Princely Care and Providence for the conservation and restauration of the Trade of Cloth, and all other woollen Manufactures now made, or hereafter to be made within this Our Kingdom, wherein the same is so highly concerned, have thought it fit, with Advice of Our Priby Council, timely to provide and apply some effectual remedy to the many dangerous disorders and incroachment within this Fellowship, and upon this Trade: And to that end, by Advice aforesaid, We do hereby declare Our said Proclamation of the Fourteenth of May last, and the Licenses and Liberties thereby granted for a temporary Essay and Tryal, to be expired, determined, and void: And therefore We do hereby strictly Will and Command, That no person or persons, Subject or Subjects of Our Realm of England, shall from henceforth Ship, Transport, Carry or Conbey, or cause to be Shipped, Transported, Carried, or Conbeyed, either from Our City or Port of London, or from any other City, Town, Port, Haven or Creek of Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, any woollen Cloth, either white Clothes, coloured Clothes, dyest and died out of the whites, Clothes called Spanish Clothes, mixt, or of one colour, or any Baies, Kerseys, Perpetuanoes, or any Stockins or other woollen Commodities whatsoever, now made, or hereafter to be made within Our Realm aforesaid, unto any the Cities, Towns, Ports, or other places within the Countries of Germany, or the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands, Saving only such person or persons as are or shall be free of, admitted and continued as Member of the said Fellowship of Merchant-Adventurers of England, and none others: And that no Freemen of the said Fellowship shall Ship, Transport, Carry or Conbey, or cause to be Shipped, Transported, Carried or Conbeyed, any Clothes or woollen Manufactures made within Our Realm, Dominion, and Town of Berwick aforesaid, without special License of the said Fellowship, into any the parts of Germany, or the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands, or unto the Town of Calais, or the Marches thereof, save only to the publick Marts, Staples and Residences declared by the said Fellowship within the parts aforesaid beyond the Seas, for the time being, or to one of them. And to the end that this Trade may be the better improved in an orderly and well governed way, Our Will and Pleasure is, That the said Fellowship of Merchants-Adventurers of England shall from henceforth from time to time admit and receive into the Freedom of their said Fellowship, all and every such Our Subjects as shall at any time hereafter desire and demand the same, paying Thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence as a Fine to the said Fellowship, for their Entry, Incom and Admittance thereunto, (That is to say) such as are of London, to be meer Merchants, and exercised in that profession, and no Shop-keepers, except giving over their Shops. And such as are of the Out-ports, if bred in Merchandise, though Shop-keepers; Provided that every such person, both of London and of the Out-ports aforesaid, do demand their said Freedom, and be actually admitted into the same within one year next ensuing the date hereof. And that their Sons and Servants shall at their several Admissions and making Free, be admitted for the sum of Six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, according to the Statute of the Twelfth of Henry the Seventh. And Our further Will and Pleasure is, That no person or persons not qualified as aforesaid, shall presume to Trade in any the above-mentioned Commodities into any the Foreign parts before named, upon pain of Our high displeasure; for that We, in case We shall perceive that any person or persons shall neglect to take hold of this Our Grace hereby offered them to be admitted into the said Fellowship, and shall yet continue to Trade disorderly into the parts of Germany, or the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands, and out of the Mart and Staple Towns of the said Fellowship of Merchants-Adventurers therein for the time being, We shall not only have cause for the future, utterly to deny and exclude them of this Grace, but will require a strict account of such persons for their contempt or neglect of this Our Royal Command herein, and will take such course as shall be fitting for their punishment, and for the future restraint of such disorders. And to the end that the Charters and Government of the said Fellowship may be the better put in execution, and to the intent that all Offenders against the same may be discovered and brought to Justice, and such punishment inflicted upon them for such their Offences, as by their said Charters, Orders and Constitutions ought to be inflicted on such as wilfully and contemptuously transgress against Our Charters, and this Our Proclamation in pursuance of the same; We do by and with the Advice of Our Priby Council, hereby Will and Command, as well the Judges of Our High Court of Admiralty, as the Marshal and under-Officers of the same, as also Our Commissioners or Farmers of Our Customs for the time being, and the Searchers of Our Customs in all Our Ports of England, and the several Officers of what kind so ever, belonging to, and attending the Service of Our Customs outwards: As also all Our Admirals, Vice-admirals, Commanders, Captains and Officers whatsoever, of any of Our Royal Ships, or any of Our Castles, Blockhouses, and Forts respectively, and all other Our Officers and Ministers in their several places, to be aiding and assisting unto the said Fellowship and Company of Merchants-Adventurers of England, and all such as they shall imploy in all matters and things tending to the supportation of the Government of the said Fellowship and Company, and regulation of their Trade, and for the preservation of the Priviledges, Jurisdictions, and Franchises by Our Royal Predecessors to them granted, and by Our self to them confirmed by Our Letters Patents.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, *April* the 8th, in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign, 1663.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent MAJESTY, 1663.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

COMMANDING

All Jesuites and Popish Priests

To depart this *KINGDOM.*

CHARLES R.

WHereas Our Loyal Subjects the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, by their humble Petition have represented to Us, That notwithstanding Our unquestionable Affection and Zeal to the true Protestant Religion, manifested in Our constant Profession and Practice, against all Temptations whatsoever; Yet by the great resort of Jesuites and Romish Priests into this Kingdom, Our good Subjects generally were much affected with Jealousie and Apprehension, that the Popish Religion might much increase in this Kingdom (which We have most piously desired may be prevented) and so the Peace both in Church and State may be insensibly disturbed, to the great danger of both. The two Houses of Parliament were therefore humble Suitors to Us to issue out Our Proclamation to command all Jesuites, and all English, Irish, and Scotish Priests, and all such other Priests as have taken Orders from the See of Rome, or by Authority thereof (except such forreign Jesuites or Priests as by Contract of Marriage are to attend the Persons of either of the Queens, or by the Laws of Nations to attend forreign Ambassadors) to depart this Kingdom by a day, under pain of having the penalties of the Laws inflicted upon them. And We having seriously considered and weighed the said humble Representation and Petition of Our said Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the great Affection and Duty with which the same was presented unto Us, and accepting with much contentment their great care for the preservation of the true Religion established in this Kingdom; have therefore resolved to publish this Our Admonition and Commandment, and do hereby require, charge, and command all Jesuites, and all English, Irish, and Scotish Priests, and all such other Priests as have taken Orders from the See of Rome, or by the Authority or pretended Authority thereof, who are not under any restraint by Imprisonment, That they do before the fourteenth day of May next depart out of this Our Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, upon pain of having the Penalties of Our said Laws inflicted upon them. And for their better means to depart accordingly, We do hereby Declare and Publish Our further Pleasure, That if at any time before the said fourteenth day of May next, they or any of them shall resort to any Port-Town of Our said Kingdom of England or Dominion of Wales, and there declare himself to the Magistrate of the Town, or other Officers of any Port, that he is a Priest, and that he is there to take Shipping for his passage, they shall suffer him or them quietly to depart, and shall see them shipt and sent away for forreign Parts, and give them their furtherance for their departure. And to the end this Our Proclamation may be the better observed and obeyed, We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, and all other Our Officers whatsoever, that they be circumspect and vigilant each of them in their several charges from and after the said fourteenth day of May, in searching for, and discovering all such Jesuites and Priests as aforesaid, as shall presume to remain in this Our Realm of England or Dominion of Wales, contrary to Our Laws, and Our Royal Pleasure and Command herein declared. Provided always, and Our intention is (which We do hereby declare) That this Our Proclamation do not extend to Priests that do or shall from time to time attend upon the Persons of Our Dearest Consort the Queen, or of the Queen Our Dear Mother, according to the Treaties of their several Marriages, the names of which Priests shall be set down and signified by them under their Great Seals respectively, and such signification inrolled in Our Court of Kings-Bench. And because there may be some Priests imprisoned within this Our Realm yet unknown to Us, We do Will and command all Sheriffs, Bayliffs, and Keepers of Prisons, within twenty days after the publication of this Our Proclamation, to advertise Our Privy Council, or some of them, of the names of all such Priests that are in their Custody, and by whom, and for what cause they were committed, to the end that thereupon We may give order for their Transportation, as the Case shall require.

Given at Our Court at *White-Hall*, the Ninth day of *April*, in the year of our Lord 1663.
And of Our Reign the Fifteenth.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most
Excellent MAJESTY, 1663.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the better quieting the Post-Master-General in the execution of his Office, and for his future encouragement therein.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of England, bearing date the Fourteenth day of August, in the Twelfth year of our Reign, We did constitute and appoint Henry Bishop Esq; Our Post-Master; which said Letters Patents have since been surrendred to Us, and We have thought fit by other Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of England, to constitute and appoint Our Trusty and Welbeloved Daniel Oneale Esq; one of the Grooms of Our Bed-Chamber, Our Post-Master-General, to perform and execute all and every the Powers and Authorities in the Act of Parliament for Erecting and Establishing the Office of Post-Master-General specified and contained: And whereas We are informed, That notwithstanding Our former Proclamations touching the execution of the said Post-Office, many inconveniences have happened to many of Our loving Subjects, and to the great damage of the Publick Peace of Our Realms, by the Carriage of both Foreign and Inland Letters by common Carriers, and others not Authorized by the said Act, nor Licensed by Our Post-Master-General, whereby many of Our loving Subjects are delayed and disappointed of their Correspondency, and the same may be a great means of lessening the Revenue of Our said Office, and may tend to the promoting seditious designs, to the disturbance of the Peace of Our Realms. For prevention whereof, and the better quieting and encouraging of Our said Post-Master-General in the execution of his Office, and the due payment of his Rent, We have thought fit by this Our Proclamation, further to advertise all and singular Our good Subjects of their Duties, which is also expressed and declared in the said Act of Parliament, That they are not to Carry or Re-carry any Letters with Speed, or by Post, and deliver the same for hire within any of Our Dominions, or to or from any parts beyond the Seas, without the License of Our said Post-Master-General, and require all due obedience thereunto accordingly. And We do also strictly prohibit and forbid all and singular person and persons whatsoever, other then the said Daniel Oneale, his Deputies, Servants or Assigns, directly or indirectly to do, execute, perform or intrude themselves to have any employment in or about any thing which ought to be done by him the said Daniel Oneale, his Deputies, Servants or Assigns, without the said Daniel Oneale his Deputation, License or Allowance, upon pain of Our Displeasure, and such other Penalty as may be inflicted upon the Offenders for contempt of this Our Royal Commandment, and of the said Act of Parliament. And that the said Daniel Oneale, his Deputies, Servants, and Assigns may the better attend the Service and Duty of the said Office of Post-Master-General, We do hereby further declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, That the said Daniel Oneale, his Deputies, Servants and Assigns, shall be from henceforth freed, exempted and discharged of and from serving upon all Juries, Inquests, Musters, or any other Publick Employments or Attendances that may any way impede, retard or prejudice the execution of his or their Duty and Service in the said Office; and that he and they shall have and enjoy all such Priviledges as have been formerly granted by any of Our Royal Ancestors unto the Masters of their Posts, and Servants. And We do further expresly Will and Command by these Presents, all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Constables, Bayliffs, all Searchers of Our Ports, and all other of Our Officers and Ministers whersoever within their several Jurisdictions and Offices, from time to time to make diligent search for all Mayls and Bougets in any Ship or Vessel, and other Carriages, of all such Disallowed and Unlicensed Carriers and Messengers, or other suspected persons carrying Packquets or Letters from place to place within Our said Realms and Dominions, or coming in, or going out of the Realm, to or from any other Kingdoms or Countreys, contrary to the Tenor of the said Act of Parliament, and the Rights and Priviledges of the Post-Master-General therein declared and established; and to seize all and every such Mayls and Packquets of Letters which shall be found in the hands of persons not having lawful Warrant or Authority from Our Post-Master-General for the time being to carry the same: And to carry the said Mayls or Packquets of Letters to Our General Post-Office in London, or to the Deputy of Our said Post-Master-General, in any part or place where the same shall be seized, to the end that they may be disposed with all speed for the benefit of all such Our loving Subjects as are concerned therein. And We do hereby also straitly Charge and Command, That all Post-Masters within all Our Realms and Dominions, and all others relating to the said Post-Office, shall within Six Moneths next after the date hereof, obtain under the Hand and Seal of the Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocese wherein the same Post-Masters, or other persons relating to the said Office do live, and deliver, or cause the same to be delivered to Our said Post-Master-General or his Deputy in the Office aforesaid, a Certificate that he is Conformable to the Discipline of the Church of England, upon pain of being put out and discharged of his Employment and Charge. And We do further Charge and Command, That no Post-Masters or other Officers that shall be employed in the conveying of Letters, or distributing of the same, or any other person or persons of what quality or condition soever they be, except by the immediate Warrant of Our Principal Secretaries of State, shall presume to open any Letters or Packquets not directed unto themselves, or that they or any other persons whatsoever do stop any Mayl in the Passage to or from London, or any other place whither the same is consigned and directed, but shall truly and faithfully deliver the same without any opening, concealing, or retarding the delivery thereof, upon pain of Our high Displeasure, and such other Penalties and Forfeitures as may be inflicted upon the Offenders herein. And We do hereby Will and Command, that the Names of such person or persons as shall presume to act or do any thing contrary to Our Will and Pleasure herein before Declared, be immediately certified, with the places of their abode, to Our Principal Secretaries of State, or one of them, to the end they may be proceeded against and punished according to their demerits.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the 25th day of *May*, 1663. in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent MAJESTY, 1663.

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K. Sprt. Brit. and Scot.
Charles II. King

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Obſervation of the Lords day, and for renewing a former Proclamation againſt Vitious, Debauched and Profane perſons.

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty conſidering the Pious Zeal of His Predeceſſors, and this whole Church, ſince the time of the happy Reformation, to the due obſervance of the Lords day, called Sunday, beyond any other of the Reformed Churches abroad, as being a day to be ſeparated from common uſes, and ſet apart and appropriated for the Service of God; His Majeſty therefore (whoſe charge under God, is to take care both of the Spiritual and Temporal State of his People) for prevention of prophanations of that Solemn day, which he fears may elſe be a growing evil, hath thought fit, with the Advice of His Priby Council, to publiſh this enſuing Proclamation: And to the end all his loving Subjects may take notice of the good Laws and Statutes provided for the Celebration thereof, by frequenting Divine Service, doth hereby make known and Declare, That by the Statute made in the First year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, Entituled, There ſhall be Uniformity of Prayer and Adminiſtration of Sacraments, All perſons, having no lawful or reaſonable excuſe to be abſent, are required diligently to reſort to their Pariſh-Church, Chappel, or uſual place where Common-Prayer and the Service of God is uſually Celebrated, upon every Sunday, and other days appointed to be kept as Holy-days, then and there to abide orderly and ſoberly during the time of Common-Prayer, Preaching, or other Service of God, upon pain (beſides Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures) of forfeiting for every offence Twelve pence to the uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh; And for the eaſie and ſpeedy obtaining of the ſaid Penalties, by the Statute made in the Third year of the Reign of his Majeſties late Grandfather, King James, Entituled, An Act for the diſcovering and repreſſing of Popiſh Recuſants, It is (amongſt other things) Enacted, That for any the offences aforeſaid, any one Juſtice of the Peace where the party offending ſhall dwell, upon proof, by Confeſſion, or Oath of Witneſs, may give Warrant to the Churchwarden of that Pariſh, to Levy every ſuch Forfeiture of Twelve pence, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods. And that by the Statute made in the First year of the Reign of His Majeſties late Father King Charles (of bleſſed memory) Entituled, There ſhall be no Aſſemblies for unlawful Paſtimes on the Lords day, All meetings and Concourſe of people out of their own Pariſhes for any Sports and Paſtimes whatſoever, and all unlawful Exerciſes within their own Pariſhes on the ſaid day, are Prohibited, upon ſeveral Pains and Penalties therein ſpecified. And that by the Statute made in the Third year of the Reign of the ſaid late King Charles, Entituled, A Reſtraint of divers abuſes committed on the Lords day, All Carriers, Waggon-men, Car-men, Wayn-men, and Drovers, are Prohibited to Travel with their Horſes, Waggons, Carts, Wayns and Cattel, and Butchers to Kill or Sell any Victuals on the ſaid day, under ſeveral Penalties therein ſpecified, to be Levied and Imployed as is therein directed; Which ſeveral Branches of the ſeveral Statutes aforeſaid, His Majeſties Will and Pleaſure is, and doth hereby Publiſh and Declare, ſhall be forthwith duely and Religiouſly put in execution. And all His Majeſties Subjects are to take notice, That by the Law, the reſorting to Divine Service, as is before mentioned, doth comprehend the intire day, and intire Service both Morning and Evening, and doth extend to all perſons of whatſoever Opinion or Profeſſion. And moreover, His Majeſty doth hereby ſtrictly Enjoyn and Command, That no perſon or perſons ſhall ſit, or continue, or be permitted to ſit or continue Tipling or Drinking in any Inn, Tavern, Ale-houſe or Victualling-houſe, or ſit idle, or play openly in the Streets, Church, Church-yards, or elſewhere, during the time of Divine Service or Sermon, on the Sunday; And that no perſon or perſons ſhall on that day Proclaim, Keep, or reſort unto any Fair or Market, or expoſe any Wares or Merchandizes to Sale, or uſe or exerciſe any Work or Labour, of, or in his or their ordinary Trade or Calling (Except the Dreſſing or Sale of Victuals in any Inns, Victualling-houſes, or Cooks Shops, for ſuch as cannot be otherwiſe provided; and for ſale of Milk before or after Divine Service) upon pain of His Majeſties higheſt Diſpleaſure, and ſuch Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures as can or may be Inflicted upon the Offenders according to Law, and the neglect of His Majeſties Royal Authority and Command. And His Majeſty doth hereby Will, Require and Command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, Bayliffs, Conſtables, and all other Officers and Miniſters whatſoever, in all Counties Priviledged, and other places whatſoever within this Realm, That they and every of them in their ſeveral Offices and Places, do from time to time provide and ſee to the due execution of this his Pleaſure and Royal Commandment, as they tender his Pleaſure, and will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt perils. And whereas His Majeſty upon his happy Reſtauration, did publiſh his Royal Proclamation of the Thirtieth of May, 1660. againſt Vitious, Debauched and Profane perſons; and by a ſubſequent Proclamation directed the ſame to be Read in all Churches and Chappels in England and Wales; which having been well received and reſented, and in ſome meaſure had, and, it is hoped, will yet have more of His Majeſties wiſhed effect amongſt his people; And his Majeſty continuing a fervent deſire to promote all means which tend to the ſuppreſſion of Vice, and advancement of Vertue, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Priby Council, That the ſaid Proclamation ſhall be again Read as formerly; and doth hereby ſtraitly Charge and Command, That each Miniſter in his reſpective Pariſh or Chappel within this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, ſhall once every Moneth, for the ſpace of Six Moneths together next enſuing, Read in their reſpective Congregations the aforeſaid Proclamation, and incite and ſtir up their reſpective Auditors to obſerve the Duties therein enjoyned, and avoid the Vices therein forbidden. And His Majeſty doth alſo hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command, That every of the reſpective Miniſters aforeſaid, do carefully and effectually obſerve His Will and Pleaſure herein, as they tender His Favour, and will avoid His Diſpleaſure. And laſtly, His Majeſty doth hereby renew his former Command, and again Require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and Juſtices of the Peace to be very vigilant and ſtrict in diſcovering and puniſhing of ſuch perſons according to Law, as ſhall offend contrary to the ſaid Proclamation. And laſtly, His Majeſties Pleaſure is, and he doth hereby Charge and Command all Parſons, Vicars and Curates, That this preſent Proclamation be Read and Publiſhed together with the ſaid other Proclamation againſt Vitious, Debauched and Profane perſons, at the ſame time, in all Churches and Chappels.

Given at the Court at *Whitehall*, the Two and twentieth day of *Auguſt* 1663. in the Fifteenth year of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1663.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning Wine-Licenſes.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date at our Court of White-hall, the Twentieth day of September in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, Publiſhed in purſuance of a late Act of Parliament, Entituled, An Act for the better Ordering and Selling of Wines by Retail, (amongſt other things) We did Will and Require all and every Our loving Subjects who were Retailers of any Wine or Wines within our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Twede, to appear and Addreſs themſelves unto Our truſty and well-beloved Sir Maurice Berkley Knight and Baronet, Sir John Colleton, and others Our then Commiſſioners and Agents, and ſuch others, or any two or more of them as We ſhould appoint to be Our Agents for Granting Licenſes for Retailing Wine, at their Office in Blackfryers, London, at the time and times therein limited and appointed: And whereas We afterwards thought fit to revoke Our former Commiſſion iſſued to the aforeſaid perſons for the Granting of Licenſes, or Diſpenſations for ſelling of Wine by Retail, And to appoint Our Right Truſty and Right well-beloved Couſin, John Earl of Bath, firſt Gentleman of Our Bed-chamber, Edmond Wyndham Eſquire, one of the Gentlemen of Our Privy Chamber in Ordinary, and others, to be Our Commiſſioners and Agents for granting Licenſes for Retailing Wines; And therefore did by Our Proclamation bearing date at Our Court at White-hall the Nineteenth day of May in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign, will and require all Our loving Subjects who were Retailers of any Wine or Wines within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Twede, That they and every of them ſhould appear and Addreſs themſelves unto Our ſaid Right Truſty and Right Wel-beloved Couſin John Earl of Bath, and Edmond Wyndham Eſquire, and ſuch others (or any two or more of them) as We had then appointed to be Our Commiſſioners or Agents for the granting Licenſes for Retailing of Wines, at their Office in the Old Palace-Yard at Weſtminſter, at the time and times therein limited and appointed. And whereas ſince the publiſhing of Our Proclamations aforeſaid, We have been graciouſly pleaſed, out of Our Princely care and great love and affection to Our moſt intirely beloved Brother James Duke of York, for and towards the maintenance and ſupport of him the ſaid Duke, his State and Dignity, (amongſt other things) to Grant & Aſſign unto him, and the Heirs males of his Body, all and every the Power and Powers, Authority and Authorities of giving Licenſe to any perſon or perſons to Sell or Utter by Retail all, every, or any kind of Wine or Wines whatſoever, with all Rents, Sum or Sums of Money, Revenues, Profits and Emoluments whatſoever, that ſhall or may ariſe from the ſame; which were further ſetled by a late Act of Parliament, Entituled, An Act for ſetling the Profits of the Poſt-Office, & Power of granting Wine-Licenſes, on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, & the Heirs males of his Body. And whereas it is in and by the ſaid Act Enacted and Declared, That all and every perſon or perſons which from time to time ſhall be by the ſaid Duke of York and the Heirs males of his Body appointed, authorized, or deputed Agent or Agents, Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, to treat and contract for giving of Licenſes for the Selling and Uttering Wines by Retail, ſhall have the full and ſole Power and Authority to treat and contract for the ſame, in as full and ample manner as Our Agents or Commiſſioners might have done by vertue of the firſt recited Act. In purſuance whereof, Our moſt intirely beloved Brother Jam s Duke of York, hath under his Hand and Seal authorized and deputed Sir Richard Braham Knight and Baronet, Sir Nicholas Armorer, and Sir George Smith, Knights, Stephen Fox, Richard Maſon, and Nicholas Oudart, Eſquires, to be his Agents and Commiſſioners for granting of Licenſes for ſelling of all manner of Wines by Retail: We do therefore hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Subjects who are Retailers of any Wine or Wines within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town and Port of Berwick upon Twede, That they and every of them do appear and Addreſs themſelves unto the aforeſaid Sir Richard Braham, Sir Nicholas Armorer, Sir George Smith, Stephen Fox, Richard Maſon, and Nicholas Oudart, or any two or more of them at their Office in the Old Palace-Yard at Weſtminſter, and at any ſuch other place or places in London or elſewhere, as they from time to time ſhall think fit and appoint, at the ſeveral time and times herein after limited and appointed, then and there to Contract with the ſaid Agents or Commiſſioners at ſuch Rates and Prices as they ſhall agree for License and Diſpenſation for Retailing of Wines, and to perfect ſuch their reſpective Contracts, and give ſuch ſufficient Security for payment of their reſpective Rents, and performance of Covenants, as the ſaid Agents or Commiſſioners, or their Aſſigns ſhall like and approve, at ſuch warrantable Rates as by the ſaid Acts are appointed; And likewiſe ſuch as have formerly contracted with any of Our Agents aforeſaid, to pay unto them all ſuch Arrears of Rents as they have ſo contracted for. And We do further hereby Declare, and Our Royal will and pleaſure is, That all and every perſon and perſons who are Retailers of Wine, or that ſhall deſire to have Licenſes and Diſpenſation to Retail Wine within Our ſaid Dominions, and dwelling within One hundred Miles of Our City of London, ſhall, and do appear before the ſaid Agents or Commiſſioners at their Office aforeſaid, And ſhall, and do agree, contract, and give good Security for payment of their Rents, and performance of Covenants, and likewiſe for payment of their Arrears of Rent, at or before the Nine and twentieth day of September next: And all other perſons living at a greater diſtance, at or before the Tenth day of October next. And We do hereby Declare, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever in any City, Town Corporate, or other place or places whatſoever, ſhall by vertue or colour of any Letters-Patents, Grant, Contract, or Authority whatſoever not warranted by the Acts aforeſaid, preſume to Utter or Retail any Wine or Wines whatſoever, without making ſuch Contract and Agreement, and giving Security for payment for License and Diſpenſation to commence as aforeſaid, and within the ſaid reſpective time herein limited; they and every of them are & ſhall be liable to the Penalties & Forfeitures in the ſaid Act ſet and impoſed upon all ſuch who Utter and Retail Wine without License, as in the ſaid Acts is appointed, and are to be proceeded againſt as the ſaid Act directeth. And We do further ſtraitly charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other Our Officers whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting unto the ſaid Agents or Commiſſioners of Our ſaid Dear Brother, for the exact obeying and putting in execution of this Our Proclamation. And We do hereby further Declare to all Our loving Subjects, That it will be good and acceptable ſervice to Us in any of Our ſaid Subjects, to proſecute ſuch Offenders, who ſhall preſume to Sell or Retail any Wines without License as aforeſaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Acts, in ſuch manner as by Law is appointed, for which they ſhall receive the reward and advantage thereby propoſed, being the Moyety of Five pounds for each Offence ſo committed.

Given at Our Court at *White-hall* this Five and Twentieth day of *Auguſt*, 1663. In the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1663

1670

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Diſcovery and Apprehenſion of the Earl of *Briſtol.*

CHARLES R.

Whereas We intended to have proceeded according to Law and Juſtice againſt George Earl of Briſtol, for Crimes of a high nature by him committed againſt Our Perſon and Government; and to the end he might be brought to anſwer, and to a Legal Tryal, We did give Order, and Our Officers and Miniſters have uſed all diligence to apprehend him; but he doth conceal and lurk in ſecret and unknown places, and will not ſubmit himſelf to Juſtice, contrary to his Duty and Allegiance: We have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Priby Council, to publiſh the ſame to all Our loving Subjects, and cannot doubt of their care and forwardneſs in his Diſcovery and Apprehenſion. And We do by this Our Proclamation (whereof he ought, and ſhall be preſumed to take notice) enjoyn and command the ſaid Earl, with all ſpeed, after the publication hereof, to render himſelf, and appear at Our Council-Board, there to receive and undergoe ſuch Order as ſhall be given concerning him. And We do hereby further ſtraitly Charge and Command all and ſingular Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Conſtables, and other Our Officers, Miniſters, and Subjects whatſoever, to be diligent, and uſe their beſt endeavours to ſearch for and apprehend the ſaid Earl, in all places whatſoever. And Our Will and Pleaſure is, That if he be apprehended, they cauſe him to be ſafely carried to the Sheriff of that County where he ſhall be ſo apprehended; and the ſaid Sheriff ſafely to convey to the Lords of Our Priby Council, there to anſwer ſuch things as ſhall be objected againſt him, and for ſuch further courſe to be taken with him, as We by the Advice of Our Council ſhall direct: Whereof they and every of them whom it may concern, are to take ſpecial care, as they will anſwer the neglect thereof at their perils. And We do hereby further Publiſh and Declare, That if any perſon or perſons after the publication of this Our Proclamation, ſhall directly or indirectly conceal or harbour the ſaid Earl, or ſhall not uſe his or their beſt endeavour for his Diſcovery and Apprehenſion, as well by giving due advertiſement thereof to Our Officers, as by all other good means, We will (as there is juſt cauſe) proceed againſt them that ſhall ſo neglect this Our Command, with all ſeverity.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, this 25th day of *Auguſt*, 1663. in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON:

Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1663.

DIEV·ET·MON·DROIT

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Concerning the Acts of Navigation, and Encouragement of Trade.

CHARLES R.

WE taking into Our Princely conſideration, of what import it is to the Trade, Shipping, and Sea-men of this Our Kingdom, That an Act, Entituled, An Act for the Increaſe of Shipping and Navigation, be in all the matters, clauſes, and things therein contained punctually obſerved: And an Addreſs having been made unto Us the laſt Seſſion of Parliament by Our Houſe of Commons, Shewing that ſeveral Goods and Merchandiſes have been Imported contrary thereunto, to the great diſcouragement of ſuch Merchants who do honeſtly and truly obſerve the ſame, and Import their Merchandiſes in ſuch manner, and from ſuch places as is therein required. And whereas One other Act is paſſed this laſt Seſſion of Parliament, Entituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Trade, wherein are many matters of great advantage to this Our Kingdom, if well obſerved; We have thought fit, and do hereby with the Advice of Our Council, Publiſh and Declare, and Our Will and Pleaſure is, That both theſe Acts be punctually obſerved; And we hereby ſtrictly will and require all Officers of Our Cuſtoms, and all others whom it may concern, to imploy their utmoſt diligence for the due obſervation and execution of both the ſaid Acts, upon ſuch pains as by Law they ſhall become lyable unto, and the incurring Our utmoſt diſpleaſure. And whereas by Our Proclamation of the Twentieth of December, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty two, We did with the Advice of Our Priby Council, Grant to all Merchants, and other perſons whatſoever, full and free License and Liberty to Import Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace in any Engliſh Ships from any Ports beyond the Seas into this Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, and Town of Berwick upon Twede, or any of them, paying the Cuſtoms and Duties thereof, according to the Book of Rates in that behalf made and eſtabliſhed, until the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company can ſerve this Our Kingdom, and the Parts aforeſaid, with the ſame Commodities from India, And Our Pleaſure be thereupon publiſhed to the contrary, and that without any pain, penalty, or forfeiture whatſoever for the ſame; Any thing in the Act for Increaſe of Shipping and Navigation to the contrary notwithſtanding. And whereas one principal motive or reaſon moving Us thereunto, was the prevention of Stealing Cuſtom for the ſaid Commodity; But being informed, that many perſons who do Import the ſame, do continue their undue Practiſes, and ſtill defraud Us of Our Dues, We have thought fit by this Our further Proclamation, with the Advice of Our Priby Council, to publiſh and Declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure to be, That from and after the Twenty ninth of September following, no Merchant, or other perſon whatſoever ſhall have any benefit of that Our Proclamation, but ſuch as ſhall before Lading of any the ſaid Spices in any Ports beyond the Seas, give notice of their intention of Lading the ſame, unto Our Commiſſioners or Farmers of Our Cuſtoms at the Cuſtom-Houſe in London for the time being, with a particular Invoyce of the ſeveral Spices intended by them to be Laden, with their Quantity, Quality, and name of the Ship, and Maſter or Commander of the Ship on which they intend to lade them, and the place into which they intend to Import the ſame, and ſhall have a License under the Hands of Our ſaid Commiſſioners or Farmers for the time being, or any three of them, for the Importing the ſame in ſuch Ship, for ſuch Port as aforeſaid; Which ſaid License they are hereby authorized and required to grant without any Fee, Gratuity or other Charge whatſoever, to the perſon demanding the ſame.

Given at Our Court at *White-hall* the Six and Twentieth day of *Auguſt*, 1663. In the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1663.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Diſcovery and Apprehenſion of ſeveral Trayterous Conſpirators herein named.

CHARLES R.

Whereas We are credibly Advertiſed, That many Seditious perſons who are given to change, and of deſperate Deſigns, not having any ſenſe either of former Intеſtine Diſtractions, the memory whereof ſhould endear and put a value upon that miraculous Peace and Settlement by Our Reſtauration, nor being moved by Our reiterated Acts of Grace and Clemency, wherein We have ſtudied and delighted to abound towards all Our Subjects, nor with the freſh and late exemplary Juſtice upon Traiterous Offenders, have perniciouſly and Traiterouſly of late attempted to Imbroyl again this Our Kingdom in Bloud, by Complotting and Contriving an Inſurrection and Rebellion againſt Our Perſon, Crown and Government, wickedly propoſing to themſelves a Prey and Booty in the Publick Confuſion. And whereas Richard Oldred of Duesbury, William Dickenſon of Gilderſome, Jeremy Marſhden of Hughall, Marſhden his brothers, David Lumley of Hutton-Roides, Simeon Butler of Bingley, John Atkinſon, called the Stockener, Chriſtopher Dawſon of Leeds, Edward Wilkinſon of Hounſlett, Fiſher late Preacher of Sheffeild in Our County of York, Richarſon, commonly called Doctor, Captain Maſon of the Biſhoprick of Durham, Captain Jones of London, Palmer Miniſter near Nottingham, Captain Atkinſon, and Nicholas Locker of Scegby in the ſaid County of Nottingham, being perſons ingaged in the ſaid horrid and Treaſonable Conſpiracy, and being conſcious of their own Guilt, have fled or withdrawn themſelves from Juſtice, and do privately lurk and obſcure themſelves in places unknown, whereby they cannot be apprehended and brought to a Legal Tryal for their Offences. We therefore have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Priby Council, to publiſh the ſame to all Our loving Subjects, not doubting of their care and forwardneſs in their Apprehenſion. And We do by this Our Proclamation Command and Declare, That all and every the perſons before named, within Fourteen days after the Publication hereof, perſonally appear and render themſelves to ſome of Our Priby Council, or of the Juſtices of Peace, or Sheriffs of Our Counties of England and Wales, under pain of being proceeded againſt as Guilty of High Treaſon, according to Law. And We do hereby Require and Command, aſwell all and ſingular Our Judges, Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Conſtables and Headboroughs, as alſo all the Officers and Miniſters of Our Ports, and other Our Subjects whatſoever, within Our Realms of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Dominion of Wales, and all other Our Dominions and Territories, to be diligent in Enquiring and Searching for the ſaid perſons in all places whatſoever, aſwell within Liberties as without; Whom, or any of them, if they ſhall happen to take, Our further Will and Pleaſure is, That they cauſe them ſo apprehended, to be ſafely carried before the next Juſtice of the Peace to the place where he or they ſhall be Arreſted; whom we ſtraitly Command to Commit them and every of them to Priſon, and preſently Inform Us or ſome of Our Priby Council of their ſaid Apprehenſion. And We do hereby ſtraitly charge and forbid all Our loving Subjects of what degree or quality ſoever, That they do not preſume to entertain or harbour any of the perſons aforeſaid, but they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend them. And We do hereby Declare and Publiſh, That if any perſon or perſons after this Our Proclamation publiſhed, ſhall directly or indirectly conceal, harbour, keep, retain or maintain the ſaid perſons, or any of them, or ſhall contribe or connibe at any means whereby they or any of them may eſcape from being Taken or Arreſted, or ſhall not uſe their beſt endeavours for their Apprehenſion, aſwell by giving due Advertiſement thereof to Our Officers, as by all other good means, We will (as there is juſt cauſe) proceed againſt them that ſhall ſo neglect this Our Commandment, with all ſeverity, according to Juſtice, and other demerits.

Given at the Court at *Whitehal*, the Tenth day of November, in the Fifteenth year of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS moſt excellent Majeſty. 1663.

CHARLES II.

For the Encouragement of Navigation

A PROCLAMATION

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR

Reſtraint of Killing, Dreſſing and Eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, or on Fiſh-days appointed by the Law to be obſerved.

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers good Laws and Statutes have heretofore with great care and providence been made and Enacted for the due obſervation of Lent, and other days appointed for Fiſh-days, as well for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh victuals, as for the maintenance of the Navy and Shipping of this Realm, by the encouragement of Fiſhermen and Mariners to go to the Seas for the taking of Fiſh; which Laws and Politick Conſtitutions have heretofore been quickned by ſundry Proclamations, and other Acts and Ordinances of State, in the times of Our Royal Predeceſſors, and by ſeveral Proclamations ſet forth by Us. And whereas notwithſtanding ſo many good proviſions heretofore had and made in that kind, all ſorts of people have for many years laſt paſt, taken upon them ſuch a liberty to Kill, dreſs and eat Fleſh in the Lent-ſeaſon, and other days and times prohibited, as now it is become ſo inveterate an evil, that it will require more than ordinary care to redreſs the ſame: We therefore much affecting the reformation of ſo great and growing an evil, which is ſo great an enemy to the plenty of this Our Kingdom, have thought fit thus timely (the better to take away all pretences of excuſe) to expreſs Our ſelf and Our Royal Commandment in this behalf; whereof We ſhall expect, and do require from all Our loving Subjects that due notice be taken, and that a ſtrict and continued obedience and conformity be yielded thereunto, both for the preſent, and all ſucceeding times. And therefore We do ſtraitly Charge and Command all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, to whom it may appertain, carefully to provide and ſee that theſe Orders following may be duely obſerved and put in execution, upon pain of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch Penalties as by the Laws of this Our Realm may be inflicted upon the Offenders for their contempt and neglect of Us and Our Laws, whereof We ſhall ſhew Our ſelf moſt ſenſible, We being abſolutely reſolved, not only to have Faſting days, but the Lent-ſeaſon to be better and ſtrictlier obſerved and kept, then others have been heretofore, the common good of Our Realm requiring it; and particularly for the advancement of the Fiſhery of this Nation. And further Our Will and Pleaſure is, That the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, and the Juſtices of Peace of Our City of Weſtminſter, and the Liberties thereof, ſhall hereafter yearly, every year before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cauſe all Inn-holders, Keepers of Ordinary-tables, Cooks, Butchers, Poulterers, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners within the ſaid Cities and Liberties thereof, to appear before them, and ſhall take Recognizances with two ſufficient Sureties of every of them, (viz.) the Principal in One hundred pounds, and their Sureties in Forty pounds apiece to Our uſe, That the Butchers and Poulterers ſhall not kill or put to ſale any Fleſh in Lent, and that the Inn-holders and other perſons before mentioned, ſhall not dreſs, or ſuffer any fleſh to be eaten in their houſes in the Lent-time, or at any time prohibited, contrary to Law. And for the Butchers, and others that come with Baton, Victual or Fleſh out of the Countrey into the City, and places adjacent, Our Pleaſure is, That the Lord Mayor and Juſtices of Peace reſpectively, ſhall cauſe certain perſons to watch at the Gates, and other like places adjacent to the City of London, where fleſh may be brought, to view and ſearch, and to intercept the ſame; and if any of thoſe Watchmen ſhall be found negligent and corrupt in his charge, they ſhall be puniſhed for ſuch their negligence and corruption, according to Law. And to the end that Fiſhermen may imploy themſelves at Sea with better encouragement then heretofore, and that the Fiſhmongers may furniſh themſelves with ſuch ſtore from time to time hereafter, as ſhall be expedient, as well for the proviſion of the City, as for ſelling the ſame at reaſonable rates; We will that they take notice of this Our Commandment and conſtant reſolution for obſervance of Lent, and Fiſh-days, both now and hereafter, as by Law is required. And foraſmuch as the uſe and liberty now taken, is ſo far declined from the abſtinence and moderation of former times, as inſtead of faſting and forbearing Suppers upon Fridays, and other times which were heretofore duely obſerved, there is now nothing more uſual then to make ſpecial choice of Friday-nights for ſuppers and entertainments, and to mark out thoſe days and nights for riot and exceſs, to the great offence and ſcandal of Our Government: For the avoiding whereof, as We think it fit that every man ſhould be a rule of order and abſtinence in his own houſe, as well in reſpect of the publick, as of his private eaſe and benefit, ſo We ſtraitly Charge and Command all Inn-holders, keepers of Ordinary-tables, Victuallers, Cooks, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners, not to make any Suppers for any perſon or perſons whatſoever upon Friday-nights, either in Lent or out of Lent, nor ſuffer any meat to be then dreſſed, uttered, ſold, or eaten in their houſes, upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as is due to thoſe that ſhall contemn Our Royal Pleaſure and Commandment, and as by due courſe of the Laws may be inflicted. And foraſmuch as upon further advice and conſideration had of this inconveni-

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ВАРКАЧ

ency, which too much liberty hath occasioned, We conceive that the restraint of killing and dressing of Flesh is no sufficient remedy alone for these mischiefs, unless there be better care also taken to suppress the unlawful and inordinate eating of flesh in the time of Lent, and on other days and times prohibited, wherewith Our Subjects have for several years past accustomed themselves rather for delicacy then for necessity: It is therefore Our Royal Will and Pleasure, and accordingly We do hereby straitly prohibit and forbid all Our Subjects of what degree or quality whatsoever within this Realm, to eat any manner of flesh in the time of Lent, or on other days now usually observed as Fish-days, without a special Licence first had and obtained from the Bishop of the Diocese, or such other as by the Law have power to give Licence in that behalf, according to Our Laws in that case provided, (which We Will and Command shall be sparingly granted.) And as these Our Orders are to be executed in Our Cities of London and Westminster, and the places near to the same, so it is Our express Pleasure and Commandment, that Our Justices of the Peace in all Shires within their Rule, and all other Mayors, Bailiffs, and chief Officers in Towns-Corporate, or in any Liberties within their Precincts, shall cause the same to be observed and performed in like manner; And that no manner of toleration, favour or connivency to be used by any Justice of Peace, or other Officer, contrary to the true meaning of this Our Proclamation, as both they that shall presume wittingly so to tolerate the offence, as also the party himself offending, will answer the same at their utmost perils, (Our Commandment being, that Our Laws in this case shall be hereafter severely executed upon all offenders whatsoever.) Further Charging and Commanding the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, the Justices of Assise in their several Circuits, the Mayors and the chief Officers of all other Cities and Towns-Corporate, Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers within the several Counties of this Our Realm, That they and every of them fully obey this Our Pleasure, and cause and compel the same to be obeyed and executed by others, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils. And for the due execution of the Premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realm, as well as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, We do hereby straitly Charge and Command all Our Justices of Peace within the same Counties, as well within Liberties as without, That yearly, and every year hereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appear before them, all keepers of Ordinary-tables, Inn-holders, Poulterers, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers whatsoever, and to require and take of them to Our use, several Recognizances, with Sureties for the observation of the Premisses (viz.) The Principals in Ten pounds, and their two Sureties in Five pounds apiece; And if they shall refuse or neglect to enter into such Recognizances, then the said Justices shall suppress such persons so refusing, from Victualling any more, and shall also cause them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our use (viz.) The Principals in Twenty pounds, and their two Sureties in Ten pounds apiece, not to Victual or sell Beer or Ale from henceforth; which if they shall refuse to do, then the said Justices to commit to prison all such persons so refusing to enter into such Recognizances, until they shall submit themselves, and become bound as aforesaid. And further, all such keepers of Ordinary-tables, Inn-holders, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, Poulterers, and other Victuallers as shall not appear before the said Justices as aforesaid, That they shall and may from time to time issue forth their Warrants, or other Process against every of the said persons so making default, for the taking and causing them to be brought before the said Justices to become bound by Recognizance with good Sureties to Our use (viz.) The Principal in Twenty pounds, and the Sureties in Ten pounds apiece, to appear at the next Sessions of the Peace after they shall be taken, then to answer their several Contempts herein; And that if they or any of them shall refuse to enter into such Recognizances, then the said Defaulters shall be committed to prison until they shall become bound as aforesaid to answer the said contempts. And further, for the more due punishment of Inn-holders, keepers of Ordinary-tables, Poulterers, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, Taverners and such like, who shall forfeit their Recognizances by Killing, Dressing, and putting to sale of Flesh, or suffering it to be eaten in their houses upon Friday or Saturday, or the Embring-days, and other days commonly called Vigils, or in any day in Lent, or upon other days commonly reputed Fish-days; And to the end that the same may be as well taken in due form of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer; We do Will and Require all Justices of Peace, as well within Liberties as without, That at such times as they shall meet within their several Divisions, for the taking of such Recognizances, that they give notice to the Clerks of the Peace, or their Deputies of the several Counties, whom We do hereby only appoint to take the said Recognizances, and to attend them for that purpose, of whom We Will and require a strict Account for the legal taking and returning of the same Recognizances into Our said Exchequer. And because these directions are for the better observation of Order, and due keeping of the Lent, according to Our Laws, which Our Ministers and Officers are to see executed of Office, without making the same grievous unto Our People, by taking of excessive Fees for their entring into Recognizances to observe these Orders; We therefore straitly Charge and Command, That no Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, or other Officer, shall or do presume to demand or take any Fees or Reward, above the sum of Twelve pence (although more hath been heretofore limited to be taken by the Town-Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties) for taking and certifying any such Recognizances, nor shall give any Fee or Reward for returning the same into Our Exchequer. And lastly, for that the Fishmongers (upon the observation of the aforesaid Orders) may perhaps take occasion thereby to inhance the Prices as well of Fresh, as Sea-fish; We do therefore hereby further Charge and Command all Fishmongers whatsoever, That they sell and utter their Fish at moderate and usual rates and prices: And that all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers, as well within Liberties as without, to whom it shall appertain, shall from time to time take such order with the said Fishmongers, that Our Subjects be not grieved by any such inhancement or increase of prices upon Fish, upon pain of Our high displeasure, and such further punishment as may be inflicted upon them by Our Laws.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Five and twentieth day of *January*, in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign, 166$\frac{3}{4}$.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most excellent Majesty. 166$\frac{3}{4}$.

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Prizing of Wines.

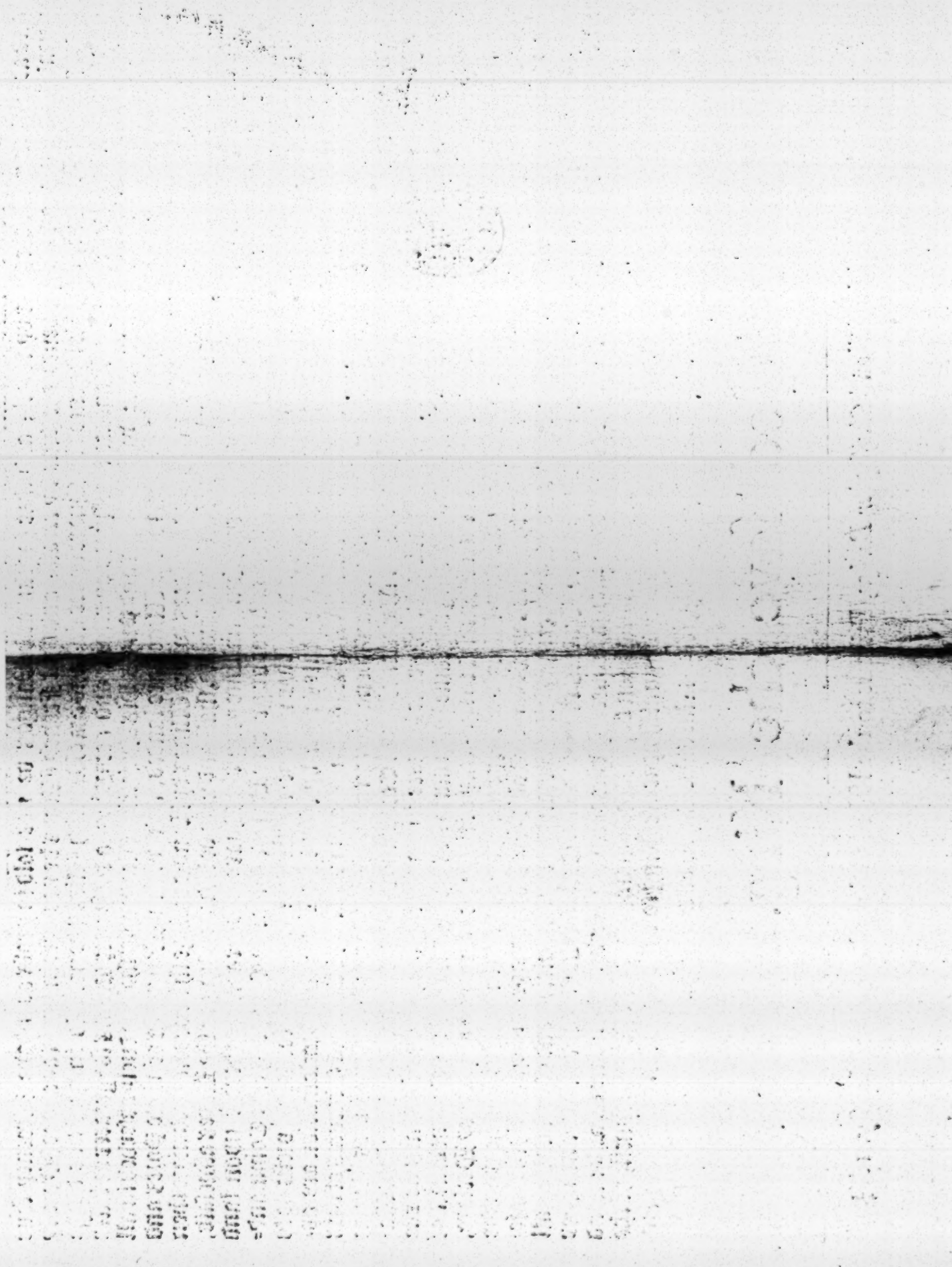
CHARLES R.

Whereas by the Statute made in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth for Prizing of Wines it is Provided, That the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings most Honourable Council, Lord Privy Seal, and the Lord Chief Justices of either Bench, or Five, Four, or Three of them, shall have power and authority by their discretion to set the Prizes of all kinds of Wines, as in the said Statute is expressed; By vertue whereof the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesties Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Seventeenth day of December last did Order, That Canary Wines, Allegant and Muscadels, be sold in gross for Thirty two pounds the Butt or Pipe, and Eleven pence the Pint by retail; Sacks and Valigos in gross at Twenty four pounds the Butt, and Eight pence the Pint by retail; and that French Wines should be sold in gross for Twenty three pounds the Tun, and Eight pence the Quart by retail, and Rhenish Wines in gross for Six pounds the Ame, and Twelve pence the Quart by retail, and so according to these proportions for greater or lesser quantities, either in gross or by retail; And that none presume to sell at higher Prizes during the next year ensuing, to be accounted from the First day of this instant February, whereof the Clerk of the Crown was to take notice, and to see the same Proclaimed the then next Term in the Chancery according to the said Statute, and accordingly there hath been Proclamation made the first day of this present Hillary Term, being the Three and twentieth day of January last. Now that all cause of excuse may be removed from such as inhabit in remote parts of this Realm, and that such as shall be found Delinquents herein, may acknowledge their own wilfulness the cause of the danger and penalty they fall into after double advertisement, His Majesties Will and Pleasure is, and by the advice of the said Lords, and the rest of his Privy Council, according to one other Statute in that behalf made in the Fourth year of the Reign of his most Noble Progenitor, King Edward the Third, by this his Royal Proclamation doth publish and declare, That for one year next following, to be accounted as aforesaid, Canary Wines, Allegant and Muscadels be not sold in gross at above Thirty two pounds the Butt or Pipe, and at Eleven pence the Pint by retail; and that Sacks and Valigos be not sold in gross at above Twenty four pounds the Butt, and Eight pence the Pint by retail; and that French Wines be not sold in gross at above Twenty three pounds the Tun, and Eight pence the Quart by retail; and that Rhenish Wines be not sold in gross at above Six pounds the Ame, and Twelve pence the Quart by retail, and according to these proportions for greater or lesser quantities, either in gross or by retail: which Rates and Prizes His Majesties Pleasure is shall be duely observed in all His Ports and other places within this Realm where Wines are landed, and within Ten miles of those Ports and places. And it is His Majesties Pleasure, That in places where Wines by Land-carriage shall be conveyed more then Ten miles from the next Port, the several sorts of Wines aforesaid, shall and may be sold according to the Rates aforesaid, with an allowance not exceeding Four pounds the Tun, and one peny the Quart for the carriage thereof upon land every Thirty miles, and according to that proportion, and not at greater Rates; Straitly Charging and Commanding such of His Subjects and others whom it shall concern, that none of them during the time aforesaid, presume to sell any of the said Wines in gross or by retail, at higher Rates then by this his Majesties Proclamation are appointed, under the Forfeitures and Penalties mentioned in the said Statute, and other the Laws and Statutes of this Realm Ordained in that behalf, and such further Pains and Penalties as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm can or may be inflicted upon wilful contemners of His Majesties Royal Command and Proclamation. And His Majesty taking notice by representation from the said Lords, of great disorder in managing the Trade of Wines at the Canaries, by inhancing the Prizes thereof, and by driving the same with much less Exportation of the Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture of this Kingdom then formerly, to the decay of the Stock thereof, doth hereby Declare, and His express Will and Pleasure is, That no Canary-Wine shall be permitted to be sold in this Kingdom at above Six and twenty pounds the Pipe, from and after the First day of February, which shall be in the year 1664. And His Majesty doth also Declare, That he intends afterwards to reduce the Price thereof: Hereby Requiring and Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Merchants, and Traders to the Canaries, Customers, Comptrollers, and other Officers of His Majesties Ports, and all others whom it shall concern, diligently to observe, take notice of, and attend the execution of this his Royal Pleasure, and to give Information to the Lords and others of the Privy Council, of the Delinquents, that they may be proceeded against, and receive punishment according to their demerits.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 27th day of *January*, 166¾. in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most excellent Majesty. 166¾.



DIEV ET MON DROIT

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Against the deceitful Winding and Folding of Woolls.

CHARLES R.

WHereas in the Parliament holden in the Seven and twentieth year of the Reign of Our most Noble Progenitor, Edward the Third, late King of England, it is Enacted and Ordained (amongst other things) That all Wool-Packers, Workers and Winders of Woll, should be Sworn, and take a Corporal Oath before the Mayor of the Staple for the time being, truly and justly to Wind, Work, and Pack all the Wolls within the Realm, without fraud or deceit: By force of which Statute, the Fellowship of Woll-Winders, otherwise called Wool-men, and all persons using or exercising that Craft or Mystery, are bound justly and truly to Wind and Pack all such Wolls as they meddle with throughout the Realm, to the publick good and commodity of the whole Realm: By force of which Law, and other Statutes made for the good and due Winding and Packing of Woolls, and by the good Ordinances made by the said Fellowship, the said Woolls have been ever since justly and truly Wound and Packed, until now of late divers and many persons contrary to the same Statute, taking upon them to be Woll-Winders in many places of this Realm, neither being Sworn, nor expert in Winding and Folding of Woolls; of which, some be Glovers, Tailors, Weavers, Cordwayners, Barbers, Husbandmen, and other Artificers who have gone about, and daily do go about throughout the Realm in many places, practising themselves in Winding and Folding of the said Woolls, by the procurement and means of the Owners and Breeders of the said Woolls, and do Wind up and deceitfully put into the said Fleeces of Woll, Sand, Stones, Dust, Pitch, Tarr, Clay, Iron, Lead, Double-marks, Shorelocks, Dung, Lambs-wooll, Clockets, Locks, Hinder-shanks, Tails, Washlocks, Cummer, and many other deceivable things, not onely to the great slander of this Realm, and the embasement and diminution of that antient Staple-Trade, but to the great losse and prejudice of his Majesties Subjects using the Craft and Feat of Cloth-making within this Realm, and to the great abuse and deceit of Merchants, and other buyers of the same: Complaints whereof have been with all humble earnestness represented unto the Kings Majesty by the Company and Fellowship of Woll-men, alias Woll-Packers of the City of London, Suppliants for remedy and relief in that behalf. Therefore for reformation and redress thereof, the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by the Advice of his Privy Council, straitly Chargeth and Commandeth, That no manner of person or persons whatsoever he or they be, at any time hereafter go about, or take upon him or them to Wind, Fold, or Pack any manner of Woolls in any Countrey or County within this Realm, where Woolls are either bred, wrought, had or used, for any Merchant of the Staple, Breeder, Clothier or Buyers, before he or they shall be admitted and allowed by the Master and Wardens of the Company and Fellowship of the Woll-men of the City of London, or one of them for the time being; to the intent that he and they shall be expert, and have knowledge in the said Craft or Mystery, for true Winding and Folding of Woolls: And that every person and persons so allowed and admitted for an able and lawful Workman or Workmen in form aforesaid, shall have a Testimonial or Certificate of his allowance and admittance under the Seal of the Mayor of the Staple of Westminster for the time being: And that none of the said persons so allowed and admitted, or that shall go about or take upon him or them to Wind or Fold any Wools, before he or they have taken a Corporal Oath before the said Mayor for the time being, That he or they shall truly and justly without deceit, Wind and Fold all and singular such Woll or Woolls as he or they shall take upon him or them to Wind or Fold, and shall not commit, use or practise any deceit or guile therein; upon pain that every person which shall take upon him to Wind and Fold any manner of Woolls, being not admitted and sworn as is aforesaid, or which shall commit, use or practise any deceit or guile therein against this Our Proclamation, or against any the Laws and Statutes in that behalf made and provided, shall suffer Imprisonment Ten days, and to be set upon the Pillory in the next Market-Town, with a Fleece of Woll hanging about his neck, according to the tenor of several Proclamations heretofore set forth; one in the Fifth year of the Reign of Our most Noble Predecessor King Edward the Sixth; and one other Proclamation set out by Queen Elizabeth, bearing date the tenth day of August, in the Fourth year of Her Reign; and one other set forth in the Second year of the Reign of Our Royal Grandfather King James, and bearing date the Eighteenth day of June in the said year.

And His Majesty further straitly Chargeth and Commandeth, That no Grower, Breeder, Bragger or Gatherer of any Woolls in any His Highnesse Countreys or Counties within this Realm, shall at any time hereafter set on work any Woll-Folder, or Woll-Winder, to Fold or Wind his or their Woll or Woolls, unless the said Wooll-Folder, or Wooll-Winder bring with him or them a Testimonial or Certificate under the Seal of the said Mayor of the Staple at Westminster for the time being, testifying him or them to be Sworn and admitted for an able Workman to Fold and Wind Woolls in manner and form as is aforesaid, upon the like pain as is above expressed.

And further, where by an Act made in the Three and twentieth year of the Reign of Our most Noble Predecessor, King Henry the Eighth of famous memory yet standing in force, It was Enacted, That no manner of person do Wind, or cause to be Wound any Fleece of Wooll not being sufficiently ribered or washed, nor Wind, or cause to be Wound within any Fleece, any deceivable things particularly mentioned in the same Act, or any other thing whereby the Fleece may be the more weighty, to the deceit and losse of the Buyer, upon pain the Seller of any such deceitful Woolls to forfeit for every such Fleece six pence: His Majesty hath been certainly informed, That notwithstanding the said good Act and Statute, much deceit is used in Washing, Winding, Folding and Packing of Woolls, and that for the most part, of unskilful persons, contrary to the said Act and Statute: His Majesty therefore minding to have the said Clauses of the said Statute, and all Acts and Statutes touching, or in any wise concerning the avoiding of the said deceits, or made and provided for the true and lawful Winding, Folding and Packing of the said Wools by expert and skilful persons, shall be from henceforth duly observed and put in execution, and the Offenders against the same to be corrected and punished according to the effect and true meaning thereof, Doth straitly Charge and Command all and every His Subjects whatsoever, to whom it shall and may appertain, to observe the true meaning of the said Acts, and yield punctual obedience to the said Laws, upon pain of forfeiture of the penalties therein contained, and as they will avoid His Highnes further displeasure. And further, His Majesty by the Advice aforesaid, straitly chargeth and Commandeth all and every Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Highnes Officers and Ministers whatsoever, to whom it may appertain, within their several Liberties and Precincts, That they and every of them, cause every such Offender and Offenders to be punished for every such Offence and Offences above mentioned, in such sort as is above limited, appointed and declared. And that every and whatsoever Justice of Peace, Mayor, Sheriff, Bayliff, or other Officer do refuse, or do not punish, or cause to be punished, every such person or persons, so to him or them presented, according to this present Ordinance, his or their faults being duly proved, shall be Fined to the Kings Majesty according to such demerits; And further, shall incur His Highnes displeasure.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the Fifth day of February, 1663. in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1663.

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K. Sct. Bill. Collect. Vol. 47.
Proclamations

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For appointing Commissioners for granting of Licences and Dispensations for Retailing of Wines.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by Our Royal Proclamation (bearing date at Our Court at Whitehall, published in pursuance of a late Act of Parliament, entituled, An Act for the better ordering and selling of Wines by Retail (amongst other things) We did Will and Require all Our loving Subjects who were Retailers of any Wine or Wines within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, to appear and address themselves to Our Agents for the time being, at their respective Offices, and to Contract, Conclude and Agree with them for Licences and Dispensations to Sell and Utter Wine by retail. And whereas We have setled upon Our dear and most intirely beloved Brother, James Duke of York, the Rents, Issues and Profits of the said Wine-Licences, towards the maintenance and support of Our said dear Brother, together with all the Powers and Authorities setled in Us by the said Act, which are now also setled upon Our said dear Brother by Act of Parliament in that behalf made and provided. And whereas Our said dear Brother hath thought fit to reassume the said Farm and Revenue, and to Manage the same by his Commissioners and Agents: In pursuance whereof, and of the Powers and Authorities given by the said Act, Our said dear Brother James Duke of York, hath under his hand and Seal Authorized and Deputed Henry Brounckard Esq; Sir John Colliton Knight and Baronet, and Richard Downs Esq; to be Agents and Commissioners for granting Licences and Dispensations for selling and uttering all kind of Wine and Wines by Retail within the places and limits aforesaid, in the place and stead of Sir Richard Braham Knight and Baronet, Sir Nicholas Armorer Knight, and Sir George Smith Knight, Stephen Fox, Richard Mason, and Nicholas Oudart, Esqs; We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Subjects who are Retailers of Wine within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, That they and every of them do appear and address themselves unto the said Henry Brounckard, Sir John Colliton and Richard Downs, or to any Two of them, at their Office in Durham-Yard in the Strand, at the several time and times herein after limited and appointed, then and there to Contract with the said Agents and Commissioners, at such Rates and Prices as they shall agree, for Licence and Dispensation for Retailing Wines; and likewise such as have formerly Contracted with any of Our aforesaid Agents or Commissioners, or their Officers, or paid any money to them for Rents, Fines, or any other ways concerning Wine-Licences, that they bring with them such their Licences, and Acquittances to manifest such their respeceive Contracts, and Moneys paid, and that they duely and punctually pay all their Arrearages and growing Rents, unto the said Agents and Commissioners herein nominated, sitting in Durham-Yard aforesaid. And We do hereby further Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, That all and every person and persons who are Retailers of Wine, or that shall desire to have Licence and Dispensation to Retail Wine within Our said Dominions, and dwelling within Eighty miles of Our City of London, shall and do appear before the said Agents or Commissioners at their Office aforesaid, and shall and do Agree, Contract and give such good Security for payment of their Rents, and performing of Covenants, as the said Agents or Commissioners shall like and approve, and likewise pay their Arrears of Rent, at or before the last day of this present February; And that all Retailers of Wine, and such as desire to Retail Wine, and dwelling One hundred and sixty miles from London, shall appear and perform as aforesaid, at or before the Five and twentieth day of March next; and that all other person or persons as aforesaid, inhabiting at a greater distance from London then One hundred and sixty miles, shall appear and perform as aforesaid, at or before the Three and twentieth day of April next. And We do hereby Declare, That if any person or persons whatsoever, in any City, Town-Corporate, or other place or places, shall by vertue or colour of any Letters Patents, Grants, Contracts, or Authorities whatsoever, not warranted by the said Acts, shall presume to Utter or Retail any Wine or Wines whatsoever, without making such Contract, and giving Security for payment of their Rents within the respective times herein limited, they and every of them are and shall be liable to the Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Act Set and Imposed upon all such who Utter and Retail Wine without Licence, contrary to the said Acts, and are to be proceeded against as the Act directeth. And We do straitly further Charge and Command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bayliffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting unto the said Agents or Commissioners of Our said dear Brother, for the exact obeying and putting in execution of this Our Royal Proclamation, and the said Acts of Parliament. And We do hereby Declare to all Our loving Subjects, That it will be good and acceptable service to Us, in any of Our said Subjects, to prosecute such Offenders who shall presume to Sell or Retail any Wines without Licence as aforesaid, for which they shall receive the Reward and Advantage by the said Acts proposed, being the moyety of Five pounds for every such offence committed.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 16th day of *February*, 166¾. in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the KINGS most excellent Majesty. 166¾.

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K. spl. Brit. and Scot.
Ch. II. King

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting the Exportation of Saltpeter.

CHARLES R.

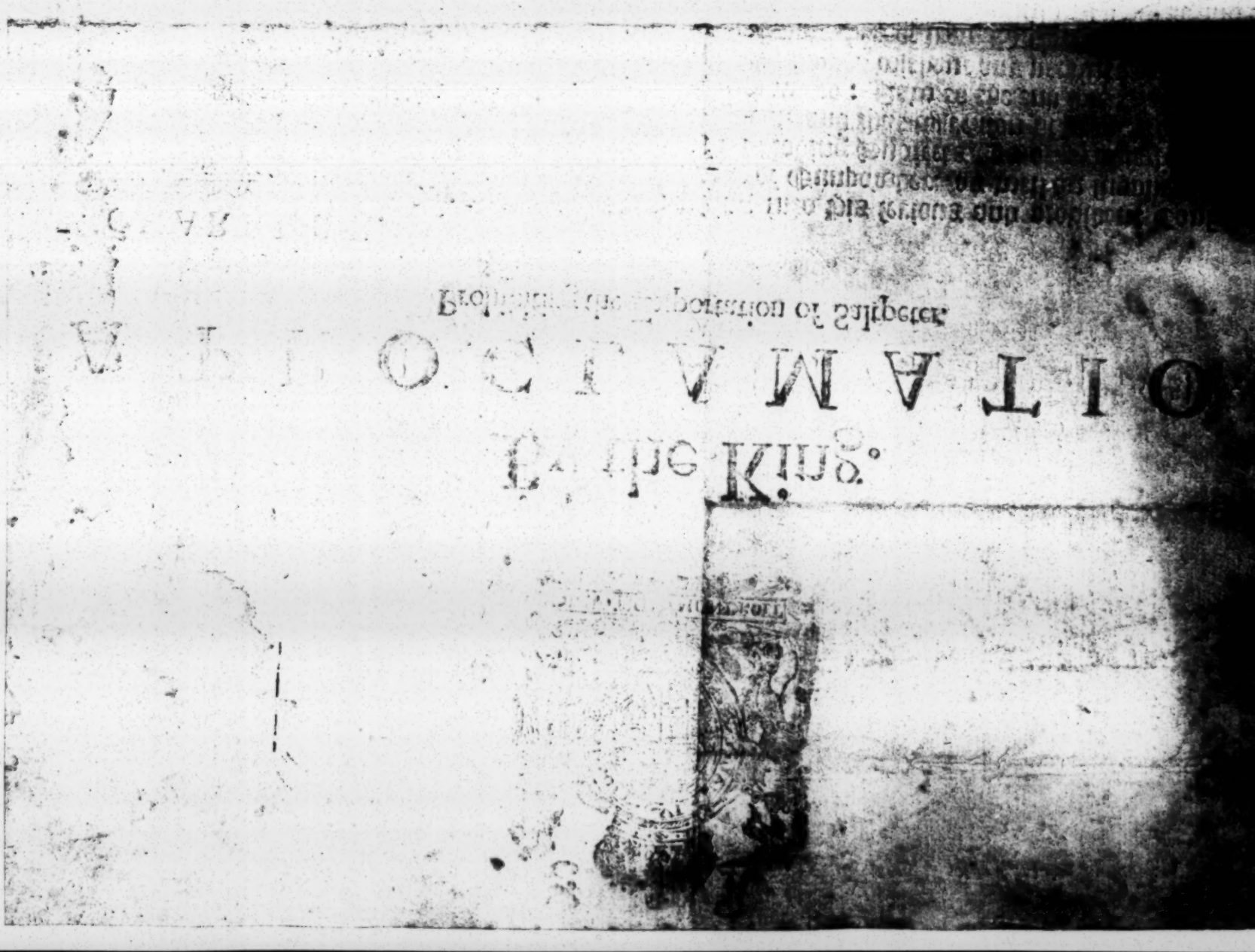
THe King Our Soveraign Lord taking into His serious and prudent Consideration the most necessary and important use of Gunpowder, as well for supply of His own Royal Navy and the Shipping of His loving Subjects, as otherwise for the Safety and Defence of His People and Kingdom; and that by reason of great Exportations of late, the Stores thereof are much exhausted: Now to the end His Majesties Magazines and Subjects may be furnished at home, without any necessity to depend upon the dangerous, casual, and chargeable supply thereof from Foreign parts; His Majesty hath thought fit (by and with the Advice of His Privy Council) to prohibit and forbid, and doth by this His Royal Proclamation prohibit and forbid, and straitly Charge and Command all and every person and persons whatsoever, as well Merchants as others, of what estate or degree soever, That they or any of them, do not at any time or times within the space of Three moneths, to be accounted from the publishing of this His Royal Proclamation, Carry or Transport, or cause or procure to be Carried or Transported out of this Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, or any part thereof, into any the parts beyond the Seas, any Saltpeter whatsoever. And His Majesty doth hereby straitly Charge and Command the Farmers of His Customs, the Surveyors, Searchers, and other Officers of His Ports, and Members thereof, in England and Wales, and all other His Officers and Subjects whatsoever, of what quality or degree soever, That they and every of them do diligently and carefully observe and take notice of this His Royal Will and Command, and not presume directly or indirectly to act or do, or permit or suffer any thing to be acted or done contrary thereunto, as they and every of them will avoid His Majesties displeasure, and the censure of being holden Contemners of His Royal Command in a matter of high consequence for the publick Service and Safety of the State, and upon such further Penalties and Punishments, as for Example or Terrour to others, their Contempts and want of Duty shall demerit, and by His Majesties Prerogative Royal or otherwise shall be found fit in Honour and Justice to be inflicted upon them.

Given at *Whitehall* this 17th day of *March*, 1663. in the Sixteenth year of His Majesties Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON:

Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1663.



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Requiring all Officers or Souldiers that ſerved in the Armies of any the late Uſurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Caſhiered or Turned out, to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* before the laſt day of this inſtant *March.*

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, for prevention of ill Conſequences which may enſue by the frequent reſort and abode of Diſcontented Officers and Souldiers of the late Army, in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, the Suburbs thereof, and places adjacent, hath thought fit (by and with the Advice of His Priby Council) to Publiſh and Declare, and doth by this His Royal Proclamation Publiſh and Declare, and alſo ſtraitly Charge and Command, That all and every perſon and perſons, being heretofore an Officer or Souldier ſerving in any the Armies of the late Uſurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Caſhiered, or turned out of the ſame, (who are not under Impriſonment, or other Legal Reſtraint, or have not their conſtant Habitations and Families within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or the Suburbs thereof, or who cannot procure or obtain a Licence from His Majeſty, the Lord General, or one of His Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State, or any Three or more of his Priby Council in that behalf) do on or before the laſt day of this inſtant March, depart out of the ſaid Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Liberties and Suburbs thereof, and not return again, or come within Twenty Miles of the ſame Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or either of them, until after the laſt day of September next enſuing: And that they or any of them do not, or ſhall not in the mean time wear, uſe, carry, or ride with any Sword, Piſtol, or other Arms or Weapons. And herein His Majeſty doth expect from all perſons concerned, a due and punctual ſubmiſſion and conformity, at their perils, and upon pain of His high Diſpleaſure: Willing and hereby Commanding the Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and other Officers and Miniſters of and in the ſeveral Counties, Caſtles and Places of this Kingdom, and Dominion of Wales, to Apprehend and Seiſe the perſons, and take away the Arms and Weapons of all ſuch as ſhall be found faulty, or Offenders in or contrary to the purport, true intent and meaning of this His Majeſties Royal Proclamation, and them to ſend to the Goal of the City or County where they are apprehended, ſending the Lords of His Majeſties Priby Council a Note of their Names, and of their particular Offences, that ſo they may be proceeded againſt for their Contempts, according to Juſtice.

Given at Our Court at *Whiteball* the 25th day of *March*, 166$\frac{3}{4}$. in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON:

Printed by *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 166$\frac{3}{4}$.